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HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY

New York
EMBRACING

EARLY DISCOVERIES; THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION; THE LABORS
AND TRIUMPHS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON; THE INCEP-
TION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOVE INDUS-
TRY; WITH TOWN AND LOCAL RECORDS;
ALSO MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF
FULTON COUNTY PATRIOTS.

REVISED AND EDITED
BY WASHINGTON FROTHINGHAM

Experience is by industry achieved,
And perfected by the swift course of time.
—SHAKESPEARE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
D. MASON & CO., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
1892.

P R E F A C E.

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COUNTIES are the chief divisions of all the states in the Union except South Carolina, where they are called "districts," and also Louisiana, where they are called "parishes." In England the same divisions are sometimes called "shires," and hence the term "shire town" is often applied to the seat of the county buildings. It need hardly be questioned whether Fulton county has not just claim to a printed record of that history of which all its citizens may be proud. It was with the desire of doing this act of justice that the editor assumed the task which he has accomplished laboriously, and he hopes successfully.

The publishers detailed a staff of faithful literateurs to each town, and their reports are based on personal inspection, in order to insure accuracy. These reports have been thoroughly revised by the editor, who has made every effort to render this work authority in all matters within its scope, and especially in reference to the manufacturing interest.

While engaged in this task he has become deeply interested in the town histories, which portray the labors of the pioneers, and also in the personal and family sketches which give variety to the work, and he has no doubt that this will prove an attractive as well as a useful volume.

The lover of history will see that the record includes the earliest discoveries and all that subsequent detail of events which gradually led to our present greatness, and the justice done Sir William Johnson in these pages is not the least point in the importance of the work.

While the editor acknowledges the faithful service done by his assistants, he has to a great degree recast their work in order to give

the volume a uniformity of style in which their individuality is merged. His object has been to present a simple narrative and let the facts thus recorded speak for themselves.

One of the most thrilling features in the work is its military history, which shows that the patriotism of the revolution was inherited by the heroes of the Union army and reminds us that

Freedom's battles, once begun;
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, are ever won.

In preparing the individual record it was decided to omit all titles. "Hon." has become so cheap and vulgar that it is almost disrespectful, and in this omission the editor only follows the example of William C. Bryant, who never permitted it to appear in the columns of the *Evening Post*. Other titles share the same fate, because we respect character too highly to add decorations. Horace E. Smith, for instance, is as a jurist, far above the LL D. which Dartmouth College conferred, and Willard J. Heacock needs no "Hon." added to the public estimate of his character.

Those who know anything of bookmaking will readily see that the cost of such a work must be very great. The publishers have spared no expense, and it may be reasonably claimed that they have fulfilled in the highest degree the duty they assumed. Hence both editor and publisher now unite in the expectation that this history will give full satisfaction to the citizens of Fulton county and all other careful and intelligent readers.

ROBERT FULTON.

Our theme being the history of a county named after the steamboat inventor, it seems proper to add a brief sketch of this great benefactor of our race. Robert Fulton was born in 1765 in the interior of Pennsylvania and had but few early advantages. He developed, however, a variety of gifts which required a wider field, and in his twentieth year he opened a studio in Philadelphia as a miniature painter.

Later on he went to London to study his art, but soon began to display that inventive genius which eventually gave him fame. He invented a machine for sawing marble and another for excavating and dredging rivers. He also devised improvements in canal navigation and became an expert civil engineer. He had not, however, reached his true destiny, and his mental activity led him to visit France, where he invented the submarine torpedo, which he offered to both the French and British governments, but in vain, for the future held for him a higher end. Having given up art, his attention had been attracted to steam navigation, even while in England, and though John Fitch's project had proved a failure, Fulton returned to America in his fortieth year to renew the effort and to begin what proved to be his life work. This was the *Clermont*, the first boat ever successfully propelled by steam, the engine being imported from England. It was built in New York and was at first generally called "Fulton's folly."

One of his friends has left on record his extreme anxiety during the work, but as soon as the *Clermont* got into motion her success was assured.

The legislature had granted him a patent on condition that he should build a boat of twenty tons which should make five miles an hour, and this was the *Clermont's* speed, though her size was much larger. She made the first trip up the Hudson on the 7th of September, 1807, with two dozen passengers (fare \$7), Fulton himself being on board, and in thirty-five hours they reached Albany, which then was marvelous speed. Fulton soon built a larger boat, called the *Car of Neptune*, and thenceforth devoted his genius to the extension of his grand invention.

Like most of the sons of genius, however, he was doomed to incessant difficulties, which indeed only terminated with his life. His patents were invaded, occasioning vexatious litigation, and it was one of these difficulties which indirectly led to his death. He had been required in Trenton to attend to the steamboat interest, and on his return to New York was delayed while crossing the Hudson, and was subjected to a keen winter blast during the trip, which occupied an hour. He caught a severe cold and died in less than six weeks. The interment was in the Livingston vault in Trinity church-yard, but no monument or even slab bears his name.

His best monument, however, is the benefit he conferred on America and the world. At the time the *Clermont* was launched there was not another steamboat in existence. Now, however, they ply not only on the ocean, but on our canals and far away mountain lakes.

In person Fulton was tall and of impressive appearance, with eyes of deep intensity. He died at fifty, hardly eight years after the launching of the *Clermont*, and now towns, banks and counties bear his name. None of the latter, however, are so distinguished as Fulton county, and it was but a fitting expression of gratitude that led its projectors to thus honor the man that gave the steamboat to the world.

PERSONAL FACTS.

Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, who knew Fulton well, wrote the following personal sketch :

"Among a thousand men you might readily point out Robert Fulton. He was conspicuous from his height, which was over six feet, and his slender but energetic form and gentlemanly deportment. His hair was full and curly and dark brown ; his complexion was fair ; his forehead high ; his eyes large, dark and penetrative ; his brow evinced strength and determination, and his mouth and lips gave the impress of eloquent utterances, but in his thoughtful moments his features assumed a tinge of melancholy. I have often seen him on the wharf regardless of the inclement weather, giving directions in an anxious manner, indifferent to all surroundings.

"Few of those recorded on the roll of fame had a life of more severe trials. The incredulity as to the success of his project in the bosoms of some of his warmest friends was not concealed, and I have heard the cry of 'Crazy Fulton' from some pretending to science. Even when his boat was launched there were those who called it the 'Marine Smoke Jack' and 'Fulton's Folly,' but he stood unruffled and endured all. During his numerous years of unremitting toil he had solved too many difficult problems to be dismayed by the barking of vulgar ignorance. He was working for a nation, not for himself, and the magnitude of the object absorbed all other thoughts.

"I shall never forget that night of February 24, 1815, on which he died. Dr. Hosack, who saw him in the last hour of his illness, returning from his visit, exclaimed : 'Fulton is dying ; his severe cold in crossing the river amid the ice has brought it on. He extended to me his hand, grasping mine closely, but he could no longer speak.' Fulton's death indeed created a deep and painful sensation throughout the nation, but his invention lived and thus has rendered his name immortal."

FEMALE NAMES.

One of the peculiar features which has attracted the editor's attention while reviewing the family histories found in this volume is the fanciful female names which occur. He adds some of them, so that if any of our readers should be required to name a child a choice of unique character could easily be made.

Arwillma,	Betelia,	Emiletta,	Ladora,	Marinda,	Romea,
Atlanta,	Byancy,	Elda,	Lovisa,	Mardulla,	Rosella,
Andalusia,	Birdella,	Emanna,	Luraine,	Mony,	Rexie,
Alzetta,	Bethiah,	Ervina,	Luemma,	Maxa,	Roby,
Alvia,	Belia,	Elba,	Lavenna,	Maruva,	Selma,
Alpha,	Cimberline,	Forba,	Launette,	Metella,	Submit,
Althena,	Caddie,	Florella,	Ladenna,	Myrta,	Sabia,
Almena,	Celestia,	Francana,	La Pearl	Mabyn,	Sena,
Alfraetta,	Calista,	Fidelia,	Lula,	Masia,	Samarie,
Arvelma,	Catha,	Gerta,	Lory,	Meeta,	Smira,
Abbalonia,	Carriebel,	Greta,	Lura,	Nina,	Suzette,
Artimetta,	Crete,	Georgena,	Luetta,	Orva,	Thankful,
Andella,	Dena,	Georgia,	Luthera,	Oltana,	Toinette,
Alwilda,	Della,	Geta,	Lasera,	Oriunda,	Tonica,
Arvilla,	Delcia,	Harma,	Lodusky,	Orvia,	Tinetta,
Azuba,	Doretha,	Heppie,	Lisa,	Orvetta,	Virgie,
Annice,	Delotta,	Hearty,	Leona,	Philura,	Viva,
Aurella,	Deeny,	Hazel,	Lorena,	Philinda,	Villa,
Armeina,	Dilla,	Ione,	Lelah,	Perlina,	Valira,
Aptuma,	Delora,	Idela,	Lenetta,	Puah,	Violetta,
Anhina,	Demetra,	Ioma,	Lucina,	Prudy,	Violetta,
Adell,	Delight,	Ivy,	Loli,	Rulianna,	Vanella,
Arvillura,	Elva,	Isora,	Marilla,	Rocklin,	Zarneah,
Bertelle,	Evanna,	Jasena,	Mina,	Regnia,	Zelphia.
Beta,					

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HISTORY

OF

FULTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Prefatory Remarks — Erection of Fulton County — Description and Natural Characteristics — Geography and Topography — Location of Principal Water Courses — Fertile Lands in the South, but Less Productive in the Northern Portions — Interesting Geological Facts.

FULTON COUNTY, named after the illustrious inventor of the steamboat, was created by the legislative act of April 18, 1838, in obedience to a general public sentiment. The removal of the county buildings from Johnstown to Fonda rendered the population of the northern part of Montgomery county so indignant that the erection of the new county was but an act of justice. Fulton county originally contained nine towns, including Perth, whose organization was contemporary with that of the county itself. Caroga, however, was added April 11, 1842, having been created out of Stratford, Bleecker and Johnstown.

Having thus briefly mentioned the creation of the county and its procuring cause, it may be well to refer to its geographical, topographical and geological features, which have changed but little during the past half century. Viewed geographically Fulton county occupies what may be called an eastern-central position. Its northern boundary is Hamilton county; its eastern, Saratoga; its southern, the mother county (Mont-

gomery), while Herkimer county bounds it on the west. The 43d parallel of latitude crosses near its south boundary, while in longitude it is situated between the 74th and 75th degrees. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, rising into a mountainous region on the north border. The highlands consist of three general ridges, the first occupying the southeast corner, and including circular drift hills of moderate elevation, bounded by gradual slopes, the highest summits being about four hundred feet above the level of the Mohawk. The second ridge extends through and near the center of the county, and occupies a wide space along the north border. The acclivities in the north are usually steep and rocky, and the highest summits are from eight hundred to one thousand feet above the Mohawk. The third ridge, which much resembles the second, extends through the west part of the county and its highest elevations are about twelve hundred feet above the same river.

The principal water course of the county is the Sacandaga river, which flows southeast through the town of Northampton. It receives from the west the waters of the Vlaie, which has for its tributaries Mayfield, Kennyetto and Cranberry creeks. The Chuctenunda flows through the southeast part of the county. The Cayadutta courses southwest near the center, its valley separating the central and eastern ranges of hills. Stony creek, a tributary of the Sacandaga, flows northeast in the northerly continuation of the Garoga valley, and winds through the central ranges of hills. Garoga creek, which flows south, is a little west of the center of the county, its valley separating the eastern and central ranges. East Canada creek forms the greater part of the western boundary, its tributaries being North, Fish, and Little Sprite creeks. The other streams of the county are branches of those previously mentioned or smaller tributaries of the Mohawk. Nearly all are rapid, frequently interrupted by falls and affording an ample supply of water power. Among the hills in the north part of the county are many small lakes, possessing those picturesque features which characterize the wilderness region of northern New York. Along the Sacandaga, near the mouth of the Mayfield creek, and occupying portions of Northampton, Broadalbin and Mayfield, is an extensive swamp or *vlaie*, containing about twelve thousand acres. It has been said, and with great probability,

that at no very remote period the present swamp must have been a lake of considerable size, and a proof of this theory is found in the fact that Bleecker, Caroga and Stratford contain a number of small lakes

The soil in the north part of the county, especially along the valleys, is chiefly a gravelly and clayey loam derived from the drift deposits. It is well adapted to general culture, and, in favored localities, is exceedingly rich and fertile. In the northern portion, however, the surface is too rough and broken for profitable cultivation. The general dividing line between the rich and the less productive agricultural districts of the county passes about midway between Johnstown and Gloversville, and extends nearly east and west, crossing even Herkimer and Saratoga counties.

*Geology of Fulton County.*¹—The geological record of Fulton county carries us back to the very earliest ages of the physical history of the world. The rocks of the northern half are Azoic, belonging to the original backbone of America, a part of which (the Adirondack mountains), trends southward from the Laurentian highlands of Canada, forming a peninsula whose extreme tip is seen at Little Falls; while those of the southern half are Silurian, being a part of the earliest work of the ancient ocean which built our continent, building in successive sea-beaches along the Azoic land. The division line between the two above mentioned formations forces itself upon the attention of even the casual observer, who may notice the sudden rise from the lower lands to the sharply marked heights of the Klipp hill and the Mayfield mountain.

To the Azoic continent belong the rocks of Stratford, Caroga, Bleecker, also parts of Johnstown, Mayfield and Northampton. They present a succession of rounded heights and ridges, the remnant of much larger masses, worn down into their present shape by the trituration of the glacial ice cap. Their sides are strown with irregular blocks of all sizes, and their hollows are often filled with the glacial ponds which are so marked a characteristic of northern New York. The rocks of this section are crystalline (principally granite and gneiss), with massive quartzite at the summit of the Mayfield mountain and elsewhere. Traces of iron are frequent, although the ore has not been

¹ By Isaac O. Rankin, Peekskill, N. Y.

found in mass. The granite contains large crystals of feldspar, and the gneiss is highly garnetiferous. A fine quality of building stone (schistose gneiss) from inexhaustible quarries in the town of Johnstown is the principal contribution which the Azoic rocks have thus far made to the wealth of the county, although thousands of dollars have been vainly spent in the search for gold. Auriferous ore has been worked upon the evidence of promising assays, and a mill for its reduction was built at Jackson's Summit, but without ultimate success.

In the southern section of the county (on the Klipp hill), traces of Potsdam sandstone have been discovered, while calciferous sand-rock crops out abundantly in Mayfield. Trenton and birdseye limestone are also found in different localities, and Utica shale is the common surface rock of the whole southern border, the formation thus covering the larger part of the lower Silurian period.

Of these the calciferous sand-rock is of chief commercial importance, its limestone beds being quarried for building stone, and also burned into excellent building lime in Mayfield, and to some extent in Northampton. Near Johnstown oil wells have been drilled, penetrating the friable shale into the underlying formations in the hope of tapping underground reservoirs of petroleum, but hitherto without remunerative result.

The geological student will find a full exposure of the fossils peculiar to the calciferous sand-rock at the Mayfield quarries, and also on the exposed ledges at the foot of the mountain; while the characteristic quartz crystals, some of them of great beauty, occur in association with calcite and anthracite at Diamond hill in Mayfield. They are also found in Herkimer county. The Utica shale is exposed in the railroad cuttings of Johnstown and in the ravines of the Cayadutta and Garoga creeks.

The whole territory of Fulton county reveals the effects of the glacial ice in scratched rocks, scattered boulders and moraines of till, and the surface formations of the lower land show the effect of water, both in streams and lakes.

The most peculiar and interesting features of the county (from a student's point of view), is the Vlaie, a tract of several thousand acres of drowned lands. It is formed by the junction of three streams whose

united channel flows into the Sacandaga just above the great bend which turns that river from the southeast to the northeast. This enters territory which was no doubt once the bottom of a lake which has been drained by a deeper cutting of the channel of the river in its course to the Hudson at Luzerne. High water in the Sacandaga dams the above mentioned streams and floods the old lake bed, until the river discharges its surplus and thus drains the sunken meadows. The processes of land-building, which are shown so perfectly in the glacial lakes and bogs of the higher parts of the county, are here held in partial check by the peculiar relations of level in the streams.

Having thus described the various topographical and geological features of the county, we now proceed to other interesting points in its history; and though its organization occurred in April, 1838, we must premise that we do not and cannot limit its record to so recent a date. To do this, indeed, were to omit many of the most important and interesting historical events which took place within the state of New York. Justice to Fulton county requires us to say that around its county seat there clusters a wealth of historic recollections older than even the mother county of Montgomery, and even ancient Tryon county itself. Hence, in reviewing even in a brief manner the events of local history, it is necessary to recall the past for at least a century before the organization of the county, and also to refer to even more distant events.

CHAPTER II.

European Discoveries and Explorations — The French in Canada — The Puritans in New England — The Dutch in New York — Advance in Civilization toward the Central Mohawk Valley — Champlain Invades the Territory of the Mohawks — The First Battle — Dutch Troubles with the Indians — Grant of the Province of New York — Conquest and Overthrow of the Dutch in New Netherlands.

JUST four hundred years ago the first Spanish adventurers landed on the shores of the American continent. Sailing under the patronage of Spain, Christopher Columbus, the daring Genoese, in 1492, made his wonderful discoveries. This event has generally been designated as the discovery of America, but it is evident the first Europeans to visit the western hemisphere were Scandinavians, who colonized Iceland in A. D. 875, Greenland in 983, and about the year 1000 had cruised southward as far as the Massachusetts coast. During the ages that preceded these events, no grander country in every point of view ever awaited the approach of civilization. With climate and soil diversified between the most remote extremes; with thousands of miles of ocean shore, indented by magnificent harbors to welcome the world's commerce; with many of the largest rivers of the globe draining its territory and forming natural highways for commerce; with a system of lakes so immense in area as to entitle them to the name of inland seas; with mountains, hills and valleys laden with the richest minerals and almost exhaustless fuel; and with scenery unsurpassed for grandeur, it needed only the Caucasian to transform a wilderness inhabited by savages into the free, enlightened republic which is to-day the wonder and glory of the civilized world.

Following closely upon the discoveries of Columbus and other early explorers, various foreign powers fitted out fleets and commissioned navigators to establish colonies in the vast but unknown continent. It is not within the scope of the present work to detail the results accomplished by these bold navigators, and yet they naturally led to others of greater importance, eventually rendering the Mohawk valley the

battlefield of various contending powers, each striving for the supremacy over a territory of which Fulton county is an integral part. These events, however, will be but briefly mentioned, and only those will be detailed which had a direct bearing upon our subject.

In 1508 Aubert discovered the St. Lawrence; and in 1524, Francis I, king of France, sent Jean Verrazzani on a voyage of exploration to the new world. He entered a harbor, supposed to have been that of New York, where he remained fifteen days; and it is believed that his crew were the first Europeans to land on the soil of what is now the state of New York. This Gallic explorer cruised along the coast in his frail vessels to the extent of about 2,100 miles, sailing as far north as Labrador, and giving to the whole region the name of "New France"—a name by which the French possessions in America were ever known during the dominion of that power. In 1534 the same king sent Jacques Cartier to the new country. He made two voyages and ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. The next year he again visited the same region with a fleet which brought a number of French nobility, all of whom were filled with high hopes, and bearing the blessings of the church. This party was determined upon the colonization of the country, but, after passing a winter at the Isle of Orleans, and suffering much from the rigors of the climate, they abandoned their scheme and returned to France. As a beginning of the long list of needless and shameful betrayals, treacheries and other abuses to which the too confiding natives were subjected by the various European nations, Cartier inveigled into his vessel the Indian chief, Donnegana, who had been his generous host, and bore him with several others into hopeless captivity and final death.

The failure of their scheme delayed for several years further action in the same direction, but in 1540 Cartier re-visited the scene of his explorations, accompanied by Jean Francis de Roberval, the latter holding a knight's commission as lieutenant-general over the "new countries of Canada, Hochelaga and Saguenay." This commission, according to Watson, conferred authority over a vast territory with the plenary powers of vice-royalty. The results of their voyage, however, were no more profitable than its predecessor, and the effect was to discourage further attempts until about 1598, when New France (particularly its Canadian

portion) was made a place of banishment for French convicts. But even this plan failed, and it remained for private enterprise, stimulated by the hope of gain, to make the first successful effort toward the permanent occupation of the country.

The real discoverer and the founder of a permanent colony in New France was Samuel de Champlain, a man born with that uncontrollable instinct of investigation and desire for knowledge of distant regions which has always so strongly characterized all great explorers. His earlier adventures in this country have no connection with this work, and it is therefore sufficient to merely mention that in 1608, having counseled his patrons that the banks of the St. Lawrence was the most favorable site for a new empire, he was sent to the country and founded Quebec. To satisfy his love for exploration, Champlain united with the Canadian Indians and marched forth into the unknown country which the latter had described to him. The result was the discovery of the lake which bears his name; the invasion of the lands of the Mohawks in the country of the Iroquois; a conflict between the Algonquins (aided by Champlain) and a portion of the Iroquois confederacy, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of two of their chiefs, who fell by the hands of Champlain himself.

Thus was signaled the first hostile meeting between the white man and the Indian. Low as the latter was found in the scale of intelligence and humanity, and terrible as were many of the subsequent deeds of the Iroquois, it cannot be denied that their early treatment by Europeans could foster in a savage breast no other feeling than bitterest hostility. It seems like a pathetic page of romance to read Champlain's statement that "The Iroquois are greatly astonished, seeing two men killed so instantaneously," one of whom was their chief; while the ingenuous acknowledgment of the Frenchman, "I had put four balls into my arquebus," is a vivid testimony of how little mercy the Iroquois nations were thenceforth to expect from their northern enemies and the pale-faced race which was eventually to drive them from their domain. It was an age, however, in which might was appealed to as right more frequently than in later years, and the planting of the lowly banner of the Cross was frequently preceded by bloody conquest. It is in the light of the prevailing customs in the old world in Champlain's time that

we must view his ready hostility to his Indian enemies. And now let us turn briefly to other events which have had an important bearing on the settlement of this part of the country. A few weeks after the battle between Champlain and the Indians, Henry Hudson, a navigator, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, anchored his ship (the *Half-Moon*) at the mouth of the river which now bears his name. This took place September 3, 1609. He met the savages and was hospitably received by them; but before his departure he subjected them to an experimental knowledge of the effects of intoxicating liquor—an experience perhaps more baneful in its results than that conferred by Champlain with his new and murderous weapon. Hudson ascended the river to a point within less than a hundred miles of that reached by Champlain, then returned to Europe and through information he had gained, he soon after established a Dutch colony for which a charter was granted in 1614, naming the region "New Netherland." The same year they built a fort on Manhattan Island, and the next year another, called Fort Orange on the site of Albany. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was formed, and took possession of "New Amsterdam" and the New Netherlands; and in 1626 the territory was made a province or county of Holland. For fifteen years the Dutch settlers remained at peace with the Indians, but the harsh and unwise administration of the provisional governor, William Kieft, provoked the latter to hostilities which continued with but little interruption during the remainder of the Dutch dominion.

Meanwhile, in 1607, the English had made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and in 1620 planted their historic colony at Plymouth Rock. These two colonies became the successful rivals of all others, of whatever nationality, in that strife which finally left them masters of the country.

On the discoveries and colonization efforts thus briefly noted, three great European powers based claims to a part of the territory embraced in the state of New York. First, England, by reason of the discovery of John Cabot, who sailed under commission from Henry VII, and on the 24th of June, 1497, reached the sterile coast of Labrador, also that made in the following year by his son Sebastian, who explored the same coast from New Foundland to Florida, claiming a territory eleven

degrees in width and indefinitely extending westward. Second, France, which, from the discoveries of Verrazzani, claimed a portion of the Atlantic coast, and also, under the title of New France, an almost boundless region westward. Third, Holland which based on Hudson's discoveries a claim to the entire country from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware bay.

The Dutch however became the temporary possessors of the region under consideration ; but their domination was of brief duration. Indian hostilities were provoked through the ill-conceived action of Governor Kieft, whose official career continued for about ten years, being superseded by Peter Stuyvesant in May, 1647. Stuyvesant was the last of the Dutch governors, and his firm and equitable policy had the effect of harmonizing the discontent existing among the Indians. On the 12th of March, 1664, however, Charles II of England granted by letters patent to his brother James the Duke of York, all the country from the river St. Croix to the Kennebec in Maine ; together with all the land from the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. The Duke sent an English squadron to secure the gift, and on the 8th of September following, Governor Stuyvesant capitulated, being constrained to that course by the Dutch colonists, who preferred peace, with the same privileges and liberties accorded to the English colonists, to a prolonged and perhaps fruitless contest. The English changed the name of New Amsterdam to New York, and thus ended the Dutch dominion in America.

The Dutch during their period of peace with the Iroquois had become thrifty by trading guns and rum to the Indians for furs, thus supplying them with doubly destructive weapons. The peaceful relations existing between the Dutch and the Indians at the time of the English accession were maintained by the latter, but the strife and jealousy between English and French continued, the former steadily gaining ground, both through their success in forming and maintaining an alliance with the Iroquois and also the more permanent character of their settlements. It may be added that the final surrender of the Dutch to the English power did not lead to a withdrawal of the former from the territory. It made no great difference to the settlers from Holland whether they were under their own or English jurisdiction, but had

their preferences been consulted they would of course have preferred their mother country. Their settlements extended from New Amsterdam (New York) on the south, to Albany on the north, mainly along the Hudson river, but there are well-defined evidences of their early occupation of what is now western Vermont and also part of Massachusetts; and at the same time they also advanced their outposts along the Mohawk valley toward the region of old Tryon county.

CHAPTER III.

The Indian Occupation — The Iroquois Confederacy — The Five and Six Nations of Indians — Location and Names — Character and Power of the League — Social and Domestic Habits — The Mohawks — Treatment of the Jesuit Missionaries — Discouraging Efforts at Civilization — Names of Prominent Missionaries — Alliance with the English and Downfall of the Confederacy.

AFTER the establishment of the Dutch in the New Netherlands the region now embraced within the state of New York was held by three powers—one native and two foreign. The main colonies of the French (one of the powers referred to), were in the Canadas, but through the zeal of the Jesuit missionaries their line of possessions had been extended south and west of the St. Lawrence river, and some attempts at colonization had been made, but as yet with only partial success. In the southern and eastern portion of the province granted to the Duke of York were the English, who with steady yet sure advances were pressing settlement and civilization westward, and gradually nearing the French possessions. The French and English were at this time and also for many years afterward conflicting powers, each struggling for the mastery on both sides of the Atlantic; and with each succeeding outbreak of war in the mother countries there were renewed hostilities between their American colonies. Directly between the possessions of the French and the English lay the lands of the famous Iroquois confederacy, then more commonly known as the Five Nations of Indians. By the French they were called the “Iroquois”; but to the

Dutch they were known as the "Maquas", while the English called them "Mingoes", but however variously they may have been designated, they were a race of savages whose peculiar organization, prowess on the field of battle, loyalty to friends as well as barbarous revenge upon enemies, together with eloquent speech and stoical endurance of torture have surprised all who are conversant with their history.

When, during the latter part of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, the foreign navigators visited the American continent they found it in possession of two formidable races of savages, between whom there was no unity; and yet while open hostility was suppressed, they were nevertheless in a constant state of disquiet, each being jealous of the other and at the same time doubtful of its own strength and fearful of the results of a general war. One of these nations occupied the region of the larger rivers of Pennsylvania and also that on the south and west. They were known as Delawares to the Europeans, but styled themselves "Lenni Lenapes," meaning "original people." The other nations occupied, principally, the territory which afterwards formed the state of New York, and is known in history as the "Iroquois Confederacy," or the Five, and subsequently, the Six Nations.

This confederacy originally comprised five nations, which were located from east to west across the territory which now forms our state, beginning with the Mohawks on the extreme east, the Oneidas next, and the Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas following in the above named order. Each of these nations was divided into five tribes, and all were united in common league. Parkman says, "Both reason and tradition point to the conclusion that the Iroquois originally formed one undivided people. Sundered, like countless other tribes, by dissensions, caprice, or the necessities of a hunter's life, they separated into five distinct nations." The central council fire of the confederacy was with the Onondagas, while to the Mohawks, according to Clark, was always accorded "the high consideration of furnishing the war captain (chief), or 'Tckarahogea', which distinguishing title was retained as late as 1814."

The government of this remarkable confederacy was exercised through councils in which each nation was represented by deputies or sachems. In their peculiar blending of the individual, the tribal and the national interests lay the secret of the immense power which for

more than a century resisted the hostile efforts of the French, which caused them for nearly a century to be alike courted and feared by the contending French and English colonies, and which enabled them to subdue the neighboring Indian tribes, until they became really the dictators of the continent, gaining indeed the title of "The Romans of the New World." Dewitt Clinton speaking on this subject said: "They reduced war to a science, and all their movements were directed by system and policy. They never attacked a hostile country till they had sent out spies to explore and designate its vulnerable points, and when they encamped they observed the greatest circumspection to guard against surprise. Whatever superiority of force they might have, they never neglected the use of stratagem, employing all the crafty wiles of the Carthaginians." There is, however, a difference in the opinion of authors as to the true military status of the Iroquois. In the forest they were a terrible foe, while in an open country they could not successfully contend with disciplined soldiery; but they made up for this deficiency, to a large degree, by their self-confidence, vindictiveness and insatiable desire for ascendancy and triumph.

While the Iroquois were undoubtedly superior in mental capacity and more provident than their Canadian enemies and other tribes, there is little indication that they were ever inclined to improve the conditions in which they were found by the Europeans. They were closely attached to their warrior and hunter life, and devoted their energies to the lower, if not the lowest, forms of enjoyment and gratification. Their dwellings, even among the more stationary tribes, were rude, their food coarse and poor and their domestic habits and surroundings unclean and barbarous. Their dress was ordinarily the skins of animals until the advent of the whites, and was primitive in character. Their women were degraded into mere beasts of burden, and while they believed in a supreme being, they were powerfully swayed by superstition, by incantations by "medicine men," dreams and visions, and their feasts were exhibitions of debauchery and gluttony.

Such, according to our sincere belief, are some of the more prominent characteristics of the race encountered by Champlain when he came into the Iroquois country nearly three centuries ago, and welcomed them with the first volley of bullets, a policy that was pursued by all his civ-

ilized successors. It is not denied that the Indians possessed a few redeeming characteristics, but they were so strongly dominated by their barbarous manner of life and their savage traits, that years of faithful missionary labor by the Jesuits and others was productive of but little real benefit. It may be added that whatever is true of any one of the Five Nations, or, as they became in 1712, the Six Nations, is equally true of all the others. The Mohawks occupied the region of eastern and northern New York, and it is with them that we have particularly to deal in this narrative. They were, perhaps, as peaceful and domestic as any of the confederacy, yet all the early efforts for their civilization and conversion to Christianity were uncertain and discouraging. No strong, controlling influence for good was ever obtained among them prior to the time of Sir William Johnson, and even then it is doubtful whether they were not moved more by the power of purchase than by love of rectitude.

When Champlain opened the way for French dominion in America, the task of planting Christianity among the Indians was assigned to the Jesuits, a name derived from the Society of Jesus founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1539; but while their primary object was to spread the gospel, their secondary and scarcely less important purpose was to extend the French dominion. In 1736 Canada was restored to France, and within three years from that date there were fifteen Jesuits in the province. They rapidly increased and extended their influence to a large number of the Indian nations in the far west, but particularly to the Mohawks on the east and the Senecas, whose lands lay on the west of the "long house" of the Iroquois. As early as 1654, during a temporary peace between the French and the Five Nations, Father Bablon founded a mission and built a chapel in the Mohawk valley, but when war was resumed the Jesuits were forced to flee from the region. Between 1657 and 1762 twenty-four missionaries labored among the Iroquois Indians, but we are directly interested only in those who sought converts among the Mohawks. Isaac Jogues was one of these, whose career in the Indian country forms one of the most thrilling chapters of history. He was held by the Mohawks as a prisoner from August, 1642, to the same month of the next year, and labored as a missionary with the same nation in 1646, in October of which year he was killed. Si-

mon le Moyne labored with the Mohawks about two months in 1655, and again in 1656, and also the third time in 1657, to May, 1658. Francis Joseph Bressani was imprisoned by the Mohawks about six months in 1644. Julien Garnier was sent to them in May, 1668, and passed on to the Onondagas and Senecas. Jacques Bruyas came from the Onondagas to the Mohawks in July, 1667. He left for the Oneidas in September and returned in 1672, continuing in service several years. Jacques Fremin came in July, 1667, and remained about a year. Jean Perron was sent in the same year and he also remained about a year. Francis Boniface labored with the Mohawks from 1668 to 1673, when he was succeeded by Francis Vaillant de Gueslis. These faithful missionaries were followed in later years by such noble workers as Henry Barclay, John Ogilvie, ——— Spencer, Timothy Woodbridge, Gideon Hawley, Eleazer Wheelock, Samuel Kirkland, Bishop Hobart, Eleazer Williams, Dan Barnes (Methodist) and others of less distinction, all of whom labored faithfully but with varied perseverance for the conversion of the Iroquois. All, however, were forced to admit that their efforts as a whole were unsatisfactory and discouraging. Even subsequent efforts to establish education and Christianity among the Indians, while yielding perhaps sufficient results to justify their prosecution, have constantly met with discouraging obstacles.

The advent of the European nations was the forerunner of the downfall of the Iroquois confederacy, and doubtless will lead to the ultimate extinction of the Indian race. The French invasion of 1693, together with that of three years later, cost the confederacy half its warriors. Their allegiance to the British (with the exception of the Oneidas) in the revolutionary war, proved to be a dependence on a falling power, and this in connection with the relentless vengeance of the American colonists, broke up the once powerful league and either scattered its members to a large extent upon the friendly soil of Canada, or left them at the mercy of the state and general government, which consigned them to reservations with very imperfect provision for their amelioration.

CHAPTER IV.

The French and Indian Wars — Causes Leading to them — English and French Jealousies — Failure of Lord de Courcelle's Expedition Against the Mohawks — Corlear Saves the French from Destruction — Iroquois Seek a Peace — French Treachery — The Peace of Breda — War Renewed — Iroquois Ask English Protection — Invasion of Canada — Schenectady Destroyed — The Mohawks Show Friendship — English Colonies Aroused to Action — Services of John and Peter Schuyler — Frontenac Invades the Mohawk Country — The Castles Captured — Treaty of Ryswick — Peace Again Restored.

FROM the death of Champlain until the end of the French dominion in America, the friendship established by that great explorer between his own people and the northern Indians was unbroken, while at the same time it led to the unyielding hostility of the Iroquois, and especially of the Mohawks, for the latter were the first to suffer a fearful experience of the destructive power of European firearms. If truces and formal treaties were made between these antagonistic elements, they were brief in duration and of little general effect. The Jesuit fathers labored zealously, but they made no permanent progress in winning the affections of any of the Five Nations. Accepting the English view of their influence they unsettled the savage mind and led to such complications as to require from the provincial authorities of New York, in 1700, an unjustifiable law inflicting the death penalty on every Romish priest that should come voluntarily into the province, but even this severe measure did not entirely terminate their work. After the accession of the English, the peaceful relations held with the Iroquois by the Dutch were continued, but strife and jealousy incessantly embroiled the English and the French, and ultimately led to a terrible war which lasted until 1763 (with brief intervals of peace), and delayed for many years the settlement of the Mohawk Valley.

The causes which led to the protracted contentions between the French and the Iroquois Indians are clear and distinct. They began with the unwarranted invasion by Champlain, and his allied savages, of

the Mohawk region, which engendered an hostility that eventually cost hundreds of lives in battle, together with the ruthless slaughter of an equal or greater number who were innocent of war-like intent. The real struggle of the period known as the French and Indian war began soon after the conquest of the New Netherlands by the English, and ended only with the extinction of the French power in America, but it is only of the series of conflicts called in history by that title, that the present chapter is designed to treat.

In the hope of avenging past injuries, and to put an end to future invasions, the people of New France resolved, in 1665, to send against the Mohawks a force that should not return until their enemies should be swept from the face of the earth, but it was not until the month of January, 1666, that Lord de Courcelles, with a force of less than six hundred men, started on this expedition. It was his purpose to destroy the Mohawk nation, and therefore the route of travel was through the valley of Lake Champlain, but the severity of the winter was so great that the invading force, being reduced to distress, was obliged to abandon the enterprise. The Mohawks and Oneidas, becoming aware of the projected invasion of their territory, and of the straits in which the invaders were placed, determined upon vengeance, and were only restrained through the potent influence of Arent Van Corlear, one of the settlers at Schenectady, whose urgent intercessions turned the avengers from their purpose and saved the defenceless Frenchmen from destruction.

The magnitude of De Courcelles's expedition, although it resulted in no disaster to the Mohawks, prompted the Iroquois to sue for peace, and a treaty with the French powers was concluded in May, June and July, 1666, by the Mohawks, Oneidas and Senecas. During the treaty negotiations, however, the Mohawks committed an outrage on the Fort St. Anne garrison, and this led the governor of Canada (M. de Tracy) to chastise the offending tribe. In the following September he invaded the Mohawk country, the villages and crops were destroyed, and the natives only found refuge in flight. In July, 1667, however, the peace of Breda, between Holland, England and France was signed, and this defined the boundaries of possessions of each power in America, and for a time maintained a peace with the Iroquois, but it was of short du-

ration, for in 1669 we find the French and the Iroquois again at war. In April, 1672, a change in the administration in Canada was made, followed by another peace, concluded in 1673, which was maintained for about eleven years, but in 1684 another rupture took place. At this time M. de la Barre was governor of Canada and New France, and Colonel Dongan governor of New York. The former led an ineffectual expedition against the Senecas, but was soon superseded by Marquis Denonville, the latter bearing special instructions from his sovereign to preserve peace with the Indians. This he found impossible, and he therefore planned a powerful expedition into the Iroquois country, in 1687, destroying numerous villages and all the growing crops, while the Indians fled before the approaching enemy and sought protection of the governor of New York. This was promised, with advice that no peace be again concluded with the French. Denonville, however, called a council of the Iroquois chiefs, with a view to peace, but treachery on the part of the French commander so enraged the whole confederacy that in July, 1689, they made a descent upon Montreal, burned and destroyed property, massacred men, women and children, and returned with twenty-six prisoners, most of whom were burned at the stake.

The French colony was now in a pitiable condition, but an unexpected and welcome change was at hand. The divided counsels of the English colonies, growing out of the revolution in the mother country, by which William Prince of Orange was placed on the throne, gave a new aspect to affairs. The Count de Frontenac was again appointed governor of New France, May 21, 1689, and arrived in October. He made an earnest effort to negotiate a peace with the Iroquois, but failing, determined to terrify them into neutrality. For this purpose he fitted out three expeditions, one against New York, one against Connecticut, and a third against other parts of New England. The first and principal one was directed against Schenectady, which was sacked and burned on the night of February 8 and 9, 1690. A band of French and Indians, after a march of twenty-two days along the course of the West Canada creek, fell upon the doomed and unprotected village. But two houses were spared, also fifty or sixty old men, women and children, and about twenty Mohawks. This was done, as it was said "in order to show them" (the Mohawks) "that it was the English

and not they against whom the grudge was entertained." The French made a rapid but disastrous retreat, suffering from the winter severity and also from the harassing pursuit of their maddened enemies. This and other assaults at exposed points so disheartened the people at Albany that they resolved to retire to New York; and their course was altered only by a delegation of the Mohawks¹ which reproached them for their torpidity, urging them to a courageous defense of their homes. This heroic conduct of the Mohawks awakens admiration. Notwithstanding French intrigues and Jesuitical influence, combined with the exasperating apathy of the English, who appeared willing to sacrifice their savage yet in this instance noble allies, they adhered to their early allegiance.

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Repeated invasions by the French and Indians at last awakened the English colonists to the conviction that they must more thoroughly unite in their efforts against the enemies. A convention was accordingly held in New York in 1690, constituted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, at which it was resolved to combine their strength for the subjugation of Canada. The first named province engaged to equip a fleet and attack the French possessions by water, while the other two should combine their forces and assault Montreal and the forts upon the Sorel river. Through lack of efficient organization and the failure of expected supplies, the expedition was abandoned. During the same year, however, John Schuyler, grandfather of Philip Schuyler of revolutionary fame, having organized a band of about one hundred and twenty "Christians and Indians," made an incursion into the French possessions and destroyed much property as well as routing and killing the inhabitants of the villages, and in the summer of 1691, Major Peter Schuyler led an expedition into the same region, among his forces being eighty Mohawk warriors.

The Iroquois continued their incursions against the French and were, perhaps, more dreaded by the latter than were the English. The people of New France were prevented from properly tilling their lands, and when crops were grown they were frequently destroyed by the invaders.

¹ Annals of Tryon County, Appendix, Note A.

The fur trade,¹ in which the French were actively engaged, was also nearly ruined by the Iroquois, who took possession of the pass between them and their western allies, and cut off the traders.

These forays exasperated Count de Frontenac to such a degree that he determined, if possible, to bring them to a final close. He therefore planned an expedition against the Mohawks to be executed in the mid-winter of 1693, and he made his preparation with the greatest secrecy. Having collected a force of nearly seven hundred French and Indians, he cautiously though rapidly passed Lake Champlain on the ice, descended into the Mohawk country, surprised and captured three of their castles;² meeting with resistance only at the last, and retreated with about three hundred prisoners. Major Peter Schuyler, ever the firm friend of the Mohawks, hastily gathered a party of Albany militia and Indians (five hundred in number), and started in pursuit with such activity that the fugitives in their haste suffered greatly for food, being compelled, as it is said, "to eat the leather of their shoes." They escaped, however, with a loss of eighty killed and thirty-three wounded. In 1695 another strong force of French and Indians invaded the Onondaga territory, and although by far the most formidable invasion the Iroquois had thus far suffered, it was almost fruitless in other results than the destruction of villages and crops.

The treaty of Ryswick was concluded in September, 1697, but while it established a peace between the French and English, it practically

¹ It is interesting in this connection to note the prices which ruled in the Indian trade at Fort Orange (Albany) and Montreal in 1689:

The Indian pays for	At Fort Orange,	Montreal.
Eight pounds of powder.....	One Beaver.....	Four Beavers
A gun.....	Two ".....	Three "
Forty pounds of lead.....	One ".....	Four "
Blanket of red cloth.....	One ".....	Two "
Four shirts.....	One ".....	Two "
Six pairs of stockings.....	One ".....	Two "
Six quarts of rum.....	One ".....	Six "

It is a rather amusing indication of the prevalent mode of dealing with the foolish natives, that while a gun could be purchased for three beavers, it required six to buy a gallon and a half of rum.

² The three Mohawk castles, so called, captured by the French, were situated on the south side of the Mohawk river; the lower or eastern being at Icanderago, afterwards called Fort Hunter, near the junction of the Mohawk and Schoharie rivers; while the central or Canajoharie castle (as then called), stood on the hill at the east end of the village of Fort Plain (called by the Indians *Ta-rah-jo-res*, signifying *hill of health*), and the third or western castle was in what is now the town of Danube.—Schoharie Co. Hist., page 26.



Horace E. Smith,

left unsettled the status of the Iroquois. The French insisted on the protection of their own Indian allies, but were unwilling to include the Iroquois, and even made preparations to attack them with their whole force. The English on the other hand as strenuously claimed the same terms for their allies, and Earl Bellamont informed Count de Frontenac that he would resist any attack on the Iroquois with the entire force of his government. This terminated the threats of the enemy.

Peace being thus established (although the old rivalries continued to smoulder) the English left nothing undone to strengthen and render enduring the friendship between themselves and the Iroquois. Liberal presents were distributed among the chiefs, and five of them were taken by Peter Schuyler to London, that they might become impressed with the greatness and strength of the government to which they were allied. All this, however, did not prevent the Iroquois from making peace with the French in September, 1700, and notwithstanding the additional fact they had, less than a month previously, ceded to Great Britain their hunting-grounds in which they had (to quote the conveyance) "subdued the old inhabitants, a thousand miles west of Niagara, all around the lakes."

On the accession of Anne to the British throne, as successor of King William, in March, 1702, what has been known as Queen Anne's war was soon begun, in which Marlboro won great fame. It continued until the treaty of Utrecht,¹ April 11, 1713, but though felt in the colonies New York fortunately escaped its bloody consequences.

¹This treaty "secured the Protestant succession to the British throne, also the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, the enlargement of the British colonies in America, and a full satisfaction from France of the claims of the allied kingdoms Britain, Holland and Germany." Fortunately the Five Nations had made a treaty of neutrality (August 4, 1701,) with the French in Canada, and thus became an impassable barrier against the savages from the St. Lawrence.—Lossing.

CHAPTER V.

Rivalry between the British and the French—Relative Justice of their Claims—How Defined by Sir William Johnson—Both Nations Make Treaties with the Iroquois—Provisions of the Treaty of Ryswick—French Encroachments beyond the Treaty Line—War Declared in 1744—French Outrages in the Mohawk Country—Treaty of Peace at Aix-la-Chapelle—The Situation—The Albany Convention—King Hendrick's Speech—Preparation for War—Expeditions of 1755—Services of General Johnson—Shirley's Conduct—Battle at Lake George—Death of Hendrick—Distinction of Sir William Johnson.

DURING the peace that followed the treaty of Utrecht, what may be termed the permanent occupation of the upper Mohawk Valley was begun by a number of Palatinates, who in 1711 dissatisfied with their condition on the Hudson, made their way to the Schoharie to occupy lands promised by Queen Anne. To be strictly accurate, however, it should be stated that the Mohawk Valley in the neighborhood of Schenectady at least was settled as early as 1661, under the direction and patronage of Arent Van Corlear, who acquired title from the Mohawks, and whose purchase was confirmed, in 1684, by Governor Dongan. The destruction of this settlement by the French and Canadian Indians on the night of the 8th and 9th of February, 1690, has been described in the preceding chapter and hence we only make a brief and passing reference while speaking of the rival claims of the English and French to the Mohawk territory. It is evident that the claims of England were based upon a much broader foundation of justice than those of France, and both should have been, in some degree, subject to the rights of the Iroquois as the "original proprietors." These rights were subsequently defined by Sir William Johnson in the following language: "The hereditary domains of the Mohawks extend from near Albany to the Little Falls (Oneida boundary), and all the country from thence eastward, etc., north to Rejiohne in Lake Champlain." While the French were in possession of New France their influence over all the Indians within its limits was paramount and they

even disputed with the English the alliance of the latter with the Iroquois, but whatever may have been the foundation of French claims to the territory of Canada, or even to a portion of the present territory of New York, they could hardly be recognized as holding any part of the Mohawk region. Even admitting that four of the Iroquois nations, in 1665, concluded a treaty with De Tracy, by which they placed themselves under the protection of the French king, it is evident that the Mohawks were not a party to that treaty and it is also evident that continued though occasional and always unsuccessful hostilities on the part of the French against the Iroquois followed for years. On the other hand, although England in the cession of New Netherlands acquired only the territory previously held by the Dutch, yet she secured the firm and lasting allegiance of the Mohawks, a friendship more closely cemented by the influence of Sir William Johnson. In addition to the foregoing the original charter of Virginia carried the English possessions to the forty-fifth parallel, and later grants extended her sovereignty to the St. Lawrence river.

The treaty of Ryswick (1697) declared that the belligerents should return to their possessions, as each occupied them at the beginning of the hostilities, and England put forth the unconditional claim that, at the period referred to in the treaty, their Iroquois allies were in the occupation by conquest of Montreal and the shores of the St. Lawrence. The French government at that time seems to have acknowledged that the Iroquois were embraced in the treaty. Thus the two European powers wrangled over the country of the Mohawks which was but a little time previously the undisputed dominion of the Iroquois. When France disputed the claims of England and appealed to the council at Onondaga, a stern, savage orator exclaimed: "We have ceded our lands to no one; we hold them of heaven alone"¹.

Whether so much importance should attach to the treaties in which these untutored savages were pitted against the intelligent Europeans, either French or English, as has often been ascribed to them, is questionable; especially when we consider the methods often adopted in later years to induce the Indians to sign away their domain. Be this as it may, it is now generally believed that the intrusion of France upon the

¹ Bancroft.

possessions of the Mohawks in the valley of Lake Champlain, "at the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure, justice and the restraints and faith of the treaties, were subordinated to the lust of power and expediency"¹.

The encroachment by the French upon the territory of the English and their allies, the Iroquois, was one of the chief causes of the French and Indian war. As early as the year 1731, the surveyor-general of the Canadas made a complete survey of the entire Champlain valley, including both the New York and Vermont shores, and also Ticonderoga, and not content with this geographical aggression, he extended his work so as to include both sides of the St. Lawrence river nearly to Lake Ontario. The territory thus surveyed was divided into vast tracts and granted as "seigniories" to various proprietors, either for rewards for service to the French crown, or for other considerations. Acting under the assumed authority of ownership a small number of the grantees attempted to actually occupy their lands, but the Canadian government, apparently observing that war between France and England would soon take place, prepared for such an event by possessing themselves of the strongest points in the Champlain valley, and erecting suitable fortifications. The acknowledged key of the country was at Fort St. Frederick, now Crown Point, which the French occupied in 1731. Ticonderoga was near and to the southward, and here also a fortress was constructed. In the western part of the province of New York other defences were also established, this being done with the consent of the Senecas, whose confidence the wily Frenchmen and their Jesuit associates had fully gained. In the interior of the Mohawk country, however, there no preparation for war was made other than accomplished through the influence of Sir William Johnson, whose advent to the Mohawk Valley antedated the beginning of hostilities by only ten years.

In March, 1744, war was declared between Great Britain and France, and the former power at once prosecuted measures for the conquest of the French possessions. The colonies of New York and New England united in an expedition to co-operate with the fleet under Commodore Warren in an attack on the fortress of Louisburg, which capitulated in

¹ Watson.

June, 1745. This suppressed all danger from that direction, but the country north of Albany was continually harassed by incursions from the Indians and French starting from Crown Point and other hostile strongholds. Saratoga was attacked in the fall of 1745, and utterly devastated. This was followed by the descent upon Hoosick village, the garrison of which was forced to surrender, leaving the settlement all the way to Albany open to the enemy. More than twenty other minor expeditions were fitted out by the French from Fort St. Frederick, to fall upon the frontier English settlements and burn, pillage and slaughter. It is little wonder, therefore, that the inhabitants of New York viewed this fortress as a standing and constant menace and the following statements will give an idea of the character of some of the marauding parties and their bloody success.

"May 24th 1746. A party of eight Abenakis has been fitted out, who have been in the direction of Corlear (Schenectady) and have returned with some prisoners and scalps."

"May 28th. A party of eight Abenakis struck a blow near Albany and Corlear, and returned with some scalps."

"August 10th. Chevalier de Repentigny arrived at Quebec and reported that he had made an attack near Corlear and took eleven prisoners and twenty-five scalps."

We forbear further addition to this terrible recital. Who indeed can imagine the horrors of a season filled with such scenes? The colonists seemed almost powerless against the enemy—wily, rapid, blood-thirsty, and with a knowledge of every trail and point of vantage. Colonel Johnson sent out two parties against the French and their allies on the 4th of August, who made an attack on Chambly, but after a successful beginning they were drawn into an ambush and most of them killed or captured.

The international contest from 1744 to 1748 had an important object in the possession of the Mississippi valley, which the English claimed as an extension of their coast discoveries and settlements, and the French by right of occupancy, their forts already extending from Canada to Louisiana, and forming "a bow, of which the English colonies were the string." At the last mentioned date the English colonies contained more than a million inhabitants, while the French had only

sixty thousand. The Iroquois would not engage in this strife until 1746, when they were disappointed at its sudden termination, having compromised themselves with their old enemies (the allies of the French), now more numerous and dangerous than formerly. The old question of Iroquois supremacy was, therefore, renewed in a more intensified manner.

In April, 1748, was concluded the ineffective, if not actually shameful, treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and while it was a virtual renewal of the treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht, it left unsettled the questions above alluded to, with others of equal importance to the colonies, and the fortresses of Louisburg and Crown Point were returned to the French without a protest.

Opposed and embarrassed by political factions, Governor Clinton resigned his office in October, 1753, and was succeeded by Sir Danvers Osborne. The same distractions and aggravated by the loss of his wife threw the latter into a state of melancholia which ended in suicide. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor James DeLancy, who, in his message to the assembly in the spring of 1754, called attention to recent French encroachments, and to a request from Virginia for aid to resist them. The assembly voted one thousand pounds to bear its share in erecting forts along the frontier. The French by reason of victories in Pennsylvania in 1754, were left in undisputed possession of the entire region west of the Alleghanies. The necessity for united action by the English colonies was now too apparent to be overlooked; but the old sectional differences tended to prevent harmony in sentiment or action. The Iroquois were also to some extent becoming alienated from the English, whose apathy and failures they did not relish. Under the advice of the British ministry a convention of delegates from all the colonial assemblies was held at Albany in June, 1754. The object of this meeting was to secure a continued alliance with the Six Nations. Governor De Lancey presided, and opened the proceedings with a speech to the Indian chiefs and sachems who were present. A treaty was renewed, and the Indians left apparently satisfied.

Colonel, afterward Sir William, Johnson was present at this convention and made many valuable suggestions to the delegates. He had by this time become well acquainted with the Indian character; had in-

gratiated himself in their affections, not only among the Mohawks but as well among the Iroquois. He was made by the former one of their sachems, having authority in their councils ; and likewise he was created war chief, and as such frequently assumed the costume and habits of the Indians.

After the Albany convention had been concluded, but before the treaty was finally settled, King Hendrick,¹ then highest in authority among the Mohawks, addressed the delegates and Indians upon the subject of the meeting. His final speech closed as follows : " Brethren, we put you in mind, from our former speech, of the defenceless state of your frontiers, particularly of this city and of Schenectady, and of the country of the Five Nations. You told us yesterday that you were consulting about securing both. We beg that you will resolve upon something speedily. You are not safe from danger one day. The French have their hatchets in their hands both at Ohio and at two places in New England. We don't know but this very night they may attack us. Since Colonel Johnson has been in this city there has been a French Indian at his house (Fort Johnson), who took measure of the wall around it, and made very narrow observations on everything thereabouts. We think Colonel Johnson in very great danger, because the French will take more than ordinary pains to kill him or take him prisoner, both on account of his great interest among us and because he is one of our sachems. Brethren, there is an affair about which our hearts tremble and our minds are deeply concerned. We refer to the selling of rum in our castles. It destroys many, both of our old and young people. We are in great fear about this rum. It may cause murder on both sides. We, the Mohawks of both castles, request that the people who are settled around about us may not be suffered to sell our people rum. It keeps them all poor and makes them idle and wicked. If they have

¹ King Hendrick was born about the year 1680, and generally dwelt at the upper castle of the Mohawk nation, although he resided for a time near the present (1845) residence of Nicholas Yost, on the north side of the Mohawk, near the Nose. He was one of the most active and sagacious sachems of his time. He stood high in the confidence of Sir William Johnson, with whom he was engaged in many perilous enterprises against the Canadian French ; and under whose command he fell in the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, covered with glory.—*Schoharie County and Border Wars*.

any money or goods they lay all out in rum. It destroys virtue and the progress of religion among us.”¹

“It was on this occasion,” also remarks a cotemporary writer of the period, “that the venerable Hendrick, the great Mohawk chieftain, pronounced one of those thrilling and eloquent speeches that marked the nobler times of the Iroquois. It excited the wonder and admiration of those who listened, and commanded the highest encomiums wherever it was read. In burning words he contrasted the supineness and imbecility of the English with the energies of the French policy. His hoary head and majestic bearing attached dignity and force to his utterances. ‘We,’ he exclaimed, ‘would have gone and taken Crown Point, but you hindered us.’ He closed his philippic with the overwhelming rebuke: ‘Look at the French; they are men. They are fortifying everywhere. But you, and we are ashamed to say it, you are like women—bare and open without any fortifications!’”

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of the Massachusetts delegates to the convention, a plan for the union of the colonies was taken into consideration. The suggestion was favorably received and a committee of one from each colony was appointed to draw plans for the purpose, the fertile mind of Benjamin Franklin having already suggested a plan which was adopted. It was the forerunner of our federal constitution; but the colonial assemblies rejected it, deeming that it encroached on their liberties, while the home government rejected it, claiming that it granted too much power to the people.

Though England and France were nominally at peace, the frontier was still distressingly harassed by hordes of Indians let loose by the French, and the colonies continued their appeal to the ministry. While the latter were hesitating, the Duke of Cumberland, then captain-general of the British armies, sent over early in 1755 General Edward Braddock, with a detachment from the army in Ireland. He soon after met the colonial governors at Alexandria² and measures were devised for the protection of the colonies.

¹The governor promised satisfaction to this pathetic appeal, of course; gave the Indians thirty wagon-loads of presents, and the civilized inhabitants went on selling their gallons of rum for beaver skins, and the Indians have often been cursed for their intemperance.

²By special request of Braddock, Colonel William Johnson was present at this meeting. He was then appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, “with full power to treat with the confederate nations, and secure them and their allies to the British interest.” Braddock also advanced Johnson 2000 pounds for the furtherance of the latter object.—*Stone's Life of Sir William Johnson*.

For this purpose four expeditions were planned by General Braddock (1755)—the first to effect the reduction of Nova Scotia; the second to recover the Ohio valley; the third to expel the French from Fort Niagara and then form a junction with the Ohio expedition, and the fourth to capture Crown Point. The first of these expeditions was entirely successful; the second, under command of Braddock himself, was (chiefly through his folly) disastrous in the extreme. He neglected to send out scouts, as repeatedly counseled by Washington, and when within a few miles of Fort Du Quesne, the army was surprised by the concealed enemy and only saved from destruction by Washington, who, upon the fall of Braddock, assumed command and conducted the retreat. The expedition against Fort Niagara commanded by General Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, was also unsuccessful, and many of his force left him, after hearing of Braddock's defeat.

The army gathered for the capture of Crown Point was assembled at Albany, and its command entrusted to Colonel William Johnson, who, for the purpose of the expedition, had been elevated to the rank of major-general. His force comprised the militia and volunteers from New York and the New England provinces, added to which was a strong body of his faithful Mohawk warriors, headed by their famous chief, King Hendrick. Johnson proceeded northward and occupied positions at Fort Edward and Lake George¹, expecting reinforcements from the western nations of the Iroquois; but in this he was disappointed. General Shirley², in marching against Fort Niagara, had spread dissensions among the confederates, telling them that Johnson was his subordinate and subject to his orders; that his office of superintendent of Indian af-

¹ The former name of this lake, applied by Champlain, was "Lac St. Sacrament" in honor of the day of his first visit to its shores. General Johnson, on the occasion of camping at the lake with his troops, changed the name to "Lake George", in honor of George III., then the British sovereign.

² The peculiar action of Governor Shirley on this occasion is best explained by General Johnson in the report sent by him to the Board of Trade, and written from the camp at Lake George. The report is as follows: "Governor Shirley, soon after his arrival at Albany, on his way to Oswego, grew dissatisfied with my proceedings, and employed one Lydius, of that place—a man whom he knew, and I told him, was extremely obnoxious to me, and the very man whom the Indians had in their public meetings so warmly complained of, to oppose my interest and management with them. Under this man, several others were employed. These persons went to the Indian castles, and by bribes, keeping them constantly feasting and drunk; calumniating my character; depreciating my commission, authority and management; in short, by the most licentious and abandoned proceedings, raised such a confusion among the Indians, particularly the two Mohawk castles, that their sachems were under the utmost consternation," etc.

fairs was but nominal, and that the warriors would best serve their own interests by joining his army. These things were related to Johnson by chief Hendrick in explanation of the absence of the promised aid of the western Indians. Their assistance had been assured at a council of the chiefs and sachems held with the Onondagas prior to the organization of the expedition. The total Indian force which accompanied this expedition amounted to two hundred and fifty men, all of whom were under the especial charge of General Johnson, who was known among them as "Warraghiyaghey." The militia and volunteers were under command of General Lyman, and amounted, when all assembled in the field, to about 4,000 men.

A detail of the events of the battle that followed cannot be considered an essential part of this narrative, although it took place within the Mohawk country. At the beginning of the conflict King Hendrick was slain, and Johnson severely wounded. He retired from the field after having turned the command over to General Lyman. As a matter of fact it should be stated that General Johnson held supreme command during this expedition, while General Lyman was his faithful aid; but the Indians of the army required careful and discreet attention to make their service available, and as Johnson was their friend, he gave them his special attention throughout the engagement, while the immediate command of the troops devolved upon General Lyman and the other officers of rank. General Johnson, however, directed the various maneuvers through which success was finally attained.

The French regulars, commanded by Dieskau, fought with great heroism, but the Canadian Indians were of but little assistance, as they were dispersed by a few shots thrown in their midst. The Senecas, who had been induced to join the French standard, on seeing themselves opposed by their old brethren the Mohawks, discharged their weapons in the air and abandoned the conflict. Dieskau, the French general, was wounded and disabled, but refused to be carried from the field, and ordered his subordinate, Montrueil, to assume command and make the best retreat possible. The French were put to flight in such confusion that all their baggage and ammunition was left behind for the victors. Their loss amounted to about four hundred and fifty, while that of the English and Mohawks was nearly one hundred less.

The French were partially paralyzed by this defeat, but Johnson was charged with neglect of the opportunity opened before him. He might (it was said) have taken Fort St. Frederick and Ticonderoga, while on the other hand he spent the summer in erecting Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George. The Mohawks, fearing an invasion of their villages by the Canada Indians, were permitted to return to their homes. The services of General Johnson on this occasion were rewarded with a baronetcy, his office of superintendent of Indian affairs was confirmed, and he was granted the sum of five thousand pounds. From this event was acquired the title by which he was ever afterward known — “Sir William Johnson.”

CHAPTER VI.

French and English War Continued — Results of the Campaign 1756 — French Successes in that and Succeeding Years — The Iroquois Divided — Johnson's Efforts to unite Them — Webb's Disgraceful Conduct — The Mohawk Valley Invaded — Palatine Village Destroyed — Abercrombie's Neglect and Inefficiency — Campaigns of 1757-58 — English Successes — French Reverses — Johnson's Achievements — Extinction of the French Power in America.

STRANGE as it may appear, after the hostilities described in the preceding chapter, it was not until the following summer that war was formally declared between Great Britain and France. Three principal campaigns were organized in 1756; one against Fort Niagara with six thousand men; the second against Fort Du Quesne with three thousand men, and the third, by far the largest army yet assembled in the country, a force of ten thousand troops designed for the reduction of Crown Point, the occupation of the Champlain valley, and, if necessary, the invasion of Canada. General John Winslow was in command of the latter, but was joined by General Abercrombie with reinforcements from Lord Loudon, governor of Virginia. Abercrombie at once removed the provincial officers, placing in their stead men from the regular army, who, though versed in tactics, were wholly destitute of a

knowledge of the methods of conducting military operations in such a region. Through the inactivity of the commanding officers nothing was accomplished in the way of taking the French strongholds, while at other points the results were equally unsatisfactory and the campaigns ended with much greater advantage to the French than to the English.

The campaign for 1757 was arranged by the English in proportions equal to its predecessor, while the French army under Montcalm was by no means inactive. The latter had by this time not only gained the friendship of many of the western Iroquois, but had succeeded in enlisting them under the French standard. The league of the Iroquois was now so weakened as to have lost much of its ancient power of union, and the brethren were no longer averse to warring with each other. In fact at this time a large number of the Iroquois had become settled in Canada, chiefly on account of French successes in previous years and the constant apathy of the English, and even the strong influence of Sir William was no longer effectual in enlisting them in the cause which he represented. The greater part of the Mohawk nation, however, remained true to Sir William, their adopted chief, and were, with a fragment of other nations, factors in this campaign and that of the following year, but instead of being aggressors, the English officers appeared to prefer a mere defense. Their strong points in this province were at Fort William Henry and Fort Edward; the former garrisoned by Colonel Munro with 500 men, and supported by 1,700 troops in an entrenched camp. General Webb was at Fort Edward, only fifteen miles away, with 4,000 effective men. Munro therefore felt strong in his position, but when Montcalm laid siege to the fort and assistance became necessary, and was solicited, the cowardly¹ Webb withheld it, and even suggested that Munro should make terms of surrender with the French. Sir William Johnson with his Mohawk warriors and militia started to

¹ Another evidence of the consummate cowardice of General Webb was made apparent in his conduct at the German Flats, in the Mohawk valley. Two days before the surrender at Oswego, Webb had been sent to the relief of that position. On the 20th day of August, following, Sir William Johnson with two battalions of militia and 300 Indians, was sent to support Webb. At the Oneida carrying place news was received of the fall of Oswego, whereupon the terrified Webb, "fancying he already beheld his own scalp dangling from the waist of some brawny savage," caused trees to be immediately felled across Wood creek, and fled with his troops to the German Flats.

relieve the besieged garrison, but the commander in charge ordered his return. The natural and only result was the surrender of the position at Fort William Henry, followed by the indiscriminate slaughter of a number of the prisoners, although, in justice to Montcalm, it must be said that he did all in his power to prevent it.

Fort William Henry was totally destroyed and its stores and munitions captured; and this with a loss to the French of only fifty-three men. Webb at once prepared to retreat to the Hudson. Montcalm had intended an invasion of the Hudson river region and the capture of Albany, but from the fact that his Canadian soldiers were needed at their homes to harvest their fields, in order to avert a threatened famine, he retired satisfied with his success and glory. Meanwhile Loudon had taken a position on Long Island, the English had been driven from the Ohio; Montcalm had restored the St. Lawrence valley to France, and Great Britain and her colonies were not only humiliated but were naturally fearful of the future.

During the year 1757 there was made another disastrous invasion of the beautiful Mohawk valley by the French and Indians. At that time there were scattered settlements all through the vicinity of the river, the pioneers being chiefly Germans, or Palatines. They had become thrifty and were possessed of dwellings and well tilled fields. They had been sufficiently apprised of the intended invasion, and had they heeded the warnings given by the Oneida Indians they might have escaped at least a part of the vengeance that fell so fearfully upon them. General Abercrombie, too, was negligent in giving protection to the settlers and to the friendly Indians, although frequent requests therefor had been made to him. Before daylight on the morning of November 12 the dwellers of the Palatine village were aroused by the terrific war-whoop, and immediately three hundred Canadians and Indians, under Bellettre, attacked each block-house. Some show of resistance was made, but without avail. The people asked for quarter, but no mercy was shown. The dwellings were burned and their occupants ruthlessly tomahawked while they vainly endeavored to escape. Forty Germans in all were massacred and one hundred and fifty others carried away captives. In addition to these bloody horrors the invaders captured large quantities of grain, three thousand cattle and as many

sheep. This invasion so alarmed the settlers of the whole region that the inhabitants living elsewhere in the valley sought safety in flight to the settlements at Schenectady and Albany, and the villages of Stone Arabia and Cherry Valley became almost depopulated.

At the time this massacre took place Sir William Johnson was confined to his room by sickness, but through his secretary he at once sent word to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, enquiring of them why they had not warned the Germans of their danger. The Indians, however, were not at fault, as their warning had been duly given. Abercrombie was also addressed from the same source, and a correspondence of some warmth was conducted in relation to that officer's neglect of duty. Lord Loudon, who was in Albany about that time, was inclined to place the blame upon the Iroquois in general, and exhibited a strong desire to make war upon them; but, fortunately, the influence of Sir William Johnson prevailed, thereby averting the misery which would certainly have followed.

Although the campaign of the previous year had been one of disaster to the English, that very fact seemed to infuse a little spirit into the ministry, which found public expression chiefly through the gifted statesman, William Pitt. A million and a half of people inhabited the British colonies, and an army of some 5,000 men was soon subject to the command of Abercrombie. Commercial intercourse with the mother country was almost untrammelled, and there seems no sufficient reason why the French power should not have been extinguished by one grand movement. This predominance of the English, however, was considerably impaired by the fact that the French had gained stronger influence over the Indians, and then the Canadian population was more concentrated, while above all, the French cause was under command of by far the most brilliant and able men. In the language of a cotemporary, "Britain had sent to her colonies effete generals, bankrupt nobles and debauched parasites of the court. France selected her functionaries from the wisest, noblest and best of her people, and, therefore, her colonial interests were usually directed with sagacity."

English hostilities began in 1758 with brilliant achievements by the rangers under Rogers and Putnam, which did not, however, seriously influence the general campaign. As in the preceding year, three for-

midable expeditions were planned, the varied points being Louisburg, Fort Du Quesne and Ticonderoga. Louisburg was besieged, and after some weeks of vigorous defence, surrendered to the English. The army sent against Fort Du Quesne was commanded by Gen. John Forbes, through whose dilatory movement it came very near failure; but at last the decisive action of Washington restored victory to the English arms, and the 24th of November the French set fire to the defences and fled down the Ohio river.

The capture of Ticonderoga however and the descent on Montreal was the most important of these campaigns, being indeed the vital point in the war. A force of about 7,000 regulars, nearly 9,000 provincials, and a heavy train of artillery, was assembled at the head of Lake George by the beginning of July. Unfortunately, however, the command of this fine army was given to General James Abercrombie. Judging well of his incapacity, Pitt sought to avert the probability of failure by the selection of Lord Howe, to whom was given the rank of brigadier-general and he was made the controlling spirit of the expedition.

Early on the morning of July 5 this splendid army embarked upon Lake George, and two days later made a landing on Lake Champlain at the point that now bears Lord Howe's name. In the first engagement that took place he fell mortally wounded, and his death destroyed all hope of a successful campaign. On the morning of the 8th Sir William Johnson arrived, accompanied by nearly four hundred Mohawks and other Indian warriors,¹ but at the same time the French army was re-enforced by the arrival of De Levis and his four hundred veterans. He designed another invasion of the Mohawk valley, but had been ordered back to join the main body under Montcalm. During the en-

¹ To give the reader something of an idea of the difficulties that attended the gathering of this body of Indians, attention is directed to the following extracts from a letter addressed by Sir William Johnson to General Abercrombie: "Camp in the woods within ten miles of Fort Edward, July 5, 1758, 6 in the morning. Sir:—I arrived here last night with near two hundred Indians of the Five Nations and others. Mr. Crogan and some of the Indian officers are within a day's march of me with about one hundred men, as I hear from letters from him." "I set off from my house last Tuesday with as many as I could there get sober to move with me, which were but a few, for liquor was as plenty with them as ditch-water, being brought up from Schenectady by their and other squaws as well as whites, and sold to them at night in spite of all I could do. These have since joined me by small parties. I assure your excellency, no man ever had more trouble than I have had to get them away from the liquor; and if the fate of the whole country depended upon my moving a day sooner, I could not do it without leaving them behind, and disgusting all the nations," etc.

gement which followed, and in which the British were seriously defeated, Johnson and his Indians were posted on Mount Defiance, then known as Sugar Loaf Hill, and from their position were prevented from taking an active part in the battle.

The details of this sanguinary conflict need not here be narrated; they are emblazoned on the pages of many a history. The assault was hopeless from the beginning, and while its bloody scenes were being enacted, under the watchful eye of the brilliant Montcalm, Abercrombie looked after the welfare of his own noble person amid the security of the saw-mills, two miles from the battle-field; and before early dawn of the morning of the 10th, he had placed the length of Lake George between himself and his conquerors. The total loss to the British was more than two thousand men; of the French about five hundred men. This terrible and probably unnecessary catastrophe was partially offset by the successful siege of Fort Frontenac, which capitulated to Bradstreet on the 26th of August. While Abercrombie thus dallied in contemptible indecision, Montcalm, re-enforced with 3,000 Canadians and 600 Indians, was vigilant and persistent, striking wherever he could detect a vulnerable point.

The events thus far recorded seem to indicate an early approaching triumph of the French cause in America, but really a dark reverse was imminent. Canada was suffering the horrors of famine and was almost depopulated of men, who had been required to fill the military ranks. Montcalm was persistently appealing to the crown for aid, but the government could only furnish provisions and ammunition. On the other hand the English now appeared to have been stirred to renewed action through the zeal of William Pitt, and the year 1759 opened with far better prospects of success for the British arms. Changes had been made in military affairs; Abercrombie was superseded by General Amherst, and when the latter appealed to the colonists for militia reinforcements they willingly complied with the request, although they were heavily burdened with debt on account of previous expenditures.

The proposed campaign of the year comprised in addition to the conquest of Ticonderoga also the capture of Fort Niagara and the siege of Quebec. On the 7th of July General Prideaux was joined by Sir William Johnson, between whom there existed warm friendship, quite the

reverse of the relations between the latter and Abercrombie. It was agreed by both officers that Oswego and Fort Niagara were important positions, and ought to be taken during the campaign. For this purpose Johnson was to assemble as many as possible of the Iroquois and join the expedition under Prideaux. As early as January 18 Johnson held a conference with Mohawk and Seneca chiefs at Canajoharie castle, his purpose being to call a general council of as many of the Iroquois as could be induced to attend, and if possible unite them all under his standard. The result was that in April following, another council was held at Canajoharie and assurances given by the savages of willingness to join Johnson in the expedition. When he arrived at Prideaux's camp, Johnson had in his command no less than seven hundred dusky warriors, as well as a strong force of provincial troops. After the surrender of the fort at Niagara, Johnson and his forces remained in the neighborhood, and also at Oswego, until the 14th of October, when he departed for Mount Johnson.

In the Champlain region the English armies were also successful. Montcalm had taken a position at Quebec, to defend the stronghold against the attacks of General Wolfe; and there both of these brave officers found their graves. General Amherst laid siege to Ticonderoga, which was defended by a garrison of four hundred men under Boula-marque. The fort was evacuated on July 26, and this was soon followed by the withdrawal of the French from Crown Point. The domination of France was ended by the fall of Quebec September 18, 1759, thus leaving the English masters of all America, for the surrender of Vaudreuil on the 8th of the next September was an inevitable result.

The Senecas were by this time distrustful of the French and wavered between uncertain possibilities. They also desired to be with the victors, and the general result of the previous year had not brought to the French arms the success the commanders had promised. Moreover, the Indian faith in the French had been considerably shaken by treacheries, and many of the savages were anxious to return to their old allegiance.¹

¹ Although hostilities between the two nations had now ceased, a formal peace was not established until 1763, when, on the 10th of February, the treaty of Paris was signed, by which France ceded to Great Britain all her possessions in Canada. On the 30th of July, 1760, Governor De Lancey, of New York, suddenly died, and the government passed into the hands of Cadwallader Colden, who was commissioned lieutenant-governor in August, 1761. In October of that year General Robert Monckton was appointed governor of the province of New York.

CHAPTER VII.

Early Settlement of the Mohawk Valley — Van Corlear's Patent — Settlement at Schenectady — German Palatinates at Schoharie Creek; at Canajoharie and Palatine Village — Their Character and Customs — Located there as a Defense against the French Invasion — The Plan not Fully Successful — Sir William Johnson Forms the Germans into Militia Companies — French and Indian Land Grants — Charters of New York and Pennsylvania Compared — The Former a Royal Province — Patents Issued Including Lands of Fulton County — The Stringer Patent Granted under State Authority.

AS has been briefly mentioned in one of the preceding chapters, civilized settlement began in the Mohawk valley in 1661, when Arent Van Corlear purchased from the Indian proprietors a large tract of land in the vicinity of Fort Orange, and another covering the present site of Schenectady. In 1684, nearly twenty years after the conquest of the Dutch by the English, the purchases made by Corlear were confirmed by Governor Dongan. During the period of the early wars between the French and the Indians, there was but little attempt at settlement in any of the frontiers, such efforts being attended with many hardships and great danger. Even Schenectady, protected as it may have been, was (as has been narrated) surprised and destroyed by the French and Canadian savages in February, 1690. Notwithstanding that fearful tragedy, before the lapse of little more than a score of years another attempt was made at the colonization of the valley, and this too in a region farther west, being within the territory afterward formed into old Montgomery county.

During the early years of the seventeenth century Europe was subjected to a series of religious wars, in which the Romanists were opposed to Protestantism, their determination being to crush the latter out of existence. One of the localities seriously affected by this conflict was the Lower Palatinate, in Germany; a province peopled by a hardy, though obstinate and ignorant race. To escape persecution this people fled from their native country and found temporary refuge in England. In 1702 Queen Anne succeeded King William, and the way was soon

provided by which the German refugees were given a home in the new world. The first of the Palatinates (as they were called) arrived in New York in 1707, followed in 1710 by a larger number, estimated at three thousand. The projectors of the colonization scheme intended that the Palatinates should settle in the Mohawk valley, but on examination of that region with reference to its adaptability the scheme was found to be impracticable, and the emigrants were located in the Hudson river country. A portion of the original number however remained in New York, while many went to Pennsylvania and became permanent residents. There were many causes which wrought dissatisfaction among the Palatinates in the Hudson river district, chief among which was the fact that they were obliged to serve under government agents who were often both tyrannical and dishonest.

From this and other causes the poor Germans became discontented with their abode and determined to seek homes elsewhere, particularly in the region which (as they claimed) Queen Anne had promised them. In fact they were so bent in this purpose that the authorities were obliged to use force to hold them to their contract. At last the officers in charge became discouraged in their endeavors to improve such refractory settlers, and therefore permitted them to gratify their desires—hoping that the removal might afford protection against the incursions of the French and their Indian allies. In 1712, by permission of the Mohawks, a number of these families located on Schoharie creek, but later on they had annoyance in disputes concerning their land titles. In 1723 colonies of Palatinates moved farther up the Mohawk and settled at Canajoharie and Palatine. In 1722 a number of them purchased lands in the vicinity of Fort Hunter, while others settled on West Canada creek. On the 19th of October, 1723, Stone Arabia patent was granted to twenty-seven Palatinate families whose members numbered one hundred and twenty-seven. Their lands included 12,700 acres, which was divided into twenty-seven equal parts, and laid out in lots to assist in this division.

The provincial authorities erred in their estimate of the value of the German settlers as a means of protection against invasion. On the contrary the very character and customs of this people seemed to almost invite a hostile attack, and it was not until several years after the arrival

of Colonel William Johnson that they held any semblance of military organization. They were careless of their own interests and reckless of their safety, either personal or of property. This was clearly shown when in November, 1757, the inhabitants of Palatine village received timely warning of an imminent French and Indian attack, but they disregarded the friendly caution and their hamlet was destroyed and many of its people killed or carried into captivity. Notwithstanding the above mentioned defeat, the Palatines were prosperous, and contributed much to the early development and welfare of the Mohawk valley region. They increased rapidly in numbers, each succeeding generation being an improvement; and in the valley to-day are many of the descendants of the original settlers who have reached wealth and distinction. Sir William Johnson afterward organized many of these Palatines into militia companies—nine of them all told, and he called them together whenever there appeared any reason to expect an invasion. In this way the Germans were beneficial in protecting the region, for the mere knowledge of a regiment of armed militia, together with nearly two hundred thoroughly trained Mohawk warriors, and all under command of an officer so skillful as Sir William Johnson, had a subduing effect upon the ardor of the French and their savage Canadian allies.

During the period of French and English rivalry in America, both powers derived a revenue by the sales, and also the more extensive "grants," of the lands in their domain. Each, however, required as a condition precedent to the full occupation and enjoyment of the territory that the Indian title should first be extinguished by purchase or release. The French grants covered such tracts (mainly in the northern portion of New York) as were not included in English land charters, but with the final overthrow of French power in America the greater number of these were annulled, and the lands were afterward sold to British subjects, though a few of the original seigniories were confirmed to their proprietors through royal grace and clemency.

The British power in the colony of New York had no real existence until after the conquest of the Dutch. In fact the grant to the Duke of York was not until 1664, a year only before the occupation of the New Netherlands. The introduction of this subject naturally leads to an examination of the peculiar character of the grant of the province of New

York, and those points in which it differs from almost all others on this continent, although they emanated chiefly from the same source. No better illustration of this difference can be made than by comparing the charters of Pennsylvania and New York.

The former was granted to William Penn, in payment of a debt due his father, Admiral William Penn, from the British government. By that charter the fee in the province passed to the grantee, subject only to the Indian title, which Penn was determined to extinguish at his own cost. This having been done, the patentee was the absolute owner of the lands thus granted, and all emoluments were his own. Of similar character also was the charter by which in 1664 Charles II granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, the vast territory which included all that is now the state of New York. The Duke of York, by that grant (and others of later date), became proprietor of the land, with the same rights and powers, and subject to the same conditions regarding Indian titles as William Penn, and the patents which were made to various sub-proprietors, either to favorites or for consideration, between 1664 and 1685, by the duke, were made from the same relative position as Penn occupied during his proprietorship. In 1685, however, the Duke of York himself became king of Great Britain and as his charter naturally merged in the crown, the government of his possessions changed from a proprietary one to a "royal province." Instead of being governor of the colony, the king held the power of appointing that functionary, and then indirectly controlling its affairs, but still receiving specified revenues from its land sales.

Little was done in the way of granting lands in the province of New York earlier than the first quarter of the seventeenth century, although under the duke's title some grants were made even before he became king. But after the year 1734, and particularly after the English and French were really contending for supremacy in America, the government disposed of much of the available territory of the province, and it is a noticeable fact that by far the greater part of the early land grants included portions of old Tryon county, though as yet the land of the Mohawks. An explanation of this is found in the fact that this region was under the special control of Sir William Johnson. His influence among the Mohawk Indians is surprising to all who do not con-

sider the relations that existed between himself and the red men, and the great value of the presents he made them. We know, indeed, that during the last score of years of Sir William's life the Mohawks were greatly dependent upon his bounty for their support, and under such circumstances we are not surprised to learn that for a merely nominal consideration he could induce them to part with such of their domain as he or his favorites desired to possess. It has been asserted that the baronet secured the Indian title to the immense tract known as the "Royal Grant" from King Hendrick as the result of a dream, but while many doubt this story its mere narration suggests the extraordinary influence of Sir William over the Mohawk nation. According to the records the "Royal Grant," embracing ninety-three thousand acres of land lying between East and West Canada creeks and north of the Mohawk river, was patented to Sir William Johnson by letters issued April 16, 1765. King Hendrick was killed in September, 1755, ten years previously, and yet it may be true that the old chief released the Indian title long before his death, and the purchase thus made was confirmed by the king ten years afterward.

The titles of many of the old land grants are still preserved and are occasionally referred to in modern conveyances. The reader will of course understand that all these grants were made prior to the revolution; but though issued during the British dominion, many were afterward confirmed by the state authorities, while the other portion was confiscated and sold as the property of enemies. These persons were called tories, and though they did not in all cases bear arms against American independence, their conduct was sufficiently inimical to justify confiscation. The most important instance of this kind was found in the vast manor of Johnson Hall, which was sold by the state, and was finally purchased by the ancestor of the present Wells family in whose possession it still remains.

Beginning with the year 1735, and thence throughout the years down to the outbreak of the revolutionary war, there was granted to various individuals and companies an aggregate of more than three hundred square miles in what is now Fulton county and vicinity, and while of no special connection with the county's history it is still proper to briefly mention the various patents, since they are important features

in early progress. This task, however, is difficult, owing to the confused condition of the records, but an effort will be made to locate the tracts by town or county boundaries.

The Kayaderosseras Patent¹ was granted to Naning Heermanse and twelve others, November 2, 1708. Its extent was originally about 700,000 acres, and included lands now in the towns of Amsterdam and Perth. This was the first royal patent that embraced lands in what is now Fulton county.

The celebrated Stone Arabia Patent, granted to John Christian Garlack and twenty-six associates, October 19, 1723, and in extent 12,700 acres, was situated in what afterward became Johnstown.

Butler's Patent was granted to Walter Butler and three other proprietors, December 31, 1735, embracing 4,000 acres of land, situated in what are now the towns of Johnstown and Mohawk.

The Mase Patent was issued to Jacob Mase and two Bleeckers, October 17, 1741, granting 6,000 acres of land in what is now the town of Northampton; a part of the so-called "Northampton Patent."

The Sacandaga Patent was granted to Landert Gansevoort and others, December 2, 1741, including 28,000 acres of land situated in the towns of Johnstown, Perth, Mayfield and Broadalbin. This patent covered the southeast portion of Johnstown and Mayfield, the southern part of Broadalbin, and the western and the northern portion of Perth. It was one of the largest patents of land in Fulton county.

The Holland Patent was granted to Henry Holland, July 16, 1742, and included 1,250 acres of land in the eastern part of the present town of Northampton.

The Schuyler Patent was granted to Cornelius Schuyler, July 16, 1742, covering 1,300 acres of land in Northampton; a part of the so-called Northampton Patent.

The Stephens Patent, bearing the same date with the last mentioned, was granted to Arent Stephens and included 1,200 acres of land in Northampton.

The Collins Tract was patented to Edward Collins, July 16, 1742, and covered 1,250 acres in Northampton.

¹ A later chapter will refer to a disturbance among the Indians, growing out of frauds practiced in obtaining their title to the lands of this patent.

The four last mentioned patents—Holland, Schuyler, Stephens and Collins—were granted at the same time. They covered lands of the so-called Northampton Patent, and embraced 4,900 acres in the aggregate.

The Kingsborough Patent was one of the most important, from a historical point of view, of all the patents in Fulton county, and its history will be found in one of the later chapters of this work. It was granted to Arent Stephens (or Stevens), June 23, 1753, and included 20,000 acres in the towns of Ephratah, Johnstown and Mayfield.

The Klock Patent was issued to George Klock and fourteen others, December 21, 1754, and included 16,000 acres of land in the towns of Oppenheim and Ephratah; the southern portion of each town.

The Livingston Patent for lands in Fulton and Saratoga counties to Philip Livingston and nineteen associates, was issued November 8, 1760, and included lands to the extent of 4,000 acres.

The Lott Patent was granted to Abraham Lott and nineteen associates, September 16, 1761, and embraced 20,000 acres of land in the towns of Oppenheim, Ephratah and Stratford.

Magin's Patent was issued to Sarah Magin and others, March 31, 1761, and included 26,000 acres of land in Oppenheim and Ephratah, being located about the center of the towns, and joining on the south the Lott patent or purchase.

The Claus Patent was granted to Daniel Claus, son-in-law of Sir William Johnson, September 29, 1770, and embraced within its bounds 3,000 acres of land in the present town of Mayfield.

The Glen Patents (and there were a number of them) were the property of John Glen, jr. They are supposed to have been granted August 24, 1770, and embraced Fulton county lands in the towns of Stratford, Caroga, Bleecker and Broadalbin, while they also extended into what is now Saratoga county, being in the aggregate nearly 50,000 acres.

McLeod's Patent, granted to Norman McLeod September 29, 1770, included 3,000 acres in the eastern part of Mayfield and the southwest part of Northampton.

The Mayfield Patent was granted to Francis Beard and thirteen associates June 27, 1770, and included 14,000 acres in the present towns of Caroga, Bleecker and Mayfield.

The Robert's Patent, of which Benjamin Roberts was proprietor, was granted September 20, 1770, and included 2,000 acres in Mayfield and Northampton adjoining on the east the McLeod tract.

The Van Rensselaer Patent, granted to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer October 4, 1744, embraced 28,964 acres of land, most of which is supposed to have been situated in Northampton.

Besides the specific and definite grants mentioned, there were numerous others of varied extent, which cannot be defined with accuracy. Among these may be mentioned the Bergen purchase, comprising thirteen lots in Fulton and Hamilton counties; the Haring Patent, in the central part of Broadalbin, but there appears no record of their extent or date of record; the Stringer Patent or purchase, covering 1,350 acres in the town of Broadalbin, was granted November 26, 1785, to Samuel Stringer, under the authority of the state of New York. In this respect the Stringer Patent differed from all others named in this chapter, as each of the number was granted during the British dominion. The Stringer Patent therefore has the distinction of being the first granted by the sovereign state of New York.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, BARONET—A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE
LIFE OF THE FOUNDER OF JOHNSTOWN.

HAVING made frequent reference to that remarkable man known first as William Johnson, land agent; then as Colonel Johnson; later as General Johnson, and finally as Sir William, we now propose a brief review of the leading events of his life, though we shall hardly expect to do justice to the most eminent character in the civil and military record of the province of New York. Sir William will also come under our notice when treating of the history of Johnstown, and hence we shall here be limited to a mere outline of his illustrious career, our information being drawn from the most reliable authority.

William Johnson, the son of Christopher and Anne (Warren) Johnson, was born in County Down, Ireland, in the year 1715. His uncle, Sir Peter Warren, had married an American woman, and became possessed of an extensive tract of land in the Mohawk valley. It contained 14,000 acres (originally granted in 1735 to Charles Williams), and located between the Mohawk and Schoharie rivers, in what is now the town of Florida, Montgomery county. In 1738 William Johnson came hither to serve as superintendent of this estate, whose development was of great importance to its proprietor, since the purchase was a speculation from which he had great hope of financial profit. With this view young Johnson, under the direction of his uncle, cleared part of the land, putting it under cultivation, and also surveyed the entire tract, dividing it in a manner that would attract settlers of limited means. An important feature in this work was the erection of a mill. He also established himself in trade, a store being necessary to public convenience, and thus extended every inducement that could assist the new settlement. Later on, in view of the hostility between the British and French, and as well between the Iroquois Indians and their savage enemies in Canada, he erected a fortress which was called "Fort Johnson," on whose site Fort Hunter was afterward built. This was his home for several years, and from this point all his business operations were extended; but while doing full justice to his patron he omitted no opportunity to advance his personal interests, and early won that reputation for fair dealing which was always so prominent a feature in his character.

Such a life could not but render the young land agent familiar with the Indians. He adapted himself to their habits and language, and had their confidence and enduring friendship. His intercourse with the Mohawks rendered him popular with the entire Six Nations, who thenceforth regarded him as their friend and protector. As a result he had no difficulty in acquiring Indian titles to such land as he desired, and he was also serviceable to his friends in procuring similar favors. To such a degree was this acquisition extended that at the time of his death he was the owner of various tracts in the country of the Mohawks, and also in other western nations of the confederacy, to the enormous extent of more than 173,000 acres.

The young land agent, like most adventurers, was unmarried, but he soon employed a housekeeper, a comely German girl, named Catherine Wisenberg, whom he afterward married.¹ She became the mother of three children, one son (John) and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of his nephew, Col. Guy Johnson, and the other the wife of Col. Daniel Claus. After the death of his wife, the precise date of which is unknown, Johnson, who had then become colonel, took as housekeeper Molly Brant, sister of Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief. She bore him eight children, each of whom was abundantly provided for in the baronet's will; but as his entire estate was afterward confiscated and sold, none of his heirs ever possessed their inheritance.

It was not until George Clinton² became the governor of the province of New York that this "Mr. Johnson" became at all prominent in public affairs. He had been previously occupied with the details of business, but with Governor Clinton he seems to have formed an intimate friendship. About this time (1742) he moved from the Warren tract to the north side of the Mohawk river, locating at a place named by him "Mount Johnson," where he erected a substantial stone mansion, now owned and occupied by Ethan Akin. In 1745 Johnson was appointed one of the justices of the peace of Albany county, an appointment which was the recognition of services among the Indians, holding the latter firm in their allegiance, and thus counteracting their preference of the French standard, a natural result of the Jesuit influence.

So highly appreciated, indeed, were these services that in 1746 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in the entire province, a duty which extended through a vast territory. He had, however, become so well known to all the Iroquois that he had their confidence and was really the object of their admiration, a natural result of his uniform honesty as well as decision of character. Such indeed was his popularity that the Mohawks adopted him into their nation, making him a chief with the title Warre-haha. Four years later (1750) opposition was created against Colonel Johnson. He was falsely accused of

¹ This marriage ceremony was performed by Mr. Barkley, the Episcopal minister residing at Fort Hunter, where he officiated in the stone church built by direction of Queen Anne for the Mohawk Indians.—*Yates*.

² This Governor Clinton was not the George Clinton who became our Governor during the revolution, and the similarity of name therefore requires explanation.

using his influence for selfish ends, and while this charge was never sustained, it so embarrassed him that he resigned the superintendency of Indian affairs; nor would he again accept the office when subsequently requested to resume its duties, until he yielded to Braddock's solicitation.

The title of "Colonel Johnson"¹ first appears in 1746 in the correspondence which he held with Governor Clinton, and soon afterward he was ordered to organize the militia for frontier defense. In obedience to this commission he formed the Germans and other settlers into militia companies; and thus the former land agent, now known as "Colonel Johnson," having this force under his command, together with his Indian allies, established a formidable barrier against the so dreaded French invasions.

In 1750 Colonel Johnson received a still higher honor, being appointed a member of the governor's council, a body whose decisions controlled the highest public interests. His opinions in its deliberations had a peculiar value because of his familiarity with Indian affairs, and here he proved eminently useful. As an acknowledgment of the services, and also as a compensation for advances and expenditures made for the public benefit among the Indians, Colonel Johnson was voted by the council a belt of land two miles in width surrounding Onondaga lake, and including, of course, the site of Syracuse, whose salt springs had even then attracted attention.

We now reach that interval of almost peaceful nature which preceded the last struggle between the French and the British, and Colonel Johnson improved this opportunity to advance the welfare of his estates, which were rapidly increasing in extent as well as value; but he also found time to elevate the condition of those around him, and especially to promote the civilization and education of his Indian dependencies. He became a patron of the mission schools and placed Joseph Brant, then one of the most promising Mohawk youth, at the Indian school in Lebanon, Conn. His prominence in public affairs, however, continued, for he, like all others of prophetic ken, foresaw the approaching crisis.

Jealousy is the inevitable penalty of public service, and the commissioners of Indian affairs were envious of his influence among the Iro-

¹ Johnson's Indian name is differently given in a preceding chapter.

quois. The Indians, too, became discontented and inclined to rebel against the power that restrained them; they called loudly for the reinstatement of their old superintendent, and King Hendrick and his brother Abraham were clamorous in this respect. In obedience to this request Johnson about this time submitted a report to the governor on the government of the Six Nations, with suggestions for observance. He also placed the militia of the province in condition for active service.

In 1755 the final conflict for supremacy in America was begun between England and France; and immediately we find Colonel Johnson foremost in every military expedition. How signally he distinguished himself when disaster came to the British arms in every other quarter, is brilliantly recorded on the page of history. On the earnest invitation of General Braddock, he attended the military conference at Alexandria, where he received command both of the provincial militia and the warriors of the Six Nations in the expedition against Crown Point, his rank being major-general. Braddock also induced Johnson to serve as superintendent of Indian affairs, with sole power and commissioning him to treat with the confederate nations in order to unite them in support of British interests. This investment of authority was followed by a grand council at Mount Johnson, and the long sought alliance was accomplished; but when General Johnson marched for Lake George the jealousy of Governor Shirley prompted him to use every means to discredit Johnson, and even to attempt to win from him the friendship of the Mohawks in order to rally them under his own standard.

Having previously described the expedition against Crown Point, it is sufficient here to state that it was only through the timely arrival and persistent efforts of General Johnson that victory was secured. Early in the battle which decided the fate of war, he was wounded¹ and was obliged to retire from the field, but while succeeded by General Lyman, he still in part directed the action—and yet notwithstanding its grand success, he incurred censure for neglecting to attack the the French fort at Crown Point, which some thought might have been captured easily, as the enemy was too severely beaten to make a suc-

¹ General Johnson was wounded in the hips, from which he was ever afterward a constant sufferer, and no doubt the injuries received in this campaign did much to shorten his life.

cessful defence. Instead of doing this Johnson erected Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George, but whatever may have been the truth of the above mentioned censure, it is evident that the public was in approval of Johnson's conduct, and congratulations were freely bestowed both by the province and the crown. The former tendered him an ovation and public reception in New York city, while the latter made him a baronet, and he was thenceforth known as "Sir William."

Parliament also voted him thanks for his victory, and a more substantial reward was added in the handsome gift of five thousand pounds. These gratuities were followed by a commission as "Colonial Agent, and sole Superintendent of all the affairs of the Six Nations and other Northern Indians."

The last mentioned appointment was the source of much gratification to all the Indians and especially to the Mohawks. About this time, 1756, the Pennsylvania Indians became hostile to the colonists, and the superintendent was called upon to prevent violence. Several conferences were held, and though serious trouble was threatened, it was averted by this timely intervention.

Sir William now suffered much from his wound, and this increased the burden of public affairs, but when he was called upon to support Webb at German Flats he responded promptly and witnessed the distress of that cowardly officer on learning of the fall of Oswego. The next year he joined the army under Abercrombie, having in his command the organized militia of the Mohawk valley, and also his faithful Indian allies, but the inefficiency of the commander-in-chief prevented his engaging the enemy—a service which he had earnestly requested. Disaster at this time attended public affairs, and in addition to those which befell the army in the Champlain valley, came the destruction of Palatine village, occurring at a time when Sir William was confined to his bed by sickness. As soon, however, as returning health permitted he reorganized his militia for active service and marched to the scene of conflict.

An army was sent against Fort Niagara in 1759, under command of Prideaux, but as he was slain at an early time in the siege, Sir William succeeded him, and having defeated the attempt to relieve the beleaguered garrison, he eventually secured a signal victory. This campaign being

ended he returned to Fort Johnson, and it may be added that the victories which marked this year really brought the French dominion in America to a close, though three years elapsed before the terms of peace were specified by treaty. This pacific interval enabled Sir William to attend to his personal affairs, which had suffered much for want of care. As has been mentioned, he had acquired large landed estates, having purchased from the original patentees many desirable tracts, among which was included what afterward became the township of Johnstown. Impressed with its eligibility, he founded a settlement on this spot, though a year or more elapsed before marked progress was made in colonization. This work was also retarded by the campaign of 1760, when he with his Mohawk warriors was summoned to the aid of General Amherst in his movement against the now weakened French positions in the Champlain valley. Serious Indian troubles also occurred next year in the northwest, and his presence as superintendent was required to pacify the savages and to secure an amicable settlement of difficulties. This duty required a journey to far distant Detroit, which Sir William, notwithstanding his infirmities, undertook and accomplished, being accompanied by his son John, and his nephew, Guy Johnson. On the return journey the baronet was again prostrated by illness and was obliged to remain several days at Niagara before he could resume his homeward route.

Peace being now proclaimed, and the Indian troubles practically settled, Sir William once more devoted himself to his personal interests. In 1762 he induced one hundred families to move into his settlement where now stands the village of Johnstown; and, as an additional bounty, he gave the Lutherans and Presbyterians each fifty acres of land as a glebe for pastoral support. Previously to this he had erected a summer residence on the northwestern border of the great vale, in the present town of Broadalbin, to which he gave the dignified name of Castle Cumberland. He also built a lodge on the south bank of the Sacandaga, in what is now the town of Northampton, where he was accustomed to resort during the fishing season; and the spot even to the present retains its early name, the "Fish House." Agriculture and stock raising also shared his attention, and to improve the breed of domestic animals he brought blooded sheep and horses into his settlement.

Public affairs, however, soon again required his attention, this being occasioned by a disaffection among the Indians in Pennsylvania, and grievances inflicted on the Mohawks, who justly complained that their lands had been withheld or invaded by the settlers. Such complaints were familiar to Sir William, who readily brought the troubles to a satisfactory close, and the Indians again learned that they had no wiser and firmer friend than the baronet. The treaty at Easton was made and confirmed, and Sir William returned to Mount Johnson, where soon afterward (1762) his daughter Nancy was married to Col. Daniel Claus. The remainder of the year was occupied by the baronet in preparing his timber and other material to be used in the construction of Johnson Hall, an elegant baronial mansion, completed in 1763, and thenceforth his dwelling until the close of his life. This building still stands within the limits of the village of Johnstown, and will be more particularly described in the history of that place. It may, however, be added incidentally that the settlers brought to this spot were chiefly Germans, while nearly four miles east he likewise settled a colony of Scotch Highlanders, who were also his dependents and faithful followers. They occupied the region until the revolutionary war, and then, by reason of their allegiance to Sir John Johnson, many of them fled to their protector and found refuge in Canada.

But even within the quiet and retirement of Johnson Hall, surrounded by faithful friends and devoted servants, Sir William Johnson found no permanent peace from the cares of public life and service, for no sooner had he arranged for his own comfort than there came mutterings of another outbreak, followed soon afterward by open warfare against the rapidly advancing settlements of the English and American pioneers. Pontiac's war threatened not only the safety of the frontiers, but as well the interior settlements whose destruction was planned. The wrath of many western Indian tribes had become aroused and their emissaries visited the Six Nations, hoping that they also would be persuaded to take up the hatchet. The situation at once became alarming, and prompt and decisive action was required. Public peril thus called the baronet from his comfortable home. His energies were directed to the confederate nations, and as the result of his negotiations all the tribes promised friendship with the exception of the Senecas, who, after much persuasion,

agreed to neutrality. By this treaty, which was a renewed proof of the wonderful influence of the baronet, the frontier and also the colonies of New York and New England were well protected, inasmuch as between them and the exasperated savages lay the country of the Iroquois—a secure barrier which no foe dare pass. Other measures for defence were also prosecuted, for Sir William did not depend upon the red man's promise, unsupported by his own efforts. The militia were stationed at convenient points, ready for action if required. Pontiac's Indians required vigilant watching since they bore a special hatred against Sir William, chiefly because of his influence over the Iroquois, and hence they determined upon his destruction. The baronet, however, became aware of their murderous purpose and therefore armed his tenantry and surrounded Johnson Hall with a strong stockade. His greatest safety, however, lay in the protection freely offered by his faithful Mohawk warriors, and fortunately, during Pontiac's war, the New York settlements were unmolested.

For two years next preceding the close of the year 1765 there was continual commotion among the Indians of the western frontier, and the baronet found his whole energies required in either fitting out expeditions to repel invasions and punish outrages or in negotiating peace treaties. In 1764 he held a grand council at Niagara, whose most important result was the Senecas ceding to the British government a tract four miles wide on each side of the Niagara River, and extending from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. They additionally granted to the baronet all the islands in the same river, which he, in turn, ceded to the crown. At the same time Sir William was greatly disturbed by events other than those relating to Indian affairs. The patentees who had purchased lands of the crown on the promise to satisfy the Indian titles had been guilty of many unjust dealings, and had succeeded in trapping the untutored natives into land conveyances without adequate compensation. The owners sought to occupy and settle under these patents, and their dishonesty became known to the Mohawks, who, finding themselves thus defrauded, became deeply indignant. A similar animosity spread throughout the Six Nations, and renewed disaster was threatened.

The chief cause of this wide spread discontent was created by the granting of the patent of Kayaderoseras, an act permitted by the crown

and sanctioned by the provincial government. Its proprietors represented to the Indians that the land sought to be obtained by them would include in extent only enough to make a small farm, and they released for a nominal consideration ; in fact the patent included the great amount of about 700,000 acres, and the fraud was not discovered until the deed of cession had been made. Parts of Montgomery and Fulton counties were included by the patent, as will be seen by reference to the previous chapter. Through the efforts of Sir William the Mohawks were restored to a part of their lands, and so far as possible he rectified the great wrong which they had suffered ; but in this attempt he was opposed by powerful political influences exerted by the proprietors, and no small amount of both time and effort was required to accomplish the much desired result.

The adverse influences which constantly beset the baronet in the province operated in other modes of injury. He had earnestly espoused the cause of the Indians, being indeed their official protector, therefore reports of his impending removal were circulated. The unscrupulous proprietors justly considered him an obstacle in the way of their nefarious designs. That hoped for removal, however, was never accomplished ; on the contrary Sir William's influence increased, and he was soon gratified by the news that his son John, who was then in England, had been knighted by the king. This was conclusive proof of the royal confidence in the baronet's ability and integrity. During the same year (1766) Sir William built a grist-mill for the benefit of his tenants ; gave personal attention to the erection of an Episcopal church at Schenectady ; fitted up at his own expense a Masonic lodge room at Johnson Hall, and built commodious stone dwellings for his sons-in-law, Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, to each of which he added the gift of a square mile of land. The mansion and estate of Guy Johnson is now included in the suburbs of Amsterdam, and has long been known as "Guy Park" ; that of Colonel Claus was located about midway from Mount Johnson to the Park. Sir John, who at first lived with his father, soon left Johnson Hall and having married Miss Mary Watts, of New York city, on June 29, 1773, they began housekeeping at Mount Johnson.

The restoration of peace again enabled the baronet to give attention to his much neglected business affairs. He devoted himself to the de-

velopment of the estate at the Hall, and also to the improvement of his tenantry, while the educational and spiritual welfare of his Mohawk dependents had a full share in his efforts. Some indeed of those once savage warriors had become thrifty and successful farmers, and Sir William gave them every possible encouragement. He also built a church at Canajoharie for their use and supplied their school with a teacher. It was at this time of usefulness that the king, in recognition of his eminent service, granted to him the immense tract called the "Royal Grant," lying between East and West Canada creeks. Its extent was 69,000 acres, and it included the site of Little Falls and part of the village of Herkimer.

In 1771 Johnstown had become a thriving and prosperous business center, and all through the Mohawk valley settlements were increasing with marked improvement in agriculture. Johnstown soon required new streets, for during the year 1770, eighty families had come there to live. Lumber for building was supplied from the baronet's mill, and other necessities were furnished through his bounty. In March, 1771, he built St. John's church, commonly called the "Stone Church," and in the same month advertised in the New York papers for a teacher for the free school which he had established.

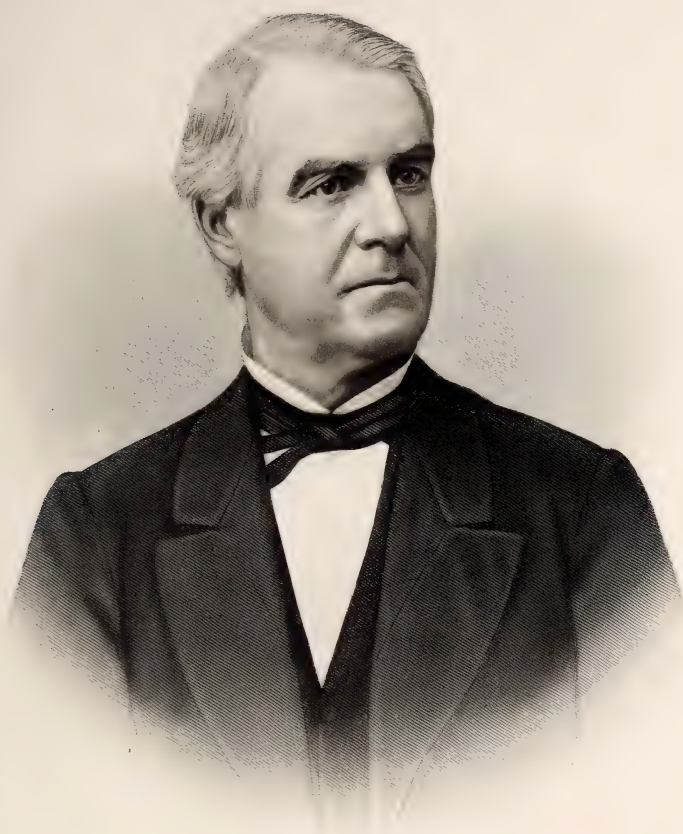
Notwithstanding, however, the apparent peace and prosperity that prevailed on every hand, the baronet was seriously troubled both in body and mind. He was afflicted by a serious malady and every remedy failed to restore health. In addition to personal ailment was that dark cloud which he saw gathering in the political horizon. He well knew its cause, and evidently forecast the inevitable result. The mother country had burdened the colonies with oppressive measures which taxed both their means and patience beyond endurance. Long years of experience in public life had made Sir William conversant with the needs as well as the capacity of the country, and also with the temperament of the people. He beheld the public grievances, yet was powerless to remove the burden. A servant of the crown, as well as its beneficiary, he was a sad and silent observer of all that occurred, and his unerring judgment told him at once that a rupture with Great Britain was inevitable. He did not, however, live to participate in the conflict that followed these premonitory signs and which ended in national independence and the creation of the republic of the United States.

Previous to this important event, Sir William became an active factor in the organization of two new counties, being in this movement the counselor of Governor Tryon, then chief executive of the province. The plan and petition for dividing Albany county was first suggested in 1769, but the bill for that purpose was opposed and defeated. In 1772 another petition was sent to the legislature by Sir William, and after a brief delay he was gratified to learn that the bill had become a law. This subject will be more fully discussed in one of the later chapters of this work, and yet a brief allusion to it at the present time is appropriate.

The original county of Albany was created in 1683 and was confirmed in 1691, but its jurisdiction then included the entire province of New York, together with that disputed territory then called the "New Hampshire Grants," but now part of Vermont. The bill which was passed in 1772 divided Albany county and created three counties—Albany, Tryon and Charlotte. Tryon included all that part of the province west of the Delaware river, and a line extending thence north through what is now Schoharie county, and along the east line of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties, and continuing in a straight line to Canada. Charlotte county included the New Hampshire grants north of the north lines of the towns of Arlington and Sunderland in Vermont, and a continuation of that line west to the Tryon county line. The remainder of New York, with part of Vermont, constituted Albany county.

Sir William lived to see this organization completed. In fact he was not only one of its originators but designated its temporary officers, nominated those who were elected by the people and controlled its affairs during his lifetime. Johnstown was designated the county seat. The court-house and jail were built the same year, the first term of court being held in September. The baronet also, at the suggestion of the governor, divided the new county into provisional districts, or townships as they would now be called.

During 1772 Governor Tryon, accompanied by his wife, visited Sir William's palatial home, the ostensible object being to hold a council with the Mohawks, but in reality it was to learn what might be the most desirable lands in that region, for the worthy governor had a desire to



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speculate. During his stay, however, he reviewed the various regiments of troops under Sir William's command—three in number, one being composed of residents of Johnstown and its vicinity. In recognition of Sir William's services in organizing so effective a body of militia, Governor Tryon soon honored him with a commission as major-general of the northern department, a position he held during the remainder of his life.

From this time until 1774 we have a quiet interval, but in the last mentioned year Indian troubles again demanded the attention of the superintendent, arising from a revolt in Pennsylvania, which seriously threatened the peace of the Six Nations. Johnson, although unfitted for such duty by reason of illness, consented to hold a council at the Hall. Six hundred of the confederates were present, and the baronet addressed the chiefs and sachems for two hours, all the time being exposed to the burning heat of a July sun. The exertion required by such an effort produced a fit, from which he died the next day—July 11, 1774. "His funeral," says a reliable authority, "was the most solemn demonstration the colonies up to that time had ever witnessed. The clergyman in attendance was Rev. Mr. Stewart, missionary at Fort Hunter, and the funeral procession numbered more than two thousand, including colonial dignitaries and Indians, who were bereaved of a life-long friend. He was buried in a vault erected beneath the floor of St. John's church for the family, but he was the only one of the number who ever occupied it."

Sir William, six months before his death, had prepared a will disposing of his property and estate, by which he made abundant provisions for the children born to him by Catharine Wisenberg and Molly Brant, and also to other beneficiaries, but his principal devisee was his son, Sir John, who inherited the estate at Johnstown with other vast tracts of land, and to whom also descended the influence and power exercised by the baronet over the Six Nations. One especial injunction in Sir William's will clearly indicated the true character of the testator; it really revealed his heart: "I do earnestly recommend to my son to show lenity to such of the tenants as are poor; an upright conduct with all mankind, which will on reflection afford more satisfaction to a noble and generous mind than the greatest opulence." But the will of the

baronet, although elaborately prepared and legally signed and witnessed, was never executed.

Had Sir William lived it is confidently believed he would have espoused the cause of the colonies against the mother country, in which event one of the most magnificent estates in the country would have been confirmed to him; but his successors, and particularly his son, Sir John, allied themselves to the British, and as a result the estate was confiscated and sold for the public benefit.

While Sir John Johnson succeeded to the baronial estate of his father, and also as far as possible to his influence among the Indians, the office of superintendent of Indian affairs was committed to Col. Guy Johnson, assisted by Col. Daniel Claus, the latter having previously been deputy superintendent.

CHAPTER IX.

Situation in Tryon County from the Close of the French War to the Revolution—British Oppression Causes Discontent—The Stamp Act—Duties Levied on other Commodities—The Boston Tea Party—First Congress at Philadelphia—New York Opposes the Action of Congress—Districts of Tryon County—Guy Johnson Disperses the Meeting at Caughnawaga—Attack upon Jacob Sammons—Action of Loyalists—Guy Park Fortified—General Meeting of the Tryon County Committee—Its Object—Guy Johnson Departs for Canada—Conduct of Sir John—He Fortifies the Hall and Arms the Highlanders—His Arrest, Parole and Flight to Canada—The Estate Confiscated—Character and Duties of the Committees of Safety.

THE years immediately preceding the revolution were filled with important events connected with the history of old Tryon county, in no part of which was there a greater diversity of sentiment than in that which afterwards became Fulton county, for which reason the present chapter must be general rather than local in its character.

The political situation in Tryon county during the revolution and for some years previous was at once novel and interesting, since it included influences politically antagonistic, while socially there was no animosity among the pioneers, and good will and friendship prevailed on every hand.

The settlements founded by the direct influence of Sir William in the Mohawk valley, and even extending northward to the spurs of the Adirondacks, were entirely under his control during his life and their militia was under his orders; his death, however, and the succession of his son (so far as it was possible for the latter to succeed him) caused a marked change in political events, one indeed which created not only a division of sentiment but in many instances the rupture of friendship. Had Sir William lived a few years longer his love of America might have led him to espouse her cause, and many think his policy indicated such a purpose, but Sir John and his brothers-in-law, Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, were creatures of the king, having no sentiment in common with the people.

Continuing this inquiry into the condition of public matters we are led to examine the prevailing causes of the above mentioned division, both in sentiment and action, and it also occasions a review of those events which precipitated the war. A careful examination of the Mohawk valley at the time referred to leads to the conviction that the patriots were strongly in the majority. The taxation to which the colonies were subjected by the mother country really began almost as far back as the time of the overthrow of the Dutch power in America, for it seems to have been the king's determination to make them self-supporting, which was more than their due share toward national greatness. The burden of debt was then very heavy on Great Britain, but it was chiefly created by the wars in which she engaged on her own side of the Atlantic. That portion, however, incurred by the wars on this continent she proposed to be paid by the colonies, notwithstanding the great increase of her domain through those wars. The time, however, arrived when tame submission to such measures could no longer be endured. The colonists themselves were heavily burdened with the expenses of the late French war, which resulted so favorably to England, yet almost before the smoke of the battles had cleared away, the ministry began devising plans to tax them without asking their consent. In 1764 a proposition was submitted to the House of Commons for raising revenue in the colonies by the sale of stamps, and a bill to that effect was passed in March, 1765. It was bitterly denounced by the colonies, especially in New York, and the "Sons of Liberty" were organized in opposition

to the obnoxious law. This organization was closely watched by Sir William, who, as he could not but be conscious of the rectitude of their motives, made no public opposition.

So great, indeed, was the popular indignation that parliament finally repealed the act, but this was done more to satisfy English tradesmen than to relieve a distressed people ; and in its place were enacted other oppressive laws, one of which required the province to pay for supporting the British soldiery in New York city. The colonial assembly refused to comply with the demand, and parliament in retaliation annulled its legislative powers.

In 1767 a bill was passed by parliament imposing a duty on tea, glass, lead, paper and painters' colors imported by the colonies. This renewed the oppositions, and in the following year the Massachusetts assembly addressed a circular letter to the sister colonies soliciting their assistance in defending the common liberties ; more retaliation followed, for the ministry was so wrathful that a letter was sent to each of the colonial governors forbidding the assemblies to correspond with Massachusetts. This mandate, however, was ignored and the New York assembly accompanied its disobedience with declarations of inherent rights, together with denunciations of parliament, and the people sustained their representatives and returned most of them to the new assembly of 1769.

In 1770 Lord Dunmore succeeded Colden as governor and brought with him royal approval of the act authorizing the issue of colonial bills of credit. The duties had, meanwhile, been removed from all articles except tea, and colonial affairs for a time moved more smoothly, but on July 18, 1771, William Tryon became governor, and soon afterward the old difficulties were again renewed. The East India Company, conscious of the injustice in placing a duty on tea, tried to have the latter removed, but in vain, for the ministry still adhered to its boasted right to tax the colonies. This was soon followed by the destruction of a cargo of tea sent to Boston, a thrilling event which has ever been known in history as the "Boston Tea Party." The ministry, whose rage was still more excited by this bold defiance, again retaliated by closing the port of Boston against all commerce—an outrage which awoke national indignation. Public meetings were held for the consid-

eration of common grievances, and among the plans suggested for mutual protection was the assembling of a colonial congress.

The "Continental Congress" (as it has ever been termed) was held at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and having adopted a declaration of rights, it added a petition to the king and an appeal to the people of Great Britain and Canada. The New York assembly was the only one that did not sanction these proceedings; instead of which it addressed a remonstrance to parliament, which was, of course, treated with disdain.¹

Let us now return to the county of Tryon and mark how these measures affected the people, and how they co-operated for the common weal. Let us also remember that Tryon county was then a new creation, named in honor of the governor, but young as it was it displayed a full degree of power. The enormous extent of the county led to its division into five districts, the first, beginning at the east, was the Mohawk district, and embraced Fort Hunter, Caughnawaga, Johnstown and Kingsboro; next was Canajoharie district, embracing the present town of that name, with all the country south, including Cherry Valley and Harpersfield; third was Palatine district, north of the river, and including the settlement known by the same name, together with Stone Arabia, and its immediate precinct; fourth was German Flats and Kingsland with other western settlements.

It will be seen from this settlement that the Mohawk district included the territory of the present Fulton county. A large portion of the people were zealous and earnest in the cause of the colonists, and were open in their approval of the proceedings of the continental congress, but on the other hand, this district contained Sir John Johnson, who, having succeeded to his father's military title (though never to his popularity and influence), warmly supported the British side of the controversy. In carrying out this policy Sir John was seconded by Guy Johnson and Daniel Claus, whose efforts were directed to the complete alienation of the Indians from the Whig colonists, and also to awing into submission all of the settlers that might yield to their influence. This

¹ On the 12th of January, 1775, at a cabinet council, it was declared that there was nothing in the proceedings of Congress that afforded any basis for an honorable reconciliation. It was therefore resolved to break off all commerce with the Americans; to protect the loyalists in the colonies and to declare all others to be traitors and rebels.—*Lossing*.

attempt, however, did not succeed to any considerable extent, though the immediate dependents and tenants on the Johnson estate were kept in subjection. The Mohawks of course were friendly to the crown, for they loved too well the father to oppose his son. Prominent among them were the notorious leaders, John and Walter Butler, and also the chief, Joseph Brant, all of whom became infamous from their bloody deeds during the revolution, and yet their pillage and slaughter was generally ascribed to the instigation of the Johnsons.

Sir John and his fellow loyalists did not limit their schemes to Tryon county; they sent emissaries to the Six Nations and all other Indians within their reach, the object being to induce them to take up the hatchet against the Americans. In this effort they were too successful, for all except the Oneidas and a few other friendly Indians joined the British. The tory sentiment, however, that was so general in the Mohawk district did not prevail throughout the county, and this was especially true of the Germans in the Palatine district, whose patriotic zeal corresponded with the worth of the cause, and whose example had an inspiring influence throughout the entire region. They were proof against the machinations of the Johnsons and the still more seductive influence of British gold.

One of the first mass-meetings of the Whigs in Tryon county was held at Caughnawaga, soon after the opening of congress, its purpose being to express public approval of the policy pursued by the colonies and to adopt such measures as might be required by the common weal. On this occasion the animosity of Sir John and his associates was fully manifested, for no sooner had the proceedings begun, than he appeared on the ground with Guy Johnson, Colonel Claus, Butler and a crowd of retainers, armed with swords and firearms. Guy Johnson acted as speaker for the tories. Mounting a high stoop, he addressed the throng (which included about 300 patriots) setting forth the power of the crown and the weakness of the colonies. In the course of his speech he so incensed Jacob Sammons, son of the pioneer Sampson Sammons, that the latter retorted with epithets of "liar and villain." Enraged at this response the tory colonel leaped down and struck the offender a blow which felled him to the ground. Recovering consciousness, young Sammons found one of Johnson's servants sitting astride his body, but

the latter was quickly thrown off and the quarrel renewed. Jacob received further injuries, pistols were pointed at his breast, he was again knocked down, and finally was compelled to retire and departed for his father's house, the place being long known as Sammons ville.

The foregoing incident correctly illustrates the feelings entertained by Sir John Johnson toward the people of the valley who differed with his opinions and interests; and while his retainers in the Mohawk district numbered more than a thousand persons (including settlers and Indians), his influence never extended beyond them, nor were his views respected in such parts of the county as were less subject to his power.

The proceedings of the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia in the spring of 1775 naturally surprised and even alarmed this boastful tory, and he determined to counteract their influence so far as possible, and at the same time to convince the crown of his unshaken allegiance. Accordingly, at a court held in Johnstown in the spring, "a declaration was drawn up and circulated by the loyalists of Tryon county, in which they avowed their opposition to the measures adopted by congress." Some debate and warm discussion followed this refractory measure, but the document was signed by most of the grand jury and nearly all the magistrates; a very natural thing indeed, for the power of the county was fully controlled by the Johnson interest.

The influence of the Johnsons, as has been mentioned, was chiefly limited to the Mohawk district; and no sooner had their conduct become known throughout the country than meetings were held in other localities, notably in the Palatine and Canajoharie districts, upon which occasions the recent outrages were condemned, and the people were urged to firmness in the cause of liberty. The most alarming feature in the public situation was the fortification of Guy Park, whose proprietor had placed swivel guns on each side, and had furnished arms to the tenants and also to the neighboring Indians. More than this, he had stopped and searched two New Englanders, being suspicious that they were emissaries from Massachusetts to the Six Nations, whose purpose was to make them allies to the American cause.

At this time the Johnson party was alarmed by the suspicion that a body of New Englanders was coming to effect their arrest, but however well founded their suspicion may have been, there was no such intention

at that time on the part of the colonial authorities, and Guy Johnson's defence is believed to have been due to the fear that he might be attacked by the indignant people of the valley on account of his enmity against colonial liberty. It should be said, however, in justice to Johnson, that he avowed that he was not so much in fear of the settlers in the valley as of assault from the New Englanders. This may be seen by an extract from one of his letters: "You have been misinformed as to the origin of the reports which obliged me to fortify my house, and stand on my defence. I had it from undoubted authority from Albany, and since confirmed by letters from one of the committee at Philadelphia, that a large body of men were to make me a prisoner."

On June 2, 1775, there was held a general meeting of the committees of safety for the several districts of Tryon county, at which were present for the first time the Mohawk committee, they having heretofore restrained from taking part in such proceedings through fear of the Johnsons. The representatives present on this occasion were as follows: From Palatine district—Christopher P. Yates, John Frey, Andrew Fink, Andrew Reeber, Peter Waggoner, Daniel McDougall, Jacob Clock, George Ecker, jr., Harmanus Van Slyck, Christopher W. Fox, Anthony Van Veghten; Canajoharie district—Nicholas Herkimer, Ebenezer Fox, William Seeber, John Moore, Samuel Campbell, Samuel Clyde, Thomas Henry, John Pickard; Kingsland and German Flats district—Edward Wall, William Petry, John Petry, Augustin Hess, Frederick Ovendorf, George Wentz, Michael Ittig, Frederick Fox, George Herkimer, Duncan McDougall, Frederick Helmer, John Frick; Mohawk district—John Morlett, John Bliven, Abraham Van Horne, Adam Fonda, Frederick Fisher, Sampson Sammons, William Schuyler, Volkert Veeder, James McMaster, Daniel Lane.

The principal object of this gathering was to cement more strongly the friendship of the settlers, and to discuss the best means to be adopted for the general welfare. At the same time a committee was chosen to prepare and send to Col. Guy Johnson a letter, setting forth the sentiment of the people as declared by the representatives, and requesting that he, as superintendent of Indian affairs, should use his best efforts to dissuade the Indians from taking up arms against the settlers, rumors being then in circulation that Johnson's retainers had been in-

stigating them to attack. In reply to this letter Colonel Johnson most emphatically denied the charge, and expressed a desire to promote peace between the Indians and the inhabitants. He also called a second council of the Indians in the western part of the county, and under pretense of then meeting them, moved his family from the "Park" to Crosby Manor, a little above German Flats. After remaining for a time in the upper part of the valley, he and his followers moved westward as far as Ontario, thence to Oswego, and eventually to Montreal, where he remained during the war, still acting as agent and superintendent, and whence, using British gold as a stimulating influence, he sent out parties of Indians to fall upon the settlements in their usual bloody and merciless manner. The people of the valley being aware of his departure, were both surprised and alarmed by the movement, but were powerless to prevent it, for they were comparatively unorganized and were destitute of either arms or ammunition.

In the party which accompanied Guy Johnson were John and Walter Butler and Joseph Brant, but the larger part of the loyalists remained behind, placing themselves under the protection of Sir John, whose house and surroundings became their principal place of rendezvous. Between this party and the committees of safety there occurred incessant contentions. Among the loyalists was Alexander White, sheriff of Tryon county, who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the committees, and who was bitterly hated because of his prominence in the assault upon Jacob Sammons and in breaking up the meeting at Caughnawaga. The committee refused to recognize the authority of White as sheriff, and procured the election of John Frey in his stead. White left the county and went to Canada, but returning the next summer, he was arrested, though afterward released on parole.

Between Col. Guy Johnson and Sir John, after the former had reached Canada, there was a continual correspondence, their letters being carried secretly by the Indians. Sir John was no less inimical than his brother-in-law, but to draw out clearly his sentiments and test his loyalty, the general committee addressed him a letter requesting to know whether he would allow the inhabitants of "Johnstown and Kingsboro to form themselves into companies, according to the regulations of the Continental Congress, for the defense of our country's cause; and

whether your honor would be ready to give personal assistance to the same purpose; also whether you pretend a prerogative to our county court-house and jail, and would hinder or interrupt the committee making use of the same to our want and service in the common cause."

To this letter Sir John replied: "That as to embodying his tenants, he never did or should forbid them; but they (the committee) might save themselves further trouble, as he knew his tenants would never consent." Concerning his own intentions, he said that "sooner than lift his hand against the king, or sign any association articles, he would suffer his head to be cut off." "

From the tenor of this reply there could be no mistaking the sentiments of the baronet. He claimed the ownership of the court-house and the jail until he should be reimbursed the sum of £700, and said that he would not deny the use of the latter for the purpose for which it was intended. In regard to Sir John's asserted ownership of the county buildings it may be stated that the committee of congress had information that Sir William soon after their erection conveyed the same to two persons in trust for the county. The committee advised, however, that in view of the bad consequences that might follow if the buildings should be attempted to be used for confinement of the tories, the local committee should engage some other building for their purposes. Accordingly a private house was secured in which several tories were confined, while others were sent to Albany and Hartford.

During the winter of 1775-6, the people of the county were alarmed by the news that Sir John was making preparations to fortify Johnson Hall, and to arm his tenantry and concentrate his entire force in the vicinity; and also that he was to garrison his forts with 300 well armed Indians. There was much truth in this rumor, as the baronet did construct two forts both of stone, for the defense of the hall. One of these is still standing, while the other one has been removed as it impaired the beauty and convenience of the mansion, which still stands, and as securely and substantially as when built, in 1763. A more complete description of the Hall and its surroundings will be found in the history of Johnstown.

The conduct of Sir John in prosecuting warlike measures, together with his often repeated treasonable utterances, at last attracted the at-

tention of the provincial authorities, and they decided to bring them to a close. For this purpose, in January, 1776, General Schuyler, accompanied by General Ten Broeck and Colonel Varick, marched a military force into Tryon county, and at the same time General Herkimer called out the militia, and a combined demonstration was made, their rendezvous being Major Fonda's, where Fonda now stands. Negotiations were held with Sir John, and continued two or three days, and the result was that he disarmed his tenants and surrendered himself a prisoner. He was taken to Fishkill, but soon after released on parole. This pledge of honor, however, he violated, for in the following May he and his tenants left the Hall, proceeded stealthily by way of Sacandaga, and took up his abode in Montreal, whither Col. Guy Johnson had preceded him. During the war that followed, Sir John commanded a troop of his faithful servants and tenants, which was known as "Johnson's Greens."

The flight of the last of the Johnson family removed from Tryon county the most dangerous element against which the struggling colonists had to contend. Thenceforth, so far as local government was concerned, there was no dispute in old Tryon, for the whole people were united in the common cause; and if toryism occasionally manifested itself it was quickly subdued and even followed by arrest. Sir John's servant concealed much of his plate and treasure, but afterward recovered it. The vast Johnson estates, however, were confiscated and sold, and the county thus relieved of the possibility of a "manorial tenure."

Before concluding the present chapter it may be well to explain the necessity of appointing committees and also the method by which they were formed and the powers and the duties entrusted to them. Governor Tryon, in whose honor the county was named, was not at all in sympathy with the feelings and actions of the American colonies, and this is the reason why the New England colonies were so much more incensed at the conduct of the Johnsons than the New York authorities. In fact between the executive of this province and the Johnsons there was the greatest harmony of thought and sentiment; both were the creations and the creatures of the king, and their policy was in subservience to the royal command. It could not indeed be otherwise than that Tryon should remain faithful to his sovereign, for his office was the

direct gift of the crown, and all that the Johnsons possessed came from the same source.

This allegiance to the king on the part of the governor and nearly all others in high office and influence in this province operated materially against the patriots, and forced them into such a position that they were compelled to act through a specially created and self-constituted body called the General Committee of Safety, which in turn reported to and received instructions from the continental congress. In each of the counties of this province the chief body was the Council of Safety, while in the several districts (towns or townships as now known) were more local organizations called the Committee of Safety. The principal duty of the latter was to learn the condition of the district; to ascertain who were friendly to the crown, and to watch their movements; also to learn whether the tory element was making any preparations for either aggressive or defensive operations, and the nature of such proceedings. In short the district committee was supposed to know whatever was taking place in its territory, and to report the facts to the council of safety. Each of the districts had one of these committees. It was the meeting held at Caughnawaga under the direction of the Mohawk district committee which was attacked and dispersed by the forces of Guy Johnson, of which mention has already been made in this chapter.

CHAPTER X.

Beginning of the Revolution — The British Influence the Iroquois — Oneidas Remain Neutral — Organization of Militia in Tryon County — St. Leger Invades the Mohawk Valley — The Battle of Oriskany and Fort Schuyler — The British Defeated — The First Pension — Indian Depredations in 1778 — Campaigns of Sullivan and Clinton in 1779 — Sir John Johnson Invades the Valley in 1780 — Visits Johnstown and Secures his Plate — Details of his Raid — Thrilling Narrative of the Capture and Escape of Jacob Sammons.

THE flight of the last of the Johnsons from Tryon county restored partial tranquillity among its inhabitants, for while a few Tories still remained, they were awed into silence by the determined action of the committees of safety. To such a class the loss of property was a far greater sacrifice than the surrender of their principles.

In 1776 the war had become national instead of colonial, and on the 4th day of July independence was formally declared. The long period of seven years of hardship, suffering and conflict which had begun in the battle of Lexington in April, 1775, was closely followed by the daring exploits of Allen and Arnold both at Ticonderoga and on Lake Champlain, but it was some time before old Tryon county was made the scene of war. All through the Mohawk valley the greatest fear of the people arose from the probability of an Indian invasion, instigated by the Johnsons, and hence all possible preparations were proposed, both to prevent a surprise and resist an attack. The policy of the Americans had been to secure simply the neutrality of the Indians, but their success was limited to the Oneidas, while the British made undisguised efforts to unite them in close alliance with the royal cause. One of their officers exclaimed: "We must let loose the savages upon the frontier of these scoundrels to inspire terror and make them submit." In the spring of 1777 Governor Tryon wrote to Germain that he was perfectly agreed as to the employment of Indians in the war. Brant, the great Mohawk chief, who had been taken to England (1775-76), was shown marked favor by the government, and was empowered to lead all who

would follow him against the colonists. Lord Chatham, however, hurled his bitterest invective against this inhumanity, and when, in 1777, it was advocated in parliament in words like these, "It is perfectly justifiable to use all the means that God and nature have put in our hands," he indignantly exclaimed, "I know not what idea that lord may entertain of God and nature, but I know that such abominable principles are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity!" Chatham appealed, however, in vain, and the secretary of war (Germain) gave special instructions "to employ Indians in fighting republicans." A council had already been held in Montreal by the chiefs and warriors of the Iroquois, the Johnsons, Butlers and Brant taking part. Here the savages swore fealty to the king, the first act in the long catalogue of slaughter and devastation that followed.

For the emergency of war, during the early part of the summer of 1776, a company of rangers was formed among the people living in the Mohawk valley, and the command given to Capt. Robert McKean; but as this force was ordered to another field, it became necessary to organize another company, which was stationed in the valley under Captain Winn. In August Captain Getman's company of rangers was formed and officered as follows: Captain, Christian Getman; lieutenants, Jacob Sammons and James Billington; corporals, William Kind, John Hulsor, Leonhart Kratzer; sergeants, John Smith, Nehemiah Williams, Richard Coppernall.

The Tryon county committee had charge of the organization of its militia, which was divided into four battalions, and placed under the command of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer. The third battalion was organized from the Mohawk district, and the following officers were elected: Frederick Fisher, colonel; Adam Fonda, lieutenant-colonel; John Bliven, major; Robert Yates, adjutant.

The organization of this military force was effected none too soon, and they were early called into service. Brant had appeared on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and General Schuyler dispatched General Herkimer to communicate with him in order to learn his intentions, and if possible secure his promise of neutrality. In July General Herkimer with 380 of his militia began their march, but the conference yielded no substantial result, and as the season advanced the inhabi-

tants of the Mohawk valley were thrown into a state of wild excitement by the news that a strong British force of regulars, Tories and Indians was assembled at Oswego with purpose to attack Fort Schuyler, after whose capture they were to march through the valley and co-operate with Burgoyne and his army, which was then overpowering everything in the Champlain valley. Unfortunately, however, the people of Tryon county were so disconcerted by this alarm that no united action was taken. Preparation for defense was neglected, and even General Herkimer and the committee of safety did not escape the censure of the higher military authorities.

The British force at Oswego comprised 400 regulars, 600 Tories and 700 Indians, all commanded by General St. Leger with Sir John Johnson and Joseph Brant as allies, while the Americans under Herkimer numbered about 800. The latter were assembled at the German Flats. Fort Schuyler, the object of British attack, was garrisoned by 750 men under Colonel Gansevoort, well supplied with ammunition except cartridges for the artillery. The advance guard of the British reached the outskirts of the fort on August 2, and made immediate preparation for an attack. On the 4th General Herkimer advanced from German Flats and on the 5th encamped near Oriskany. From this point he sent forward Adam Helmer and two others to inform Colonel Gansevoort of his approach, it being understood that the arrival of these messengers was to be announced by the firing of three cannon in quick succession. In the mean time, however, St. Leger was apprised of the advance of Herkimer's militia, and on the morning of the 6th he dispatched Brant with a large body of Indians, also Major Watts with a detachment of Johnson's Greens, and Butler's rangers, to intercept them and thus prevent the relief of the garrison. General Herkimer waited long and patiently for the expected signal, but unfortunately his subordinates interpreted his delay as evidence of cowardice, and even openly charged it upon him, until goaded on by the foul accusation, he ordered his impatient men to advance. The enemy, practicing their favorite mode of warfare, lured the patriot force into ambush and opened a murderous fire, but Herkimer's men, though shockingly surprised, went into action with all the nerve that could have been expected of the Tryon county soldiery, and such bravery against fearful odds was seldom witnessed on

any battlefield during the revolution. The militia indeed were now for the first time brought face to face with their most hated enemies (Johnson and the tories) and they knew that they must conquer or shamefully perish, leaving their families the victims of outrage and death. The battle of Oriskany finally ended in the dearly bought defeat of the British, while at Fort Schuyler St. Leger's force fared no better ; but the details of that action, however interesting, are not necessary to this work (as it was fought beyond the limits of the county of which we write) and are therefore omitted. It may be added, however, that General Herkimer was seriously wounded, and yet bravely refused to leave the field. He supported himself against a tree, seated on his saddle, and directed the action of his men until victory was secured. He was then carried to his dwelling where he died ten days afterward, death being the result of an unskillful amputation.

The most important result of the victory at Oriskany was the fact that it prevented a union of St. Leger with Burgoyne. The British plan was that their three armies should fight their way to Albany—Burgoyne taking the Lake Champlain route in expectation that Lord Howe would come from New York (by the Hudson river) and thus co-operate ; St. Leger, on the other hand, was to devastate the Mohawk valley and then join his commander in the same manner. It was a grand military scheme, but like many others proved a failure, the first decisive blow being the defeat at Oriskany, thus saving Fort Schuyler. Next in importance was General Stark's great victory over Colonel Baum and his Hessians at Bennington, on the 16th day of August. Each of these victories led to the final triumph, and the last scene in the bloody episode was Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates at Stillwater on the 17th of the next October.

The patriot force in the battle of Oriskany, as has been stated, was from Tryon county, but, unfortunately, no perfect roster of their names is in existence. They came from the various districts of the county, and the slaughter filled old Tryon with such grief that history was neglected in the general horror. A partial record, however, was preserved of the gallant band that fought in that fearful conflict, and we now add a copy in the hope that some of the citizens of Fulton county may here discover an ancestor or kinsman. They were patriotic heroes



Eng'd by F. G. Kern, N.Y.

John Wells

of the highest rank and their names should be perpetuated in history. And this leads us again to express our regret at the loss of the roster. The following list, which is the best that can be given, contains the names of a large number of the force, also the place of residence, and also gives the killed, the wounded and those taken prisoners. The residences are given in many instances in towns erected since that day but now used for convenience :

The killed were as follows:—Brig.-General Nicholas Herkimer, Danube; Col. Ebenezer Cox, Minden; Frederick Ayer, Schuyler; Nicholas Bell, Fall Hill; Joseph Bell, Fall Hill; Jacob Bowman, Canajoharie; Maj. John Blevin, Florida; Samuel Billington, Palatine; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Campbell, Cherry Valley; Robert Crouse, Minden; Andrew Cunningham, Amsterdam; Lieut. Robert Campbell, Cherry Valley; Capt. Henry Dievendorf, Minden; Capt. Andrew Dillenbeck, Palatine; Capt. John Davis, Mohawk; Martines Davis, Mohawk; Benjamin Davis, Mohawk; Capt. Thomas Davy, Springfield; John Dygert, Palatine; Maj. John Eisenlord, Palatine; Jacob Failing, Canajoharie; Lieut. Petrus Grant, Amsterdam; Nicholas Gray, Palatine; Capt. Frederick Helmer, German Flats; Lieut. Abel Hunt, Florida; Conrad Hawn, Herkimer; — — Hiller, Fairfield; Jacob Klepsaddle, German Flats; Jacob Moyer, Fairfield; Jacob Markell, Springfield; William Merckley, Palatine; Isaac Paris, Palatine; Peter Paris (son of Isaac), Palatine; Lieut. Dederick Petry, German Flats; ——— Pettingall, Mohawk; Martines Putman, Johnstown; Cornelius Phillips, Florida; John Petry, Herkimer; Lieut. Han Jost Petry, Herkimer; George Raysnor, Minden; Christian Sharrar, Herkimer; ——— Sharrar, Snyder's Bush; Maj. William Seeber, Minden; Capt. Jacob Seeber, Minden; Adolph Seeber, Minden; Henry Spencer, Joseph Snell, Jacob Snell, Frederick Snell, Sufferenus Snell, of Snell's Bush; John Snell, John Snell, jr., Jacob Snell, of Stone Arabia; Maj. Harmanus Van Slyke, Palatine; Peter Westerman, Minden; John Wohlever, Lawrence Wrenkle, Fort Herkimer.

Wounded:—Capt. John Bigbread, Palatine; John Cook, Palatine; Peter Conover; Maj. John P. Frey, Palatine; Capt. Christopher W. Fox; Conrad Folts, Herkimer; Henry Failing, Canajoharie; Capt. Jacob Gardner, Fultonville; Samuel Gardner, Fultonville; Philip Nel-

lis, Palatine; Adam Price, Canajoharie; Joseph Petry, Herkimer; Capt. Nicholas Rechter, Ephratah; Jacob Radnour, Minden; William Shafer; Col. Frederick Visscher, Mohawk; ——— Van Antwerp, supposed Glen; George Wagner; George Walter, Palatine; Henry Zimmerman, St. Johnsville.

Taken Prisoners:—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Bellinger, German Flats; Maj. Blauvelt, Mohawk; Peter Ehle; Francis Lighthall, Ephratah; Garrit Walrath, Minden; Lieut. Henry Walrath, Herkimer; Henry Walrath, Herkimer; Surgeon Moses Younglove, Stone Arabia; Jacob Youker, Oppenheim.

Engaged in the battle:—Abram Arnot, Minden; Jacob Alter, Minden; Col. Peter Bellinger, German Flats; Capt. George H. Bell, Fall Hill; Melchert Bauder, Palatine; John R. Boyer, Snyder's Bush; Adam Bellinger; John Bellinger; ——— Billington, Palatine; Peter Bargy, Frankfort; Adj. Samuel Clyde, Cherry Valley; Capt. Abram Copeman, Canajoharie; Isaac Conover; Jacob, John and Adam Casler, Minden; Richard Coppernoll, Schuyler; William Cox, Minden; George Crouse, Minden; Jacob Clemens, Schuyler; Jacob Collier, Florida; John Dievendorf, Minden; Peter Dygert, Palatine; Hans Peter Dunckel, Han Garrit Dunckel, Han Nicholas Dunckel, Minden; John Doxtader, German Flats; Capt. William Dygert, German Flats; Marx De Muth, Deerfield; Capt. Immanuel De Graff, Amsterdam; Peter S. and George Dygert, German Flats; Peter Dorn, Johnstown; Jacob Empie, Palatine; William Ehle, Palatine; John Eysler, Snyder's Bush; Capt. Christopher P. Fox, Peter Fox, Charles Fox, William Fox and Christopher Fox, Palatine; Henry N. Failing, Canajoharie; Valentine Fralick, Palatine; Lieut. Col. Adam Fonda, Fonda; Peter Goertner, Minden; Lieut. Samuel Gray, Herkimer; Capt. Graves, Capt. Lawrence Gros, Minden; Cyrus Gray, Florida; John Adam Helmer, German Flats; Lieut. John Joseph House, Minden; Christian Huffman; John Huyck, Palatine; Marcus Hand, Florida; William Hall, Glen; Maj. Enos Klepsaddle, German Flats; Conrad and Peter Kilts, Palatine; Andrew, Jacob and Solomon Keller; Palatine; Col. Jacob Klock, Palatine; Lieut. Peter Loucks, Palatine; George Lintner, Minden; ——— Lighthall, Palatine; Solomon Longshore, Canajoharie; Henry Louns, Canajoharie; Col. Louis, a St. Regis Indian with Oneidas, he

held a Lieutenant's commission, and was usually called Colonel; Adam Miller, Glen; Jelles, John P. and Henry Miller, Minden; David Murray, Florida; Lieut. David McMaster, Florida; Jacob Myers, German Flats; Joseph Myers, Herkimer; Conrad Moyers, Danube; ——— Moyers, ——— Moyers, (brothers); Christian and John D. Nellis, Palatine; Peter Nestell, Palatine; John and Garret Newkirk, Florida; Dr. William Petry, German Flats; John Marks Petry, German Flats; Ensign Richard Putman, Johnstown; Nicholas Pickard, Canajoharie; Lieut. Abram D. Quackenbush, Glen; John Rother, Minden; Johannes Roof, Fort Stanwix; John Roof; Marx Rasbach, Kingsland; ——— Ritter, Fairfield; Ensign John Jost Scholl, Ephratah; Peter Sitts, Palatine; Henry Staring, Schuyler; Thomas Shoemaker, Herkimer; Rudolph Siebert; George Shults, Stone Arabia; Henry Shaull, Herkimer; ——— Shimmel, Herkimer; Henry Sanders, Minden; Sufrenus, James and John Seeber; Christian Schell, Schell's Bush; George Smith, Palatine; ——— Smith, father of Nicholas; Lieut. Jeremiah Swarts, Mohawk; John G. Sillenbeck; John Shults, Palatine; Peter Sommers; Philip G. P. Stowits, Root; Peter and George Snell, Stone Arabia; Adam Thum, St. Johnsville; Henry Thompson, Glen; Conrad Timmerman, St. Johnsville; Nicholas Van Slyke, a fifer, Palatine; Cornelius and Henry Van Horne, Florida; ——— Van Slyke, Canajoharie; Lieut. Col. Peter Wagner, Palatine; Lieut. Peter Wagner, John Wagner, sons of Col.; Jacob Wagner, Minden; John Wagner, Canajoharie; Richard, Peter and Abram Wohlever; Jacob Weaver, German Flats; Peter James Weaver, German Flats; Michael Widrick, Schuyler; Jacob Walrath, Palatine; Robert Yates, Root; Nicholas Yerdon, Minden.

Of the representatives of the Snell family who took part in the battle of Oriskany, Jephtha R. Simms in his Schoharie and Border Wars, says: "It has been said for many years that nine Snells went into the battle and that seven of that number remained there."

Henry Staring was the ancestor of John H. Starin, whose magnificent summer residence and grand estate adorns the beautiful elevation just outside the limits of Fultonville.

Lieut.-Col. Adam Fonda was ancestor of Henry Fonda, of Milton, Pa. Lack of space, however, forbids that extended family research which is connected with this famous battle.

By reference to the above roll it will be seen that Isaac Paris, of Palatine, and his son, were killed in the battle. On the 14th day of February, 1793, Catharine Paris, widow of Isaac, was voted a pension by a special act of the state legislature. This is believed to have been the first pension ever granted, either by state or federal authority. Catharine Paris passed her last days in Johnstown, being cherished by her son, Daniel Paris, a prominent lawyer, who was at one time a member of the state senate. He married Catharine Irving, sister of Washington Irving, and among his descendants is Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, the author, of New York. Mrs. Paris was buried in the old Johnstown cemetery, where her grave is still to be seen.

The pension act just mentioned is an interesting feature in Tryon county history and may therefore be included in our record as follows: "Whereas it has been represented to the legislature that Isaac Paris, one of the militia of this state, was slain at the battle of Oriskany, by the enemy of the United States; and that Catharine Paris, the widow of said Isaac, hath not intermarried with any other person since the decease of her said husband, and is now in indigent circumstances; In consideration whereof, be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, that the treasurer of this state shall, on or before the first day of May next, pay to the said Catharine Paris, or her order, the sum of thirty pounds; and on the first Tuesday in May, in every year afterward during her widowhood, the like sum of thirty pounds."

During the year 1778, although there were no historic battles in the Mohawk valley, the whole region was constantly alarmed by the Indian depredations. These petty invasions led congress to hold a general conference with the Six Nations at Johnstown for the purpose of bringing them to neutrality, such as would prevent further devastation. For this purpose a council was called at Johnstown between the 15th and 20th of February, but the Indians were so slow in attendance that it was not until March 9th that the proceedings began. General Schuyler and Volkert Douw associated with James Duane (as special commissioner) conducted the council. The entire Six Nations, except the Senecas, were represented by the chiefs and sachems, the Indian attendance being in all about seven hundred. The commissioners opened the

council, and one of the chiefs of each nation replied. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras expressed friendship, but while some others assumed a similar position their words were both deceitful and hypocritical, and in fact, during the course of the council, there was concealed within convenient distance a number of British spies. The results of the council quieted for a time the public fears, but it was thought wise to adopt the suggestion of General La Fayette (who also was present), and build forts at various places along the frontier.

The Indians at this time were smarting under the chastisement they received at Oriskany and Fort Schuyler; hence the cautious leaders of the Americans were not willing to trust them implicitly, notwithstanding their promises. It was well known that the Johnsons were desirous and even determined to reoccupy the Mohawk valley and their deserted estates, and were only awaiting a favorable opportunity for an invasion. In the south part of Tryon county Brant was perpetrating his cruel and cowardly outrages, robbing, burning and slaughtering in the smaller frontier settlements. A much bolder movement which occurred about the same time, was the reappearance of a body of tories, estimated at one hundred, who came into the Mohawk valley, took their movable property and families, and escaped without molestation. They left Fort Hunter, proceeded to Fonda, and thence journeyed northward to the Fish House, in Northampton. Here they took eleven prisoners, among whom were Solomon Woodworth, Godfrey Shew and his three sons. They burned the buildings, among them the lodge built by Sir William Johnson in 1760, then took boats and rowed down the Sacandaga and up the Hudson; thence crossed to Lake George and returned to Canada by the Champlain valley.

On the 2d of July of the same year a strong party of Indians made a descent upon the settlement at Cobleskill, and two days later occurred the terrible massacre at Wyoming. In the same month also the settlement at Andrustown, six miles from German Flats, was plundered by Brant and his savage warriors. During the same fall, General Haldimand; governor-general of Canada, at the suggestion of Sir John Johnson, sent a party of forty or fifty men to recover certain valuable papers which were concealed near the former residence. In this party was one Helmer, who was injured and obliged for a time to remain in his father's

house. He was discovered and arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death at Johnstown. The others of the party, although they committed no depredations (at least there are none on record), escaped in safety to Canada, having come and returned by the short but unfrequented route of the Sacandaga, Lake George and Champlain valley. Another fearful outrage occurred in November of the same year when Brant and Butler, with two hundred Tories and five hundred Indians, fell upon the little settlement at Cherry Valley and ruthlessly slaughtered its inhabitants and plundered their dwellings.

The Indian depredations of 1778 were really the most important features of warfare during that year, but it was also noted for the alliance with France, which gave renewed confidence to the colonies and really ensured the final victory. In November a large British force advanced from Canada to Ticonderoga, and completed the devastation that had been begun on both sides of the lake—a foray which, if justified by the laws of war, wrought but little benefit to the British while it caused much unnecessary suffering.

The early part of 1779 brought to the inhabitants of Tryon county a repetition of the events of the preceding year. The Mohawk valley once more became the scene of scalping and plundering, and among the settlements first to suffer from Indian ravages and cruelty were Stone Arabia and a small hamlet south of the Mohawk. In both instances men were either killed or carried into captivity. At the same time a band of Senecas made an attack upon Schoharie, with the scalping knife and torch, and compelled the settlers to flee for their lives. The Palatine committee of safety at last was compelled to ask protection from General Clinton, and the latter responded with a detachment of troops which swept the savages from the valley and inflicted severe punishment wherever they were found. The Onondagas were among those upon whom Clinton's forces had visited summary justice, and in revenge they attacked Cobleskill, killed a number of its people and plundered the settlement. In the mean time Brant extended his predatory warfare into the Hudson river country, and massacred, plundered and burned wherever an opportunity offered.

These atrocities at last became so numerous that the authorities were thoroughly aroused and determined to draw upon the troops in service

for a general expedition against the Indians. The plan of the campaign called for two forces, one under General Sullivan to march through the Susquehanna and Chemung valleys, and thence down Seneca lake to destroy the Seneca Indian villages; while the other force, under General Clinton, was to sweep through the Mohawk valley, and thence westward and punish all the hostile tribes. Both of these movements were entirely successful, and the result was that the Indians, especially the fierce Senecas, were driven to the protection of the British post at Fort Niagara. Their villages and growing crops were destroyed, and thereafter they were obliged to rely on the generosity of the British for their support.

We now approach that most horrible episode in Tryon county history known as "Sir John Johnson's raid." In the spring of 1780 (May 21st) Sir John came up from Canada by Lake Champlain to Crown Point, at the head of a force of five hundred British troops, a detachment of his own Royal Greens, and about two hundred Indians and Tories. From Crown Point he made his way through the forest to Sacandaga river, and at midnight entered the north part of Johnstown so stealthily as to take the slumbering inhabitants unawares. He divided his force into two bodies in order that they might cover more territory, and then he enacted a series of atrocities from whose record history almost recoils. Families were aroused from slumber by the terrific war-whoop, and men, women and children were brutally slaughtered, their dwellings burned and their property destroyed. Even the lapse of a century has hardly abated the horror which accompanied the memories of Sir John's infernal purpose and the Mohawk valley was fearfully ravaged by his barbarous horde. An important object in this cowardly invasion was the recovery of some valuable plate which had been buried at the time of Sir John's flight in 1776. Since that time it had been faithfully guarded by one of his former slaves who, with the aid of the soldiers, disinterred the silver and laid it at his master's feet and it was divided among forty soldiers for transportation to Montreal. Such we say was a leading object in Sir John's invasion, but only a man of his malignity could have added to the horrors which he wrought merely to gratify brutal revenge. Having secured the plate they passed on through the village unobserved by the garrison that occupied the stock-

ade around the jail and resumed their hellish task. The first family to feel their malice was that of Sampson Sammons, who with his three sons, Jacob, Frederick, and Thomas were made prisoners. No doubt they were worth more alive than dead. The dwelling was plundered, after which the invaders joined the eastern division at the mouth of the Cayadutta.

The other force, led as it was believed by two notorious tory brothers named Brown, passed at once through Johnstown to the vicinity of Tribes Hill, and thence all through the river country, both east and west of Caughnawaga, they wreaked vengeance on the unprotected inhabitants. Lodowick Putnam and his son were first butchered, their property stolen or destroyed, but the females of the family escaped. Amasa Stevens, son-in-law of Putnam, was also killed, but his wife also escaped. Garret Putnam was an intended victim, but had recently moved away after renting his house to two tories. The house of Henry Hanson was likewise plundered and its owner murdered. In fact the property of every patriot in the locality was robbed or destroyed, and only that belonging to the tories was spared. The church and parsonage at Caughnawaga were also unmolested, being permanent features in the estate of Sir William Johnson. At the latter place Douw Fonda was killed and scalped; and it is said that he was one of nine aged men, four of whom were more than eighty years old, who were killed during Sir John's raid. His descendants are still permanent citizens of the valley and tradition preserves the spot where he was so cruelly massacred.

Returning from the Mohawk valley the raiders again visited the Sammons place and took away seven horses. The Hall was also revisited, Sir John remaining there several hours and regaining possession of about twenty of his former slaves who had remained behind at the time of his flight, and who now accompanied him to Canada. Among these was the trusted and faithful William, who had concealed the plate. He had previously been in the service of Jacob Sammons (who had rented the Hall and estate from the commissioners), but he never would disclose the place of concealment.

At the time of this bloody invasion Governor Clinton was at Kingston. He hastened to Albany, collected such militia as were within his

command and marched to Lake George to intercept Sir John. Colonel Van Schaick, also with seven hundred men (part being of the Mohawk valley militia), followed, the invaders by the way of Johnstown to cut off their retreat by the Oswego route. The governor descended Lake George to Ticonderoga, where he was joined by a body of militia, but all these efforts to cut off Sir John's retreat were ineffectual and the monster escaped with his horde, taking their boats, probably at Crown Point, whence they proceeded down the lake to St. Johns. Their captives (including the brothers Jacob and Frederick Sammons) were thence transferred to the fort at Chambly. These two of the forty prisoners resolved to escape, and the thrilling story of their attempt is of such interest, and so closely related to the history of Fulton county, that we give it a place in our pages—the extract being from Stone's *Life of Brant* :

“ On the day after their arrival Jacob Sammons, having taken an accurate survey of the garrison and the facilities of escape, conceived the project of inducing his fellow prisoners to rise upon the guards and obtain their freedom. The garrison was weak in number and the sentinels less vigilant than is usual among good soldiers. The prison doors were opened once a day, when the prisoners were visited by the proper officer with four or five soldiers. Sammons had observed where the arms of the guard were stacked in the yard, and his plan was that some of the prisoners should arrest and disarm the visiting guard on the opening of the door, while the residue were to rush forth, seize the arms, and fight their way out. The proposition was acceded to by his brother Frederick, and the other man named Van Sluyck, but was considered too daring by the great body of the prisoners to be undertaken. It was therefore abandoned, and the brothers sought afterward only for a chance for escaping by themselves. Within three days the desired opportunity occurred, viz. : on the 13th of June. The prisoners were supplied with an allowance of spruce beer, for which two of their number were detached daily to bring the cask from the brew-house, under a guard of five men with fixed bayonets. Having reason to suppose that the arms of the guards though charged were not primed, the brothers so contrived matters as to be taken together to the brewery on the day mentioned, with an understanding at a given point they were to

dart from the guard and run for their lives, believing that the confusion of the moment and the delay of priming their muskets by the guards, would enable them to escape beyond the ordinary range of musket shot. The project was boldly executed. At the concerted moment the soldiers sprang from their conductors and stretched across the plain with great fleetness. The alarm was given and the whole garrison was soon after them in hot pursuit. Unfortunately for Jacob he fell into a ditch and sprained his ankle. Perceiving the accident, Frederick turned to his assistance; but the other generously admonished him to secure his own flight, if possible, and leave him to the chances of war. Recovering from his fall, and regardless of the accident, Jacob sprang forward again with as much expedition as possible, but finding that his lameness impeded his progress, he plunged into a thick clump of shrubs and trees, and was fortunate enough to hide himself between two logs before the pursuers came up. Twenty or thirty shots had previously been fired upon them, but without effect. In consequence of the smoke of their fire, the guards had not observed Jacob when he threw himself into the thicket, and supposing that, like his brother, he had passed around it, they follow on, until they were fairly distanced by Frederick, of whom they lost sight and trace. They returned in about half an hour, halting by the bushes in which the other fugitive was sheltered, and so near that he could distinctly hear their conversation. The officer in command was Captain Steele. On calling his men together some were swearing, and others laughing at the race, and the speed of the long-legged Dutchmen, as they called the flying prisoners. The pursuit being abandoned, the guards returned to the fort.

“The brothers had agreed in case of separation, to meet at a certain spot at 10 o'clock at night. Of course Jacob lay ensconced in the bushes until night had dropped her sable curtains, and until he supposed the hour had arrived, when he sallied forth according to the antecedent understanding. But time did not move as rapidly on that evening as he supposed. He waited upon the spot designated, and called aloud for Frederick, until he despaired of meeting him, and prudence forbade his remaining any longer. It subsequently appeared that he was too early on the ground, and that Frederick made good his appointment.

Following the bank of the Sorel, Jacob passed Fort St. Johns soon after daybreak on the morning of the 14th. His purpose was to swim

the river at that place, and pursue his course homeward through the wilderness on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; but just as he was preparing to enter the water he descried a boat approaching from below, filled with officers and soldiers of the enemy. They were already within twenty rods. Concealing himself again in the woods, he resumed his journey after their departure, but had not proceeded more than two or three miles before he came upon a party of several hundred men engaged in getting out timber for the public works at the fort. To avoid them he was obliged to describe a wide circuit, in the course of which, at about 12 o'clock, he came to a small clearing. Within the enclosure was a house, and in the field were a man and a boy engaged hoeing potatoes. They were at that moment called to dinner, and supposing them to be French, who, he had heard, were rather friendly to the American cause than otherwise—incited, also, by hunger and fatigue—he made bold to present himself, trusting that he might be invited to partake of their hospitality. But instead of a friend, he found an enemy. On making known his character, he was roughly received.

“‘It is by such villains as you are,’ replied the forrester, ‘that I was obliged to fly from Lake Champlain.’ The rebels, he added, had robbed him of all he possessed, and he would now deliver his self-invited guest to the guard, which, he said, was not more than a quarter of a mile distant. Sammons promptly answered that ‘that was more than he could do.’ The refugee then said he would go for the guard himself; to which Sammons replied that he might act as he pleased, but that all the men in Canada should not make him again a prisoner. The man thereupon returned to the potato field and resumed his work, while his more compassionate wife gave Sammons a bowl of bread and milk, which he ate sitting on the threshold of the door to guard against surprise.

“While in the house he saw a musket, powder horn and bullet-pouch hanging against the wall, of which he determined, if possible, to possess himself, that he might be able to procure food during the long and solitary march before him. On retiring, therefore, he traveled only far enough into the woods for concealment, returning to the woodsman’s house in the evening for the purpose of obtaining the musket and ammunition. But he was again beset by imminent peril. Very soon

after he entered the house the sound of approaching voices was heard and he took to the rude chamber for security, where he lay flat upon the irregular floor, and looking through the interstices, saw eleven soldiers enter, who, it soon appeared, came for milk. His situation was now exceedingly critical. The churlish proprietor might inform against him, or in a single movement betray him. But neither circumstance occurred. The unwelcome visitors departed in due time and the family all retired to bed except the wife, who, as Jacob descended from the chamber, refreshed him with another bowl of milk. The good woman earnestly entreated her guest to surrender himself and join the ranks of the king, assuring him that his majesty must certainly conquer in the end, in which the rebels would lose all their property and many of them be hanged into the bargain. But to such a proposition he of course would not listen. Finding all her efforts to convert a whig into a tory fruitless, she then told him if he would secrete himself two days longer in the woods she would furnish him with provisions, for a supply of which her husband was going to the fort the next day, and she would likewise endeavor to provide him with a pair of shoes.

“Disinclined to linger so long in the country of the enemy and in the neighborhood of a British post, he took his departure forthwith. But such had been the kindness of the good woman that he had it not in his heart to seize upon her husband’s arms, and he left this wild scene of rustic hospitality without supplies and without the means of procuring them. Arriving once more at the water’s edge at the lower end of Lake Champlain, he came upon a hut, within which, on cautiously approaching it for reconnoissance, he discovered a party of soldiers, all soundly asleep. Their canoe was moored by the shore, into which he sprang and paddled himself up the lake under the most encouraging prospect of a speedy and comparatively easy voyage to its head, whence his return home would be unattended with either difficulty or danger. But his pleasing anticipations were extinguished on the night following as he approached the *Isle aux Noix*, where he descried a fortification and the glitter of the bayonets bristling in the air as the moonbeams played upon the burnished arms of the sentinels who were pacing their tedious rounds. The lake being very narrow at this point, and perceiving that both sides were fortified, he thought the attempt to shoot his

canoe through between them rather too hazardous an experiment. Nor on landing was his case in any respect enviable. Without shoes, without food, and without the means of obtaining either—a long journey before him through a deep and trackless wilderness—it may well be imagined that his mind was not cheered by the most agreeable anticipations. But without pausing to indulge unnecessarily his ‘thick-coming fancies,’ he commenced his solitary journey, directing his course along the eastern lake-shore toward Albany. During the first four days of his progress he subsisted entirely upon the bark of birch—chewing the twigs as he went. On the fourth day, while resting by a brook, he heard a rippling of the water caused by fish as they were stemming the current. He succeeded in catching a few of these, but having no means of striking a fire, after devouring one of them raw the others were thrown away.

“His feet were by this time cruelly cut, bruised and torn by thorns, briars and stones; and while he could scarcely proceed by reason of their soreness, hunger and fatigue united to retard his cheerless march. On the fifth day his miseries were augmented by hungry swarms of mosquitoes, which settled upon him in clouds while traversing a swamp. On the same day he fell upon the nest of a black duck—the duck sitting quietly upon her eggs until he came up and caught her. The bird was no sooner deprived of life and feathers than he devoured the whole, including the head and feet. The eggs were nine in number, which Sammons took with him, but on opening one he found a little half-made duckling, already alive. Against such food his stomach revolted and he was obliged to throw the eggs away.

“On the tenth day he came to a small lake. His feet were in such a horrible state that he could scarcely crawl along. Finding a mitigation of pain by bathing them in water, he plunged his feet into the lake and lay down upon its margin. For a time it seemed as though he could never rise up on his feet again. Worn down by hunger and fatigue—bruised in body and wounded in spirit—in a lone wilderness, with no eye to pity and no human arm to protect, he felt as though he must remain in that spot until it should please God in his goodness to quench the dim spark of life that remained. Still, he was comforted in some measure by the thought that he was in the hands of a being without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls to the ground.

"Refreshed at length, though to a trifling degree, he resumed his weary way, when, on raising his right leg over the trunk of a fallen tree, he was bitten in the calf by a rattlesnake. Quick as a flash, with his pocket-knife, he made an incision in his leg, removing the wounded flesh to a greater depth than the fangs of the serpent had penetrated. His next business was to kill the venomous reptile and dress it for eating; thus appropriating the enemy that had sought to take his life to its prolongation. His first meal was made from the heart and fat of the serpent. Feeling somewhat strengthened by the repast, and finding, moreover, that he could not travel further in his present condition, he determined to remain where he was for a few days, and by repose and feeding upon the body of the snake, recruit his strength. Discovering also a dry fungus upon the trunk of a maple he succeeded in striking a fire, by which his comforts were essentially increased. Still he was obliged to creep upon his hands and knees to gather fuel, and on the third day he was yet in such a state of exhaustion as to be utterly unable to proceed. Supposing that death was inevitable and very near, he crawled to the foot of a tree, upon the bark of which he commenced inscribing his name, in the expectation that he should leave his bones there, and in the hope that in some way by the aid of the inscription his family might ultimately be apprised of his fate. While engaged in this sad work a cloud of painful thoughts crowded upon his mind, the tears involuntarily stole down his cheeks, and before he had completed the melancholy task he fell asleep.

"On the fourth day of his residence at this place he began to gain strength, and as a part of the serpent yet remained he determined upon another effort to resume his journey. But he could not do so without devising some substitute for shoes. For this purpose he cut up his hat and waistcoat, binding them upon his feet, and thus he hobbled along. On the following night, while lying in the woods he became strongly impressed with the belief that he was not far distant from a human habitation. He had seen no indication of proximity to the abode of man, but he was, nevertheless, so confident of the fact that he wept for joy. Buoyed up and strengthened by this impression he resumed his journey on the following morning; and in the afternoon, it being the 28th of June, he reached a house in the town of Pittsford, in the New Hamp-

shire grants, now forming the state of Vermont. He remained there several days, both to recruit his health and if possible to gain intelligence of his brother. But no tidings came; and, as he knew Frederick to be a capital woodsman, he of course concluded that sickness, death, or recapture must have interrupted his journey. Procuring a conveyance at Pittsford Jacob traveled to Albany and thence to Schenectady, where he had the happiness of finding his wife and family."

The adventures of the brother were scarcely less thrilling, but this one must suffice as an example of many similar ones happening on the frontier.

CHAPTER XI.

Additional Depredations in the Mohawk Valley — Sir John Johnson again Invades the Region — The Battle at Stone Arabia — Van Rensselaer's Cowardly Conduct — Condition of the Inhabitants after the Raid — Governor Clinton sends Colonel Willett to Protect the Valley — Invasion by Brant and Butler — Defeat of the Latter by Willett's Troops — Battle at Johnstown — The Enemy Routed — Death of Walter Butler — End of Hostilities in the Mohawk Valley.

THE devastation and bloodshed that had thus far marked the track of war throughout the states was now approaching an end, but in the autumn of 1780, and simultaneous with the movements of Sir John Johnson in the Mohawk country, the enemy actively engaged against the settlements north of Albany, and also upon the upper Connecticut river. In order to create a diversion in favor of Sir John, Major Carleton came up the lake with a large fleet, and more than a thousand men. This invasion was secretly conducted and reached Fort Anne and Fort George undiscovered, both posts being captured with one hundred and twenty prisoners. Stories of cruelty were told against Carleton's troops, but were positively denied by that officer. It is certain, however, that destruction and outrage followed the invaders as far as the country offered anything that would gratify their purpose, except on the eastern shores of the lake. There the inhabitants were fortunately exempted from attack through the remarkable statesmanship of Generals Ethan and Ira

Allen and Governor Chittenden. More than that, by their efforts there was kept inactive in Canada a British army of nearly ten thousand effective men. The intercommunications which occurred were called the Haldimand correspondence, or Negotiations with Canada, and although conducted in entire good faith on the part of the astute Vermonters, the latter were nevertheless charged by the authorities of New York with treasonable intent; but without regard to public opinion on that point, the patriotism of the men connected with it can never be doubted nor can the value of their services be diminished.

Returning to the history of old Tryon, it may be said that while other portions of the country were now comparatively free from the horrors of war, the Mohawk valley was destined to be the scene of British outrages for many months to come. In the latter part of 1780 Sir John Johnson made a second invasion of the valley, with the evident determination to destroy every vestige of property, and even the lives of the inhabitants. After his first raid Governor Clinton ordered Colonel Gansevoort to Fort Plain with the militia of the county in order to protect the locality and also to guard the supplies in store at Fort Schuyler. At the same time Brant with his blood-thirsty savages was hovering in the region, ready to fall upon any unprotected settlement and thus increase that long record of murder, which bore testimony in the court of heaven against him and his instigators. Being informed by the tories of the valley that a patriot force was about to defend Fort Plain, Brant made a sudden descent upon Canajoharie and the fort itself, burning buildings and destroying property without the restraints of mercy. Gansevoort was so sluggish in his movements that no hand was raised to defend either life or property from the Indian invaders.

Soon after this Sir John again repeated his vengeance upon the already distressed people of the county. In his command were the now notorious Greens, the German Yagers, Butler's two hundred rangers, a company of British regulars, and a body of Indians under Brant and the still more dreaded Seneca chief, Cornplanter. During the early part of this foray, Sir John was no where opposed by any considerable force, and was thus at full liberty to pillage, burn and destroy every thing except the property of the tories. This naturally led to retaliation, and after he had passed up the Mohawk the ruined patriots revenged them-

selves by destroying in turn the buildings and harvested crops of the British sympathizers. On the 18th of October Sir John camped at the "Nose," but the next morning sent a detachment against Stone Arabia (then called Fort Paris), following soon afterward with his main force. General Van Rensselaer was sent to oppose the invaders, having in his command the Albany militia, and reached Caughnawaga on the 18th. Learning that Fort Plain was to be attacked, Colonel Brown was sent to engage the enemy in front, while Van Rensselaer himself was to make a diversion and attack them from another quarter, but whether from cowardice, or sympathy for the British, he changed his course and left Brown without support. The result was the defeat and death of the gallant colonel, while the enemy was still further allowed to ravage the country. Van Rensselaer displayed even greater cowardice, for later on, having been reinforced by Captain McKean's company, and about eighty Oneida braves, so that his troops outnumbered the enemy, he again refrained from attack. At last he was openly charged with toryism by an Oneida chief, which, with the importunities of his subordinate officers, forced him to prepare for battle; and after a severe engagement the British were routed, but the cowardly American commander refused to follow up his victory, notwithstanding the entreaties of his men. He fell back and encamped, while some of the volunteers and Oneidas pursued the British and captured a cannon and a number of prisoners, but by the next morning the enemy had retreated beyond successful pursuit.

The outrages committed by the British and their savage allies in the Mohawk valley during the several years ending with the close of 1780, had left the inhabitants in a most deplorable condition. Their homes and other buildings were now burned to the ground, their crops had been completely destroyed, and they were obliged to look for shelter and support to the people less unfortunate than themselves who occupied the larger and more protected settlements in the eastern part of the valley. On the 20th of December, 1780, the supervisors of Tryon county reported to the legislature the condition in which their people were left at that time. From this sad report it appeared that seven hundred buildings had been burned; six hundred and thirteen persons had gone over to the enemy; three hundred and fifty-four families had abandoned

their homes and property; one hundred and ninety-seven lives had been lost; one hundred and twenty-one persons had been carried into captivity, while one thousand farms in the county were without care or cultivation.

Such a lamentable state of affairs could not but move the authorities to some action in behalf of a distressed people, but even then Brant was skulking in the vicinity, only awaiting an opportunity to attack some defenseless settlement, and the only remedy lay in levying a sufficient armed force to guarantee safety to the people so that they might return to their homes. The militia was greatly reduced in numbers and efficiency, and the partial destruction of Fort Schuyler by fire and flood left the whole valley open to the enemy. In his extremity Governor Clinton determined to detach a part of his own army for the defense of the western frontier, and accordingly Colonel Willett was sent with a body of troops to protect the region from invasion. Willett collected about one hundred militiamen, added to these his state troops, and stationed his force at Fort Plain, but was soon called into action, being, on July 9th, summoned to repel an invasion at Currytown, about three miles from Sprakers. The marauders were a party of tories and Indians led by one Doxtader, who attacked the settlement, destroyed much property, and made off with nine prisoners. Willett at once marched to the scene of danger, and, unlike his timid predecessor, deployed his men so as to draw the British into an ambuscade, and as a result the latter were terribly beaten and routed. In this sharp fight the efforts of Colonel Willett were materially aided by the zeal and bravery of Lieutenant Jacob Sammons and Captain McKean.

The vigilance of Willett and his men put a check upon the ravages of the tories and the Indians, but did not entirely end them, as marauding parties still continued petty depredations. The tories, however, were, as Willett found, more dreaded than the Indians, for they moved more covertly and with such well-planned and united action as to render them dangerous in the extreme. During the latter part of October a party of these tories, together with a few Indians under Ross and Butler, again entered the valley and ravaged the country from Currytown to Warrensbush and Fort Hunter. They then changed their course towards Johnstown, having increased their force to about five hundred,

composed of British regulars as well as tories and Indians. Willett pursued with only about four hundred and sixteen men, but he determined to give them a battle regardless of the disparity of numbers. To do this successfully the intrepid commander divided his force into two parts, and with his main body under his own command he attacked the enemy in front, while about sixty men under Colonel Rowley (a Massachusetts officer) made a detour in order to attack in the rear. On the level land opposite Johnson Hall, where the orchard now stands, the contending forces first met. Willett's men fought with determination, but being overpowered by the superior number of the enemy, he was compelled to fall back to the village. This was a dangerous movement, but he was saved from what might have been a rout by Rowley's little troop, which fell unexpectedly upon the British rear with such valor as to create a diversion. The British were obliged to turn and act on the defensive, upon which Willett rallied his men and renewed the battle. Although assailed both in front and rear the invaders kept up the fight until night, when, weary and suffering severely in losses, they wavered and finally broke into precipitate flight to the woods. This was the last battle fought in Tryon county, and really was the last in the entire record of the revolution, and in this final conflict the Tryon county militia had the satisfaction of inflicting satisfactory chastisement on their old tory enemies. In the battle of Johnstown the loss in killed was about forty on each side, but the Americans made prisoners of fifty of the enemy, and those who escaped did not halt until they had put a long distance between themselves and their conquerors.

Early on the morning of the 26th (the day following the Johnstown battle) Colonel Willett started in pursuit of the foe. He marched as rapidly as possible to Stone Arabia, and believing the fugitives had gone toward Oneida Lake, sent thither a detachment to destroy their boats, while he halted expecting a possible attack; but as it did not take place he renewed his march. Butler's men instead of taking the lake route turned northward to Canada Creek, where Willett overtook them. He fell upon their rear and punished them severely, taking many prisoners and killing others. Butler crossed the creek and made an attempt to rally his men, but in doing so was discovered by an Oneida chief, who shot him. The fall of their leader so dismayed the British

and Indians that they fled in confusion and sought shelter wherever it offered. The Oneidas now crossed the creek and dispatched the infamous Butler as he lay prostrate upon the ground. Colonel Willett having now delivered the valley from terror, returned in triumph to Fort Dayton, having lost only one of his men since the Johnstown battle.

Although the close of the year 1781 found the heavy operations of war practically at an end, as yet the peace of the people living in the Mohawk valley was not fully assured. An occasional marauding band of Indians would unexpectedly appear, commit some outrage and then quickly depart to a safe refuge. One of these invasions took place during the summer of 1782, when a body of seven savages appeared near Johnstown and killed Henry Stoner a noted settler, and also made prisoners of his nephew, Michael Reed, and a man named Palmatier. The Indians also burned the Stoner buildings. This act of outrage was afterwards fearfully avenged by the noted Nicholas Stoner, son of the murdered pioneer. Andrew Bowman, a tory living near Johnstown, bore a part in the above mentioned outrage, for which he suffered suitable punishment from the indignant patriots of that town.

CHAPTER XII.

Condition of the Mohawk Valley at the Close of the Revolution—Mohawk Indians Forfeit their Lands to the State—Return of Tories—Their Treatment by the Mohawk Committee—Settlement of the Region by New Englanders—Tryon County changed to Montgomery—First County Officers—County Buildings—Counties Formed from Montgomery—Old Tryon County Districts formed into Towns—Origin of Towns in Fulton County—Caughnawaga Divided—County Officers of Tryon County—Also of Montgomery County prior to Removal of the County Seat to Fonda.

THE close of the revolutionary war and the return of peace marked a new era in the history of the Mohawk valley. Returning to their deserted lands and property, the patriot settlers found little else than ruin and desolation; their buildings had been burned and the harvested and growing crops almost wholly destroyed. Their cattle, too, had been driven off by the recent invaders, and they were obliged to begin life anew. They had, however, this consolation, that they no longer feared the wily Indian, nor the malignant tory, for the fortune of war had driven them from the country.

The Mohawk Indians by their alliance to the British, shared the ill fortunes of a fallen power, and forfeited whatever claim they may have had to the lands which they formerly occupied, and while, as a rule, the Six Nations were kindly treated by both the general and state governments, the hostility of the Mohawks had been such as to cancel their claims to the territory of the valley. There is not indeed any reliable proof that the Mohawks ever made a demand for these lands, and the shattered remnant of their once powerful nation accepted the offer made by Great Britain of a home in Canada. With the tories who had cast in their lot with the British, the case appears to have been quite different, for almost immediately after the restoration of peace they returned to their former homes and proclaimed ownership, insisting on legal title. Fortunately, however, and justly, also, they were not successful, for the property of the defeated foe by the rules of war became forfeit to the conquerors.

We cannot but notice that the effrontery of the tory in peace was only equaled by his barbarity in war, and hence, as has been stated, after the struggle was ended he loudly asserted his right to his former estate. So annoying indeed did this false but persistent assertion of right become that the people of the Mohawk district were under the necessity of taking public action in the matter, and therefore held a meeting on May 9, 1783, on which occasion they expressed themselves in this manner:

“Resolved, unanimously, that all those who have gone off to the enemy or have been banished by any law of this state, or those, who we shall find, tarried as spies or tools of the enemy, and encouraged and harbored those who went away, shall not live in this district on any pretense whatever; and as for those who have washed their faces from Indian paint and their hands from innocent blood of our dear ones, and have returned, either openly or covertly, we hereby warn them to leave the district before the twentieth of June next, or they may expect to feel the just resentment of an injured and determined people.

“We likewise unanimously desire our brethren in the other districts in this county to join with us to instruct our representatives not to consent to the repealing any laws made for the safety of the state against treason, or confiscation of traitor’s estates, or to passing any new acts for the return or restitution of tories.

“By order of the meeting,

“JOSIAH THROOP, Chairman.”

In and about the county seat of Tryon county was perhaps a greater number of tories than in any single locality of the region. Johnstown was founded, built up and virtually owned by Sir Willian Johnson, and through his efforts the local population was mainly acquired. Upon his death, the property and estate descended to his son, Sir John, whose conduct during the war was of such a character as to justify a far more detestable expression than merely tory. He was an avowed and a relentless enemy, combining the worst elements of toryism with the inhuman methods of war only resorted to by savages. He never came back to Johnstown to claim his vast and valuable estate, which was confiscated and sold by the state. Sir John himself remained in Canada

and received from the crown an appointment as superintendent and inspector of Indian affairs in British North America. He died in Montreal January 4, 1830.

Among the dependents of Sir John Johnson were the tenants settled on his lands in and about the village of Johnstown, and the Scotch Highlanders who dwelt upon the Kingsboro tract in the north part of the town, then a part of the Mohawk district; also a part of the old township called Caughnawaga. The tenantry and the Scotchmen were provided with firearms by the proprietor, and of course departed with their master to Canada, thenceforth forming a part of the "Royal Greens" regiment. Whatever claim to the lands of the Mohawk region they may have acquired was likewise forfeited, and they never afterward returned.

Of the German settlers in the valley, however, it must in justice be said that they were generally loyal and true to the colonies, and although a few—and only a few—may have been misled by the influence of the arbitrary baronet and his associates in authority, this was the exception, not the rule.

During the course of the war, this portion of the state became known to a class of people who had no former means of judging of its beauty and fertility. The continual passage of New England troops through the valley of the Mohawk made them acquainted with its desirability as a place of abode, and, when peace was restored, they were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing the lands. They came and made miscellaneous settlements, as tracts were offered for sale, and thus the territory came under the control of Yankees, determined, energetic and upright men, with wives and mothers of corresponding character; and it was to this class of people that Montgomery and Fulton counties owed much of their later development and improvement.

There was one name, however, in this beautiful region that was the occasion of much annoyance to the progressive inhabitants, being indeed in the highest degree offensive, and that was the name by which this county was then called. Governor William Tryon first became executive of the province of New York by appointment July 9, 1771, and was reappointed June 28, 1775; and it was in his honor that Tryon county received its name. The toryism of this public officer was as pronounced

and offensive as that of any British subject in the land. His official power was wholly devoted to the crown, and he was even implicated in a plot to seize General Washington and deliver him to the British officers. It was not therefore in the least surprising that the settlers of the Mohawk valley should desire to remove so odious a name.

Tryon county was created from the original county of Albany by act of the provincial assembly, March 12, 1772, and Johnstown designated as its capital. The first officers were as follows: Guy Johnson, first judge; John Butler and Peter Conyne, judges; Sir John Johnson, Daniel Claus, Jellis Fonda and John Wells, assistant judges. The first county court was organized September 8, 1772. The court-house and jail of Tryon county was erected in 1772 by Sir William Johnson, on his own land. Both of these buildings are still in use, and having been occasionally repaired are in good condition and may last another century. The former, which fully retains its original appearance, stands on the northwest corner of William and Main streets. The bricks used in this structure were imported into this country from Holland.¹ The jail, a substantial stone structure, stands in the southeast part of the village, on the highest part of South Perry street.

At the outbreak of the war these buildings were claimed by Sir John Johnson as part of his estate; and, having thus asserted ownership, he refused the county committee of safety permission to use them for the confinement of those who were considered inimical to the American cause. This claim however was denied by the Provincial Congress, which held that Sir William (to complete his purpose) conveyed the land and buildings "to two gentlemen, in trust," for the use of the county. The committee did not at that time press the demand; but after the departure of Sir John and his retainers the local authorities seized all the property and used it according to their needs. The jail was fortified and thus became a place of defence in addition to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

On the 2d of April, 1784, at the request of the inhabitants, the legislature passed an act changing the name from Tryon to Montgomery county, adopting the latter in honor of General Richard Montgomery,

¹ This statement has been doubted, and whatever be the tradition, it is highly possible and some think highly probable that the brick were made near the court-house.



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who was killed at the storming of Quebec, December 31, 1776. The statement has been made in one of our earlier chapters (and its accuracy has never been doubted) that Tryon county comprised all that part of the province of New York west of the Delaware river and also west of a line extending north through Schoharie (as well as along the east lines of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton) and continuing in a straight line to Canada. On the 7th of March, 1788, the legislature passed an act by which the boundary lines of the several counties of the state were described more accurately and in detail; and this act declared Montgomery county to contain all that part of the state west of the counties of Ulster, Albany, Washington and Clinton, as they were then constituted. On the other hand the "Civil List of the State of New York," published in 1886 says: "Tryon county was erected in 1772, and comprised the country west of a north and south line extending from St. Regis to the west bounds of the township of Schenectady; thence running irregularly southwest to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware, and along the same to the southeast bounds of the present county of Broome; thence in northwesterly direction to Fort Bull, on Wood creek, near the present city of Rome; all west of the last mentioned line being Indian territory." This statement, if correct, limits Tryon county to a comparatively small area; but the question which statement is correct, is not one for the writer to decide. The weight of authority, however, strongly inclines us to the conviction that Tryon (succeeded by Montgomery county), included all that part of the state west of the east line above mentioned; while all authorities substantially agree upon its east boundary.

It is interesting in the present connection to note the several counties of the state which have been in whole or in part formed from the territory originally of old Tryon or Montgomery county. The list, with date of erection of each, being as follows: Ontario,¹ January 27, 1789; Herkimer, February 16, 1791; Otsego, February 16, 1791; Tioga,

¹ The creation of Ontario, which was the first division of Montgomery county, included all the lands of the state lying west of Seneca lake. This territory was ceded by New York to Massachusetts, subject to right of sovereignty and jurisdiction. The two states were long in dispute concerning this territory and Massachusetts accepted a tract of 2,300,000 acres in settlement. The region was afterward known as the Massachusetts Pre-emption Lands; being also designated the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

February 16, 1791; Onondaga, March 5, 1794; Schoharie (one half), April 6, 1795; Steuben, March 18, 1796; Delaware (part only), March 10, 1797; Chenango, March 15, 1798; Oneida, March 15, 1798; Cayuga, March 8, 1799; St. Lawrence (part only), March 3, 1802; Genesee, March 30, 1802; Seneca, March 24, 1804; Jefferson, March 28, 1805; Lewis, March 28, 1805; Madison, March 21, 1806; Broome, March 28, 1808; Alleghany, April 7, 1806; Cattaraugus, March 11, 1808; Chautauqua, March 11, 1808; Niagara, March 11, 1808; Cortland, April 8, 1808; Oswego, March 1, 1816; Hamilton, April 12, 1816; Tompkins, April 7, 1817; Livingston, February 23, 1821; Monroe, February 23, 1821; Erie, April 2, 1821; Yates, February 5, 1823; Wayne, April 11, 1823; Orleans, November 12, 1824; Chemung, March 29, 1836; Fulton, April 18, 1838; Wyoming, May 14, 1841; Schuyler, April 17, 1854.

After the passage of the act of 1788, the former system of provisional or jurisdictional townships, then called districts, was discontinued, towns being created in their stead. The greater part of what is now Fulton county was a portion of the Mohawk district, while the Palatine district included the western part of the county. The districts were created soon after the formation of Tryon county, and were continued as has been stated until superseded by the town. In the redivision made pursuant to the act of 1788, that part of the Mohawk district which lay north of the river was formed into the town of Caughnawaga, whose vast area included the original towns of Johnstown, Mayfield and Broadalbin; therefore contained the greater part of Fulton county. The Palatine district was first formed in 1772, and was then known as "Stone Arabia," but was changed to Palatine in 1773. By the act referred to this district was named "town of Palatine," and included (with other territory within its boundaries) the present towns of Stratford, Oppenheim, Ephratah and part of Caroga.

On the 12th of March, 1793, the town of Caughnawaga was divided into three new towns, and named respectively, Johnstown, Mayfield and Broadalbin. The first was by far the largest and most important, as it included within its boundaries the towns of Bleecker and Mohawk (the latter now in Montgomery county), with a part of Caroga and was, (as has been stated) the capital of old Tryon county. It held this distinction from 1772 to 1784; and then was the capital of Montgom-

ery county from 1784 to 1836, and also of Fulton county from 1838 to the present time. Bleecker was set off from Johnstown April 4, 1831; Mohawk, April 4, 1837, and the part of Caroga above referred to April 11, 1842.

The town of Mayfield was formed from Caughnawaga March 12, 1793, and its organization perfected in April, 1794. It released part of its original territory to Perth on February 17, 1842.

Broadalbin was formed with Johnstown and Mayfield out of old Caughnawaga, March 12, 1793, and on two occasions it has released part of its territory to other towns; first in 1799, when Northampton was set off, and again in 1842, to enlarge the town of Perth.

While thus referring to the towns in Fulton county we may properly mention the dates of their organization which are as follows: Northampton was formed from Broadalbin, February 1, 1799; Stratford from Palatine April 10, 1805; Oppenheim too was set off from Palatine March 18, 1808, and Ephratah also from Palatine March 27, 1827; Bleecker was formed from Johnstown April 4, 1831, and Perth from Amsterdam, April 18, 1838; Caroga was taken from Stratford, Bleecker and Johnstown, April 11, 1842.

This reference to town organizations will be sufficient for our present purpose in as much as detailed histories of the several towns that comprise Fulton county will be found elsewhere in this volume. It may, however, be proper at this time to furnish a list of the civil officers of Tryon county and also those of Montgomery county, since they form an important feature in local history and also because Fulton county is a part of the same territory. Its civil list naturally belongs to another chapter.

County Judges,¹ Guy Johnson, May 26, 1772; Jacob Klock, February 2, 1778; Jellis Fonda, March 22, 1784; Frederick Fisher, March 27, 1787; Abraham Arndt, January 24, 1801; Simon Veeder, January 28, 1802; John McCarthy, March 2, 1809; Alexander Sheldon, March 3, 1815; Aaron Having February 9, 1819; Abraham Merrill, February 28, 1833.

Surrogates, Christopher P. Yates, March 23, 1778; Isaac Paris, March 13, 1787; Josiah Crane, April 6, 1790; Charles Walon, February 18,

¹ The date following each name indicates time of appointment or election to office.

1800; James Lansing, August 13, 1801; Tobias A. Stoughtenburg, February 12, 1821. The last named held office until 1838.

District Attorneys,¹ (Fifth District), Abraham Van Vechten, February 16, 1796; George Metcalf, February 16, 1797; George Metcalf, 1801; Daniel L. Van Antwerp, March 16, 1811; Daniel Cady, February 28, 1813; Samuel S. Lusk, April 6, 1813; Richard M. Livingston, February 16, 1815; Alfred Conklin, June 11, 1818; William I. Dodge, February 12, 1821; Charles McVean, 1836.

Sheriffs,² Alexander White, March 16, 1772; John Frey, September, 1775 (elected by the people); Anthony Van Veghten, appointed by provincial committee May 8, 1777; Anthony Van Veghten, February 2, 1778; Abraham Van Horne, March 27, 1781; Samuel Clyde, March 28, 1785; John Winn, February 28, 1789; John Little, February 11, 1793; Josiah Crane, February 18, 1795; James Hildreth, January 25, 1798; Benjamin Van Vleck, March 9, 1799; James Hildreth, August 10, 1801; James McIntyre, January 29, 1806; Jacob Snell, February 9, 1810; John Eisenlord, February 9, 1811; Jacob Snell, February 23, 1813; John Eisenlord, February 16, 1815; John Holland, August 28, 1817; Seth Wetmore, February 12, 1821; Seth Wetmore, 1822; Charles Easton, 1825; John French, 1828; Isaac Jackson, 1831; Malachi Kettle, 1834; William T. Sammons, 1838.

County Clerks, Christopher P. Yates, September 24, 1777; Daniel Paris, January 25, 1800; Henry Frey Yates, January 6, 1802; John McCarthy, March 3, 1815; Peter H. Bostwick, February 1, 1821; Henry Frey Yates, February 2, 1822; Henry Frey Yates, November 1822; George D. Ferguson, 1825; Alex. J. Comrie, 1828; George D. Ferguson, 1831; Alexander J. Comrie, 1837.

¹ The original of this office was "Assistant Attorney-General." The districts embraced several counties, and were seven in number at first, but afterwards increased. (Act Feb. 12, 1796.) The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801. Each county was made a separate district in April 1818.

² During the Colonial period Sheriffs were appointed annually; but since the Constitution of 1821, the office has been elevated, the incumbents being ineligible for the next succeeding term.

CHAPTER XIII.

Situation in the Mohawk Valley Prior to the War of 1812—Its Peace and Prosperity—Events Preceding the War—Causes Leading to It—British Aggressions—American Retaliations—Declaration of War—Militia Called into Service—Regiments formed in the Valley—Their Services—The Return of Peace.

FOR more than a quarter of a century following the close of the revolution nothing occurred to interrupt or retard the progress of settlement and development in the Mohawk valley. During this period indeed the latter was favored in an unusual degree. The New England pioneers were a hardy and patriotic class, and under their energetic efforts lands were cleared, and the forests gave place to farms of rare fertility, thus developing the agricultural resources, while at an early day attempts were also made to introduce manufactures, at least to an extent which supplied domestic requirements.

While speaking of the New Englanders, however, we are not to be understood as giving this class undue prominence. They bore their share in general improvement but only extended the settlements of the original pioneers. The sturdy Dutch and the equally sturdy Germans were here long in advance of the Yankees, but they found homes near the Mohawk, while in the territory now included in Fulton county, the New England colonists made their successful efforts. Here too, however, soon appeared the German element, the descendants of the Palatines, and others of the same nation imbued with the same spirit of enterprise and progress. During the period referred to this region acquired its greatest comparative growth in population, and with this came power to sustain the nation during peril. Hence, when the first murmurings of another war with Great Britain was heard this part of the state was well prepared to endure its hardships and its taxation; and the part it bore in the great conflict must be made the subject of special mention. In one respect at least the people of this locality were favored during the course of the war of 1812-15, inasmuch they had

not to defend their homes against hostile Indians; and in the warlike preparations which were made in Montgomery county there was not required any force to protect the rapidly increasing settlements; but let us now briefly refer to the causes which led to the war, after which we shall mention the service which the soldiers of this country endured.

During the five years immediately preceding the war of 1812 the whole country was in a state of nominal peace, but still there was gathering in the political horizon a dark cloud which increased until it boded another foreign war. During the revolution America contended for independence and won that precious boon; in 1812 she engaged in another war with the mother country to maintain that independence on which British aggression had insolently trespassed.

The United States had always honorably observed the provisions of the treaty made with Great Britain at the close of the revolution. There had been maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic war, when, perhaps, every consideration of gratitude should have induced an alliance against the mother country. For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret to Americans, and indeed had created bitter indignation. The embargo laid by Congress upon the shipping in American ports (as a means of safety) was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act was passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the British ambassador in Washington opened negotiations for the adjustment of existing difficulties, and consented to a withdrawal of the obnoxious English "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the non-intercourse act be repealed. This was agreed upon, and the President issued a proclamation announcing that, on the 10th of June, trade with Great Britain might be resumed. The British government, however, refused to ratify the proceedings and the minister was recalled, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation, and the non-intercourse act went into operation.

The most odious of all British aggressions was the claim made of "right of search," in pursuance of which British cruisers stopped American vessels, on the ocean and seized such of their crews as they

suspected to be subjects of the king, forcing them into their own service. This claim led to outrages to which no American could submit, and the only choice left to the nation was war or disgraceful humiliation.

On the 12th of June, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential message to Congress, in which he recapitulated the long list of British aggressions, and declared it the duty of Congress to consider whether the American people should longer passively submit, but at the same time he cautioned the house to avoid entanglements with other powers that then were hostile to Britain.

The result of the message and the deliberations of Congress was a formal declaration of war on the 19th of June, 1812; but the measure was not unanimously sustained and approved in all parts of the Middle and New England states. The opposing element held that the country was not prepared for war and asked for further negotiations. They also met the denunciations of the ruling party against the British with bitter attacks upon Napoleon, whom they accused the war party with favoring. The war party was led by Henry Clay and the opposition by John Randolph, both men of great ability and, in fact, the two giants of Congress.

A detail of the events of the war that followed need have no place in these pages. The results of the struggle against renewed oppression are written in the conflicts on Lake Erie, the repulse of the invaders on the Delaware, the painful and humiliating scenes of the Chesapeake, the invasion of New York and the attempt to control the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. The story is further told in the battle at Plattsburg, the capture of Niagara and Oswego, the battles at Black Rock, Lundy's Lane, Sackett's Harbor, and closing with the brilliant defence of New Orleans. Above all, however, were the splendid exploits of our navy whose victories over the British cruisers gave the enemy the most serious view of American prowess. Peace, however, came at last, and the treaty was ratified February 15, 1815.

The outbreak of the war of 1812 awoke a martial spirit throughout this region of country, for many of the settlers had seen service in the revolution, and their sons were now enrolled in the militia. That martial spirit which came with the pioneers was manifested in later years only on the old fashioned "general training," when the farmer, the

mechanic and the professional man hied to the annual "muster" for a season of jollification, to eat Yankee ginger-bread, drink new cider, and boast of the American eagle.

In February, 1812, apprehensive of approaching war, Congress passed a law to organize an army of twenty-five thousand men, and shortly afterward Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of the state, addressed the legislature, advising full preparation for the contest. In April following one hundred thousand of the nation's enrolled militia were called upon to organize for service, the quota of New York being thirteen thousand five hundred men. These were organized in two divisions and eight brigades. The fourth brigade comprised the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th regiments, the members of which were from the Mohawk valley. This brigade was under command of General Richard Dodge, then a resident of Johnstown.

The services of the militia from this locality were important in character, though not specially severe. One of the brigades was stationed at Sackett's Harbor where its duty was to guard the supplies stored there, and as well defend that post. General Dodge made this his headquarters September 21, 1812. The post was afterward, May 24, 1813, attacked by the British, but they were repulsed. Nevertheless, in the fear that the supplies might fall into the hands of the enemy, they were destroyed before the repulse was effected. The Thirteenth regiment was in the battle at Queenstown Heights, but the principal service performed by it was guarding the frontier, not only against the possibility of invasion, but as well to prevent the smuggling of goods from Canada into the states.

CHAPTER XIV.

County Organizations — Tryon and Montgomery Counties Briefly Reviewed — The Montgomery County Seat Moved to Fonda — Dissatisfaction in the Northern Towns — Fulton County Created — Its County Seat and Buildings — County Civil List — Presidential Electors — Representatives in Congress — Justices of the Supreme Court — Members of Assembly — County Judges — Surrogates — Sheriffs — County Clerks — Treasurers — School Commissioners — Growth and Population of Fulton County.

AS has been stated in preceding chapters of this volume, Tryon county was created from the original county of Albany in 1772, and the seat of justice of the new county was immediately located at Johnstown. The public buildings, which have been sufficiently described in an earlier chapter, were erected under the direction and at the personal expense of Sir William Johnson, the founder of the village, and in fact the founder of Tryon county. After his death, and during the early years of the revolution, Sir John Johnson claimed ownership of these properties as heir of his father, and denied the use of the court house and jail for the confinement of tories, this use being demanded by the patriotic committees. The government on the other hand claimed that Sir William had conveyed the property to two persons in trust for the people of Tryon county. This question, however, was finally settled by the flight of Sir John, who, as has been previously mentioned, took up his abode in Montreal. His entire estate was then confiscated and sold, the county buildings being thenceforth public property.

Tryon county, as has been mentioned, received its name in honor of William Tryon, the governor of the province, and a base tool in the royal service. He was wholly devoted to the British interests, and did every thing in his power to defeat the cause of liberty. Hence it was only natural that his name should be offensive to the victorious Americans, and when, in 1784, the affairs of the state of New York were rearranged no voice was raised against the proposal to change Tryon to Montgomery; thus substituting in place of a detested tory the name of a patriotic martyr.

Montgomery county included the territory of Fulton county from 1784 to 1838, a period of fifty-four years. During that period the population of its towns increased to a manifold degree, and in no region was that increase more rapid than in the Mohawk valley. Amsterdam, Fultonville, Canajoharie, Fort Plain and other former hamlets had by 1836 become villages of importance, and their inhabitants (particularly the legal profession) were clamorous for a change in the location of the county seat from old historic Johnstown to some place more convenient of access. The arguments for the change, indeed, were well founded, Johnstown being several miles distant from the Mohawk river, and separated by a hilly and ill-kept road, whose only public conveyance was the stage. Hence when a strong petition of the river residents was presented to the state legislature at the session of 1836, that body could not justly refuse the prayer, and Fonda was designated the county seat, the name being derived from that old and historic family whose descendants still dwell in the same vicinity.

The removal of the public buildings from Johnstown to Fonda, while it wrought a great benefit to the majority, naturally created deep indignation in the northern towns, whose inhabitants resisted the removal in the most intense manner, and only submitted with the hope of relief in the formation of a new county. The removal indeed led them to petition for a division of old Montgomery; and a new county became a necessity to the northern inhabitants. The legislature, in harmony with this movement, passed an act on April 18, 1838, creating Fulton county, Johnstown being naturally designated as the capital, and the old public buildings were again brought into service.

Fulton county, as thus created, has an area of five hundred and forty-four square miles, which when reduced to acres gives us the area of three hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty, and as it has been sufficiently described in our opening chapter we will not delay by a repetition. In our history of Johnstown the public buildings are also fully described, and hence no extended reference is here required.

FULTON COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Presidential Electors. Matthias B. Hildreth, 1804; Alexander J. Coffin, 1824; Archibald McIntyre, 1828; John Fay, 1844; Clark S.

Grinnell, 1852; Daniel Cady, 1856; Henry Churchill, 1860; Allen C. Churchill, 1864; Daniel B. Judson, 1876.

Representatives in Congress. Thomas Sammons, Eighth Congress, October 7, 1803, to March 27, 1804, and November 5, 1804, to March 3, 1805; Thomas Sammons, Ninth Congress, December 2, 1805, to April 11, 1806, and December 1, 1806, to March 3, 1807; Thomas Sammons, Eleventh Congress, May 22 to June 28, 1809; November 27, 1809, to May 1, 1810, and December 3, 1810, to March 3, 1811; Thomas Sammons, Twelfth Congress, November 4, 1811, to July 6, 1812, and November 2, 1812, to March 3, 1813; Daniel Cady, Fourteenth Congress, December 4, 1815, to April 30, 1816, and December 1, 1816, to March 3, 1817; John Fay, Sixteenth Congress, December 6, 1819, to May 15, 1820, and November 13, 1820, to March 3, 1821; Alfred Conkling, Seventeenth Congress, December 3, 1821, to May 8, 1822, and December 2, 1822, to March 3, 1823; John W. Cady, Eighteenth Congress, December 1, 1823, to May 26, 1824, and December 6, 1824, to March 3, 1825; Charles McVean, Twenty-third Congress, December 2, 1833, to June 30, 1834, and December 1, 1834, to March 3, 1835; John Edwards, Twenty-fifth Congress, September 4 to October 16, 1837, December 4, 1837, to July 9, 1838, and December 3, 1838, to March 3, 1839; John Wells, Thirty-second Congress, December 1, 1851, to August 31, 1852, and December 6, 1852, to March 2, 1853; John M. Carroll, Forty-second Congress, March 4 to April 20, 1871, December 4, 1871, to June 11, 1872, and December 2, 1872, to March 3, 1873.

Justices of the Supreme Court. Daniel Cady, June 7, 1847; November 6, 1849.

Councillor. Sir William Johnson, 1651-'74.

Members of Assembly. Upon the creation of the county in 1838, Fulton and Hamilton counties formed one assembly district, the representatives of which, with the year of their service, are recorded as follows: James Yauney, 1839; Langdon I. Marvin, 1840; Jennison G. Ward, 1841; John Patterson, 1842; John L. Hutchinson, 1843; James Harris, 1844; Garrett A. Newkirk, 1845; Clark S. Grinnell, 1846; Darius Moore, 1847; Isaac Benedict, 1848; John Culbert, 1849; Cyrus H. Brownell, 1850; John Stewart, 1851; Alfred N. Haner, 1852;

William A. Smith, 1853; Wesley Gleason, 1854; Wesley Gleason, 1855; Isaac Lefevre, 1856; Patrick McFarlan, 1857; John C. Holmes, 1858; Henry W. Spencer, 1859; James Kennedy, 1860; James Howard Burr, 1861; James Howard Burr, 1862; Willard J. Heacock, 1863; William A. Smith, 1864; Walter M. Clark, 1865; Joseph Covell, 1866, 1867; Samuel W. Buell, 1868; William F. Barker, 1869; John F. Empie, 1870; Mortimer Wade, 1871; Samuel W. Buell, 1872; Willard J. Heacock, 1873; John Sunderlin, 1874; George W. Fay, 1875; John J. Hanson, 1876; George W. Fay, 1877; John W. Peck, 1878, 1879; David A. Wells, 1880, 1881; James W. Green, 1882; Richard Murray, 1883; Linn L. Boyce, 1884; Alden W. Berry, 1885, 1886, 1887; Lewis Brownell, 1888, 1889; John Christie, 1890, 1891; Horace S. Judson, 1892.

County Judges. Donald McIntyre, January 17, 1840; Marcellus Weston, January 17, 1845; John Wells, June, 1847; Nathan J. Johnson, December 10, 1850; John Stewart, November, 1855; McIntyre Fraser, November, 1871; Ashley D. L. Baker, November, 1877; Jeremiah Keck, November, 1883; re elected November, 1889.

Surrogates. Archibald McFarlan, July 17, 1838; served until June, 1848, when the office of surrogate merged into that of county judge.

District Attorneys.¹ John W. Cady, January 20, 1840; Clark S. Grinnell, April 10, 1840; Thomas L. Wakefield, June, 1847; Alex. H. Ayers, July 20, 1849; William Wait, November, 1849; John H. H. Frisbie, November, 1853; James W. Dudley, May 3, 1853; John S. Enos, November, 1853, November, 1856; John M. Carroll, November, 1859; Richard H. Rosa, November, 1862, '65, '68, '71; Jerry Keck, November, 1874, '77; Clayton M. Parke, November, 1880, '83; William Green, 1886, '89.

Sheriffs.¹ David J. McMartin, 1838; Knapthalie Cline, 1841; Michael Thompson, 1844; Daniel Potter, 1847; Amasa Shipple, 1850; Elisha Bentley, 1853; Bradford T. Simmons, 1856; Austin Kasson, 1859; Jacob P. Miller, 1862; James Pierson, 1865; William P. Brayton, 1868; Oliver Getman, 1871; John Dunn, 1874; Hiram Praim, 1877; Robert Humphrey, jr., 1880; John E. Leavitt, 1883; Daniel E. Sutliff, 1886; John E. Leavitt, 1889.

¹ Date of appointment or election to office.

County Clerks.¹ Tobias Stoutenburgh, 1838; Stephen Wait, 1841, '44, '47; Peter W. Plantz, 1850; Archibald Anderson, 1853; Mortimer Wade, 1854, '57, '60, '63, '66, '69, '72, '75; William S. McKie, 1877, '80; Robert Humphrey, jr., 1883; John T. Selmsier, 1886, '89.

County Treasurers.¹ Daniel Stewart, 1845; Burnett H. Dewey, 1846; Rodney H. Johnson, 1847; Archibald Anderson, 1848, '51; Daniel Edwards, 1854; Eugene Bertrand, 1857; David Wells, 1860; Burnett H. Dewey, 1863, '66, '69; James P. Argersinger, 1872, '75; James M. Dougall, 1878, '81; Henry W. Potter, 1885, '87; John F. Cahill, 1890.

School Commissioners.¹ The first election under the act creating the office of school commissioner was held in November, 1859; prior to that time, and by an act passed April 17, 1843, the boards of supervisors were to appoint "County Superintendents of Common Schools." This office was abolished March 13, 1847. The County Superintendents of Common Schools in Fulton County were Flavel B. Sprague and Abner Ripley, in succession. The School Commissioners, with date of election, have been as follows: William Wait, 1855; Elisha B. Towner, 1857; Ira H. Van Ness, 1860; Lucius F. Burr, 1863, '66; Cyrus Stewart, 1869; John M. Dougall, 1872; James H. Foote, 1875; Daniel D. Crouse, 1878, '81; Joseph B. Thyne, 1884, '87; William B. Crouse, 1890.

Population of Fulton County. As this county had no separate existence before the year 1838, it cannot be said to have had any population except as its towns formed a part of Montgomery county; in recording the population of that portion of Montgomery county which in 1838 was formed into Fulton, the facts must be furnished without regard to county organization.

In 1790, the year of the first federal census, Montgomery county had a population of 18,261, but by the creation of other counties out of its territory the enumeration of 1800 gave it a population of only 13,015. In 1810 it had increased to 23,007, but notwithstanding constant and rapid growth, other county formations out of its territory again reduced the total, for the census of 1820 gave Montgomery only 21,846 inhabitants. In 1830 the number of inhabitants was 23,264. In 1838 Ful-

¹ Date of appointment or election to office.

ton was organized and took from the mother county about 18,000 persons, the total population of the towns thus set off being 18,049.

At the time of the first census enumeration (1790), none of the present towns of Fulton county had any organization, at least, under their modern names. In 1793, Broadalbin, Johnstown and Mayfield were created from the old town of Caughnawaga, and the first enumeration of their inhabitants was made in 1800. Northampton was likewise created from Broadalbin in 1799 and was enumerated first in 1800. The following table is designed to show the population of the Fulton county towns which were in existence prior to the erection of the county in 1838. In explanation, however, it may be stated that the federal census of 1810 was returned to the state authorities of New York by counties and not by towns; in view of which the growth in population from 1800 to 1814 is shown by the state enumeration made in the year last mentioned.

	1800.	1814.	1820.	1830.
Broadalbin.....	1,133	2,369	2,428	2,657
Johnstown.....	3,832	6,373	6,527	7,700
Mayfield.....	876	1,704	2,025	2,614
Northampton.....	990	1,346	1,291	1,392
Oppenheim.....		2,380	3,045	3,660
Stratford.....		319	407	522
Total.....	6,831	14,491	15,723	18,575

The following statement shows the population of the towns of Fulton county between the years 1840 and 1890, as given in the federal census taken at the end of each decade.

Towns.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Bleecker.....	346	510	1,062	970	1,046	816
Broadalbin.....	2,738	2,476	2,534	2,912	2,175	2,021
Caroga.....		689	629	828	855	624
Ephratah.....	2,000	2,079	2,202	2,207	2,157	1,864
Gloversville, 1st Ward.....						2,717
" 2d Ward.....						1,876
" 3d Ward.....						2,354
" 4th Ward.....						2,909
" 5th Ward.....						1,487
" 6th Ward.....						2,521
Johnstown.....	5,409	6,131	8,811	12,273	16,626	10,959
Mayfield.....	2,615	2,429	2,367	2,241	2,231	2,181
Northampton.....	1,526	1,701	1,937	1,927	2,069	1,992
Oppenheim..	2,169	2,315	2,363	1,950	1,845	1,563
Perth.....	737	1,140	1,085	1,013	915	769
Stratford.....	500	801	1,172	1,163	1,066	998
Total.....	18,049	20,170	24,162	27,064	30,985	37,650

CHAPTER XV.

FULTON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

THE record of the volunteers of Fulton county from the firing on Fort Sumter until secession was buried at Appomattox by Lee's surrender, forms one of the most brilliant chapters of the history of the county. To do justice to their services it would be necessary to record the various regiments in which they served. We, however, have only space to refer briefly to the subject and this is probably all that will be required since the history of nearly every regiment has been written in detail, a copy of which is in the hands of almost every comrade. All these records combine to form an unbroken chain of testimony to demonstrate the patriotic heroism of the men of Fulton county.

While avoiding all that may tend to sectional animosity the historian cannot but review with pride the achievements of our patriot host. Would the Athenians omit Marathon or the Romans forget how Horatius kept the bridge? It was the memory of Marathon which fixed the home of civilization in Europe instead of Asia. Thus with the surrender at Appomattox. It is the memory of the bloody fields that preceded it which now cements our nation in perpetual union. The value of freedom is in proportion to its cost, and the total overthrow of the slave power in America required a national sacrifice which never should be forgotten. Hence as later generations read the record of America's citizen soldiery from 1861 to 1865 it may inspire them anew with the patriotic sentiment of "The country first, the citizen afterward."

Glancing over the records of the New York volunteers it is found that Fulton county men were in no less than eighteen regiments, in some of which, however, there was but a small representation. In the Seventy-seventh regiment the county supplied the greater part of two companies and a lesser portion of two others. Companies E and K of the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment were enlisted almost wholly in the county. Of the One Hundred and Fifty-third regiment, Companies A

and D were recruited at Johnstown, while Company F was composed mainly of men from the northwest part of the county. Company I of the Tenth cavalry, better known as Captain David Getman's company, was raised by its commanding officer in Mayfield and Broadalbin. Among the other regiments to which the county contributed any considerable number may be mentioned the Ninety-seventh, together with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth regiments of artillery also the Second and Third cavalry, and the Seventy-seventh and the Ninety-third Infantry. The principal commands, however, that is, those which contained the greatest number of Fulton county volunteers, were the One Hundred and Fifteenth and the One Hundred and Fifty-third regiments, which for this reason are entitled to more extended mention, but full justice will be done to all who enlisted from Fulton county, with both the company and the regiment in which they did service.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into service November 23, 1861, at Bemis Heights. James B. McKean was elected colonel; Joseph A. Henderson, lieutenant-colonel; and Selden Hetzel, major. Seven men of Company D were enlisted in Northampton; three of Company E at Fonda's Bush (in Broadalbin); eleven of Company F in Bleeker, and Company K at Gloversville, although a portion of its men were from adjoining towns, as will appear from the appended roll.

Immediately after being organized the Seventy-seventh started for the field of active service, reaching Washington in December, 1861, went into camp on Meridian Hill. The regiment was incorporated with the Army of the Potomac on its first organization, and thus continued until its disbandment. It bore a full part in all the sufferings of that war-worn army from the beginning of McClellan's campaign to the close of the great conflict. That its services were severe is attested by the records of thirty battles, and that they were gallantly performed is evident from the losses on those bloody fields which so rapidly diminished its ranks. One or two instances will illustrate the character and endurance of this noble regiment. In the battle of White Oak Swamp the division in which the Seventy-seventh belonged was suddenly assailed



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by a superior force of the enemy. The regiment was stationed some distance from its brigade, and could not be immediately reinforced owing to the severity of the confederate fire. "Not proposing to move without orders," as one of the members said, it heroically maintained its position, but in so doing barely escaped capture before the arrival of relief.

At the battle of Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864, the Seventy-seventh was selected with several other regiments to form an assaulting column to charge the enemy's lines. The attack continued scarcely more than fifteen minutes, but was of the fiercest and bloodiest character, and when it terminated the regiment left on the field twenty of its number, being about one-fourth of its strength engaged in that bloody action.

The regiment also bore an important part in McClellan's campaign in the peninsula. At Mechanicsville it captured a guidon belonging to a Georgia regiment and also did good service at Gaines' Mills and at Savage's Station, and in all the movement toward Richmond, which terminated at Malvern Hill. It was also engaged at Second Bull Run, at Crampton Pass and at Antietam, closing a year of conflict by the fight at Fredericksburg on December 13th. In January, 1863, it encountered the horrors of the "Mud Campaign." At Marye's Heights, on May 3, the regiment captured the flag of the Eighteenth Mississippi; it also fought at Rappahannock Station, Robinson's Tavern and at Gettysburg. In the campaign of 1864 it was in Grant's campaign through the Wilderness, and fought at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Fort Stevens. Transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, it engaged in the other decisive battles of the campaign of which Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek were the most important.

In November, 1864, at the expiration of its term of enlistment, the regiment was mustered out of service; but it left in the field a battalion chiefly composed of veterans who re-enlisted, with the addition of new recruits and which was designated the Seventy-seventh Battalion New York State Volunteers. This battalion did good service at the final siege of Petersburg, and in the assault on April 2, its flags and guidons were the first colors on the enemy's works. It was mustered out June 27, 1865.

The regiment had 1,463 men on its rolls, of whom seventy-five were killed in battle, forty died of wounds, and 148 of disease.

Company D—Enrolled at Northampton.

Erskin B. Branch, Charles E. Denel, William N. French, Lewis Mackay, Amasa N. Morgan, Jonathan Morgan, Henry Royce.

Company E—Enrolled at Fonda's Bush.

Lyman Cole, James Cole, James E. Hines.

Company F—Enrolled at Bleecker.

Cornelius Van Slyke, fifth corporal ; Jonathan Dean, jr., Henry Franc, Nicholas Geltylahter, George Hess, John L. Kenitly, Cornelius Quinn, John A. Rerchler, Earnest Smidt, Frederick Strancher, Joseph Swartz.

Company K—Enrolled at Gloversville.

Captain, Nathan S. Babcock.

First lieutenant, John W. McGregor.

Second lieutenant, Philander A. Cobb.

Sergeants, Ansil Dennison, Edgar W. Dennison, William Stewder, Henry Allen, Arthur Scott.

Corporals, Calvin B. Allen, Stephen Redshaw, John Dance, John A. Walrath, John Lee, George Glass, William H. Wright, Hiram M. Bissell.

Privates, John Allen, Lewis Burk, Peter Birdsall, Edwin Bissell, John Barne, Edward N. Bailey, James W. Cherry, Samuel Clark, Sanford E. Campbell, Charles E. Cheedell, Daniel H. Cole, Charles S. Cole, Elias Coon, Andrew P. Denel, Michael Fancher, James A. Farthing, Charles R. Fisher, Robert Gingill, John W. Hines, William Hawley, William Johnson, Charles Johnson, Peter Kehoe, Oscar Martin, James McIntosh, Charles P. McIntosh, William H. Miller, John Northrop, James O'Bryan, Monroe Place, Dyer Peck, Taylor Peck, Yale A. Pool, Charles Phelps, Charles E. Place, Francis Reid, Edward Sutliff, Oliver Sutliff, Richard N. Shaff, Erastus Sharp, Elias W. Smith, George D. Scott, Andrew Spring, Harlan A. Thomas, Bradley Vanderburg, Seneca Van Ness, Peter E. Van Natta, Krimer Wilcox, Charles E. Wetherbee, Joseph

Welch, from Gloversville ; James F. Austin, Hiram B. Gifford, from Broadalbin ; Jacob Pung, Lorenzo Phillips, from Bleecker.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Albany, N. Y., by the consolidation of several companies, including Major Butler's battalion of sharpshooters, which had been raised originally to form a part of the Seventy-sixth New York Regiment. The Ninety third was mustered into service between October, 1861, and January, 1862 ; and when fully organized and in the field was known by several names, viz. : the Washington County Regiment, Morgan Rifles, Northern Sharpshooters, and New York Riflemen. The regiment left for the front March 7, 1862 ; it served first in Palmer's Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, beginning in March, 1862. Companies B, C, D, E, G, and I were at the White House serving as provost guard from May 19, 1862, until July following. Then the regiment was reunited, and as such was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and served with honor until mustered out June 29, 1865.

In this regiment the Fulton county contingent numbered about fifty men, who formed a part of Company D. The list of battles in which the Ninety-third took part is as follows : (1862) Siege of Yorktown, April 17, May 4 ; Lee's Mill, April 28 ; Williamsburg, May 5 ; Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2 ; Malvern Hill, July 1 ; Antietam, September 17 ; Fredericksburg, December 11-15. (1863)—Chancellorsville, May 1-3 ; Gettysburg, July 1-3 ; Mine Run Camp, November 26, December 2. (1864)—Wilderness, May 5-7 ; Spottsylvania, May 8-21 ; Corbin's Bridge, May 8 ; Po Piver, May 9-10 ; Laurel Hill, 10 ; Salient, May 12 ; Harris House, May 19 ; North Anna, May 22-26 ; Tolopotomoy, May 27-31 ; Cold Harbor, June 1-12 ; before Petersburg, June 15 and April 2, '65 ; assault on Petersburg, June 15-19 ; Weldon Railroad, June 21-23 ; Deep Bottom, July 27-29 ; Strawberry Plains, August 14-18 ; Poplar Spring Church, October 2 ; Boyden Plank Road, October 27-28 ; Hicksford Raid, December 6-11. (1865)—Hatcher's Run, February 5-7 ; Petersburg works, March 25 ;

Appamattox campaign, March 28, April 9; White Oak Ridge, March 29-31; Fall of Petersburg, April 2; Deatonville Road, April 6; High Bridge, April 7, Appomattox Court House, April 9.

Muster Roll, Company D.

Captain, George M. Voorhees.

First Lieutenant, Henry P. Smith.

Second Lieutenant, Philemon B. Marvin.

Sergeants, A. Burr Beecher; William W. Clark; Edward Van Slyke.

Corporals, Major Colory; William Ellithorp; Alexander Case; Emmett Brown; Abel J. Potter; Gordon J. Colson; George L. Schemerhorn.

Privates, Charles Armstrong, Desman Bowman, John Bentley, Clark A. Bentley, jr., Cordenio Bass, John Burns, Urial C. Buck, Andrew J. Cook, John Costello, Waldron G. Evans, William J. Evans, Joseph Fontier, John H. Flynn, John Gardiner, Royal A. Harris, Franklin Holden, Michael Harrigan, John Hodson, Noah L. Johnson, Charles Jaggs, Joseph Morrison, Elias P. Newton, (Broadalbin) Joseph A. Olmstead, Thomas Peercell, Justin Poscoe, George Royce, William H. Rhodes, Henry A. Rice, Edward Rickerson, Jefferson Sleezer, Clinton Schemerhorn, Eleazer Slocum, Benjamin Sweet, Hayden Shew, Francis E. Soule, Orlin Van Beeren, William P. Wells.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Fulton county contribution of men for this regiment was mainly enlisted in Company F, although other companies, D, K and I had some recruits from the county. The regiment was mustered into service February 18, 1862, with field and staff officers as follows: Charles Wheelock, colonel; J. P. Spofford, lieutenant-colonel; Charles Northrup, major; Charles Buck, adjutant; Joel T. Comstock, quartermaster.

In May, 1862, the Ninty-seventh was assigned to General Duryea's Brigade, General Rickett's Division, and was under General McDowell during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. In December, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division and

First Army Corps. The battles in which it participated were as follows: Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; Rappahannock Station, August 23, 1862; Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863.

Roster Company F.

Captain, Stephen G. Hutchinson, Lassellsville; discharged September 22, 1862.

First Lieutenant, E. Gray Spencer, Brocket's Bridge; wounded at Antietam; discharged December 29, 1862.

Corporal, Olaf Peterson, Lassellsville; transferred to Co. D.

Corporal, Augustus Johnson, Brocket's Bridge; from First Sergeant October, 1862; veteran.

Corporal Wallace McLaughlin, Lassellsville; died of disease, September 26, 1861.

Corporal Henry Fical, Lassellsville; wounded at Bull Run; discharged December 21, 1862.

Corporal William B. Judd, Brocket's Bridge; promoted to commissary sergeant; to second lieutenant; to adjutant, December 29, 1863.

Musician, Henry F. Butler, Lassellsville; discharged September 26, 1862.

Musician, George F. Dempster, Lassellsville; died of disease September 26, 1862.

Privates.

James Adsit, Lassellsville; wounded at Antietam; died October 18, 1862.

Melvin C. Austin, Stratford; discharged March 21, 1863.

Albert Argersinger, Lassellsville; wounded at Antietam; died July 29, 1863.

Lambert Bellinger, Brocket's Bridge, discharged November 1, 1862.

Casper Brock, Lassellsville; discharged February 10, 1863.

Daniel Bleekman, Stratford; discharged February 14, 1862.

James A. Bolster, Lassellsville; wounded at Gettysburg.

William Campbell, Lassellsville; wounded at Fredericksburg; discharged July 28, 1863.

John S. Dalrymple, Stratford; discharged November 28, 1862.

Rufus Doxtader, Brocket's Bridge; discharged June 12, 1862.

William H. Edwards, Lassellsville; appointed corporal November 1, 1863.

Nathan Fical, Lassellsville; killed at Gettysburg.

George Kring, Lassellsville; wounded at Antietam; promoted to sergeant, October 1, 1862.

Asa C. Lamphere, Stratford; prisoner at Bull Run; discharged October 5, 1862.

John Luther, Brocket's Bridge; wounded by accident; discharged August 1, 1862.

August Manga, Brocket's Bridge; discharged June 14, 1862.

Abner Millard, Stratford; wounded at Antietam; died October 6, 1862.

Vernon B. Mosher, Oppenheim.

Christian Rosseter, Ephratah; killed at South Mountain.

Daniel Strobac, Lassellsville; discharged March 14, 1863.

Samuel Stall, Brocket's Bridge; wounded at Antietam and discharged.

Gilbert Satterly, Stratford; discharged January 3, 1863.

George Sipperly, Caroga; killed at Antietam.

Alexander Snell, Lassellsville.

Sylvester Stall, Lassellsville; discharged August 25, 1862.

Emanuel Smith, Lassellsville; discharged September 26, 1862.

Theodore Thompson, Stratford.

Harvey S. Valentine, Brocket's Bridge.

David H. Walrath, Lassellsville; wounded at Bull Run.

Lyman Zimmerman, Lassellsville.

Company D.—Richard Bullock, third corporal; A. J. Avery, W. Bullock, H. N. Bullock, W. Colwell, E. Edwards, H. Doxtader, E. Dunning, A. B. Farrell, W. McGowan, J. J. Newell, H. S. Perkins, all of Stratford.

Company G.—Willard Avery, Stratford.

Company I.—George Weaver, Lassellsville.

Company K.—J. P. Spofford, Brocket's Bridge.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry was raised during the months of July and August, 1862, at a time when the government was sorely in need of troops. In many respects this was one of the most important commands to which Fulton county contributed its men during the whole war, but there may not have been as many local volunteers in this regiment as in some others sent out from the district. The four counties Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Saratoga furnished the troops for the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, the Fulton county men being in Companies E and K, a roll of which is appended to this sketch.

The regiment was completed and organized about the middle of August, 1862, and mustered into service at Fonda on the 26th by Captain Edgerton, an officer of the regular army. The field and staff officers, chosen upon the organization of the regiment, were as follows: Colonel, Simeon Sammons; lieutenant-colonel, George S. Batcheller; major, Patrick H. Cowan; adjutant, Thomas R. Horton; quartermaster, Martin McMartin; surgeon, Richard H. Sutton; assistant surgeon, William H. Ingersoll; chaplain, Sylvester W. Clemens.

On the 29th of August the One Hundred and Fifteenth broke camp at Fonda and proceeded under orders to Charlestown, Va., where its first service was to guard the Shenandoah Valley railroad, but it soon after moved to Harper's Ferry and camped at Bolivar Heights. On September 13th the troops went into their first fight at Maryland Heights, but two days later witnessed the cowardly surrender of General Miles at Bolivar Heights. The regiment was then ordered to Annapolis, but almost immediately was sent to Chicago on guard and provost duty, where it remained until the 20th of November, and then returned to Washington; but instead of encamping for the winter at the national capital, as was expected, the men were kept under constant motion, and suddenly, in January, 1863, the command was transferred to the Department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., at which place it arrived on January 26. Here the regiment was divided into detachments and kept on guard duty until the latter part of May, and then reunited.

While 1863 was uneventful so far as the One Hundred and Fifteenth was concerned, the succeeding year brought intense excitement for the regiment, which was ordered into perilous service and bore part in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war. Beginning with the engagement at Jacksonville, Fla., on February 7, and ending with Fort Fisher, on December 25, the One Hundred and Fifteenth fought in twenty-two battles, but no where were the losses so severe as in the fight at Olustee, Fla., on the 20th of February, where it lost more than one half of its members engaged. Even a casual glance at the roster of the Fulton county companies will show how terribly the regiment suffered in this battle. Although neither of the opposing armies could claim a victory, the regiment of which we write won marked distinction, and was publicly complimented by General Seymour, who named it the "Iron-hearted Regiment," in honor of its bravery on that trying occasion. After remaining some time in the south, the regiment, on April 18, was ordered to Gloucester Point, Va., and was there incorporated into the Tenth corps, under the command of General Butler. The official record shows what a prominent part was borne by the One Hundred and Fifteenth during the year it was attached to Butler's command. That its services must have been severe is attested by the fact that in the latter part of August the effective strength of the regiment was reduced to less than one hundred and twenty men.

On the 15th of January, 1865, the One Hundred and Fifteenth took part in the second engagement at Fort Fisher, N. C., followed by three battles in February (Fort Anderson, Sugar Loaf Battery, and Wilmington), after which its service consisted mainly of guard duty. On the 17th of June it was mustered out, and on the 18th left Raleigh, N. C., for Albany, N. Y., where the men were paid off and finally discharged. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment left Fonda in the fall of 1862 with a full complement of ten hundred and forty officers and men; in June, 1865, at the final muster-out, its numerical strength was less than two hundred of its original numbers.

Engagements of the One Hundred and Fifteenth : Maryland Heights, September 13, 1862 ; Bolivar Heights, Va., September 15, 1862 ; West Point, Va., January 8, 1863 ; Jacksonville, Fla., February 7, 1864 ; Camp Finnegan, Fla., February 8, 1864 ; Baldwin, Fla., February 9,

1864; Sanderson, Fla., February 11, 1864; Callahan Station, Fla., February 14, 1864; Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864; Palatka, Fla., March 10, 1864; Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 5, 1864; Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864; Old Church, Va., May 9, 1864; Weir Bottom Church, May 12, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 14, 1864; Proctor's Creek and Port Walthall, Va., May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Chickahominy, June —, 1864; Petersburg, June 23, 1864; Burnside Mine, July 30, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 16-18, 1864; Fort Gilner, September 29, 1864; Darbytown, October 27, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865; Fort Anderson, N. C.; February 19, 1865; Sugar Loaf Battle, February 20, 1865; Wilmington, February 22, 1865.

Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment.

Captain, William H. Shaw, Mayfield.

First Lieutenant, Frank Abbott, Johnstown; resigned October 15, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, Aaron C. Slocum.

First Sergeant, Jacob L. Haines, Mayfield, promoted first lieutenant 1863.

Second Sergeant, Charles L. Clark, Johnstown; promoted second lieutenant, 1865.

Third Sergeant, Robert Stewart, Johnstown.

Fourth Sergeant, Henry Wright, Johnstown.

Fifth Sergeant, Melville B. Foote, Northampton.

First Corporal, Mathew Van Steinburgh, Johnstown; killed at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864.

Second Corporal, Henry C. Christie, Mayfield; died at Hilton Head.

Third Corporal, George Van Rensselaer, Bleecker.

Fourth Corporal, Isaac Coloney, Oppenheim.

Fifth Corporal, Webster Shafer, Ephratah; wounded at Olustee.

Sixth Corporal, James H. Taylor, Johnstown; wounded at Olustee.

Seventh Corporal, Peter J. Keck, Oppenheim.

Eighth Corporal, Frederick Meyer, Ephratah.

Musicians, James A. Benson, Northampton; John H. Hale, Mayfield.

Privates from Johnstown, Alfred Allen, James H. Austin, Peter Burns, Henry Barclay, Franklin H. Barker, wounded at Olustee; Orin Cross, Herman Cool, died at Fort Moore January 3, 1865; Dan B. Doxtader, died at Beaufort, S. C., March 14, 1864, of wounds; Nelson Fairchilds, George C. Graves, William R. Holliday, James F. Hallet, Albert Hilabrandt, John Hall, John Hilton, Aaron Johnson, Joshua Lake, Hugh McLaughlin, Archibald McLaughlin, wounded at Cold Harbor, Chester Heights and Olustee; David L. Mann, Philip Plank, Steward Putnam, wounded at Olustee; Abram Rathmire, killed at Olustee, February 20, 1864; John Scott, died in Virginia; Matthew H. Snyder, James C. Tompkins, died at Chicago, November 4, 1864; James Van Auken, died at Yorktown, Virginia, June 30, 1863; Reuben S. Wright, died at Hilton Head.

From Ephratah, Henry I. Bellington, Joshua Getman, James H. Getman, James R. Jacoby, Sanders Johnson, wounded at Deep Bottom, died August 26, 1864; William H. Loucks, Eli D. M. Lee, Jeremiah Stenburgh, died at Fortress Monroe, August 26, 1864; Joseph Wood, died at Hilton Head, August 7, 1863; Moses Loucks.

From Oppenheim, George W. Buel, wounded and taken prisoner at Olustee, died in prison, August 15, 1864; James Bolster, died at Beaufort, July 26, 1863; H. J. Cool, died at Fortress Monroe; Samuel Clemens, died of wounds, May 14, 1864; August C. Caufield, wounded at Olustee; William Montayne, died in Virginia; Levi Philip, wounded at Olustee; John A. Smith, John N. Ward.

From Mayfield, John L. Bratt, Darius Baker, Charles J. Bishop, Theron Bowman, died at Beaufort of fever, June 26, 1863; Benjamin A. Baker, died at Washington, D. C., of small-pox, January 11, 1863; Benjamin Ferguson, Cornelius V. Hall, wounded at Olustee; Stephen A. Johnson, died of wounds, May 1, 1864; Stephen Kirkland, Cornell McAllister, Thomas D. Perry, Sanford W. Shaw, wounded at Olustee, died November 10, 1864.

From Northampton, James B. Brooks, died of injuries, January 7, 1865; Edmund Burhess, Eli Brooks, James H. Eldred, Albon Hanner, George B. Harrison, John F. James, George H. Luck, James H. Platt, died at Beaufort, July 27, 1863; Charles Rhodes, died at Petersburg, June 26, 1864; John A. Rhodes, Hiram Rhodes, William H. Suits, Smith Travis.

From Stratford, Philander Doxtader, Charles R. Dibble, wounded at Olustee; David H. Dalrymple, wounded at Olustee; Charles Dyer, wounded at Olustee; Simon P. Little, Stephen Mowers, William H. Scorsby.

Miscellaneous, Joseph Bowman, James Burns, wounded at Olustee; Thomas Craig, wounded at Olustee; Thomas Dooley, died at Andersonville; P. Herman, wounded at Olustee; S. D. Mosher, died at Beaufort, N. C.; Frederick Multer, wounded at Olustee; Charles Rood, died at Petersburg, Va.; Peter P. Shuler, died at Philadelphia of fever, February 7, 1863; Andrew Sykes, died in North Carolina; J. Stearnocks died at Fortress Monroe; James Welch, died at Olustee, Fla.

Roster of Company K, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment.

Captain, William Smith, Amsterdam, wounded at Maryland Heights. First lieutenant, Ralph Sexton, Caroga; discharged May 25, 1863. First sergeant, Henry P. McMaster, Caroga.

Second sergeant, James M. Hill, Broadalbin; promoted second lieutenant; to first lieutenant in 1863; transferred to Forty-seventh, N. Y.

Third sergeant, James O. Fox, Broadalbin; died at Petersburg, Va.

Fourth sergeant, Archibald Buchanan, Broadalbin.

Fifth sergeant, Caleb Olmstead, Broadalbin.

First corporal, James A. Swan, Caroga.

Second corporal, Lorenzo E. Bradt, Caroga.

Fourth corporal, John Park, Broadalbin; died at Beaufort, S. C.

Sixth corporal, Samuel Burr, Broadalbin; promoted sergeant.

Seventh corporal, Eli Smith, Caroga.

Eighth corporal, Henry Luly, Broadalbin.

Musicians, Samuel Hurd, Caroga; Joshua W. Ripley and Melville W. Cole, Broadalbin.

Wagoner, James Carmichael, Johnstown.

Privates from Broadalbin, David Anderson, Marcus Banta, burned to death at Amsterdam, August 29, 1862; John R. Clark, died in Petersburg, Va.; Joseph Carpenter, Peter Dingman, Edgar D. Demarest, promoted sergeant, 1865; William H. Dingman, Peter Fry, William M. Fox, discharged for disability; Daniel Fosmire, William A. Honeywell, A. P. Hart, G. G. Honeywell, wounded at Drury's Bluff and Win-

chester; Benjamin Hammond, promoted corporal, 1863; Thomas Kelley, Henry Luloy, died at Hilton Head; Norman W. Liford, wounded at Chesterfield Heights, died May 7, 1864; Charles M. Marcellus, promoted sergeant; Isaac Manchester, wounded at Chesterfield; Alexander Monroe, died at Hilton Head, October 10, 1863; Levi Pettit, killed at Olustee, February 20, 1864; William H. Peck, wounded at Olustee; William A. Peck, Elizur A. Rose, William D. Wright, William Rowley, discharged for disability, 1864; Henry Seeley, died June 19, 1863; Obediah H. Sprung, died of wounds in rebel hospital, May 11, 1865; Albert Solomon, Richard A. Thorp, wounded at Olustee; Stephen S. Treper, wounded at Olustee; Aaron Ward.

From Johnstown, George H. Ackley, Charles H. Bradt, promoted sergeant, killed at Olustee, February 20, 1864; Francis Cole, died at Chicago, October 31, 1862; Groat Honeywell, Charles W. Johnson, wounded at Olustee; Andrew J. Van Skiver, James Young.

From Caroga, Peter Bradt, died after discharged; John Cole, wounded at Olustee; Michael A. Dorn, wounded at Olustee; Philip Erkenbrack, wounded at Olustee; Ebenezer Failing, Martin Frederick, David Failing, wounded at Olustee; James R. Gaige, Peter Hanahan, William Hillie, died June, 1865; Frank Limer, Charles Lamb, died of wounds, January 16, 1865; Abram Massey, Charles Moak, died of measles, January 2, 1863; Cyrus Near, William Pedrick, wounded at Olustee; Warren J. Sexton, Adam Stearns, Joseph Van Derpool, wounded at Olustee, died in rebel prison, March 10, 1864; George W. Wait, James H. Williams, wounded at Olustee.

From Oppenheim, Norman M. Cool.

From Mayfield, John H. Day.

From Palatine, Abram Backmore, died at Fort Monroe; Edward Bratt, James De Graff, Nathan Layton, Abram Rockmeyer.

From Mohawk, Milligham Bump, William L. Frederick, George S. Jones.

From Amsterdam, John Demore, William S. Young, Joseph Younger.

From Glen, Francis Kirsch, Michael Miller.

From Ephratah, Melvin Miller, died at Johnstown, March 5, 1865; Barney Naughton.

Miscellaneous. J. M. Amstead, died at Deep Bottom, Va. ; A. Har-
dell, died at Raleigh, N. C. ; James Hunter, wounded at Olustee ;
Charles W. Johnson, wounded at Olustee ; Joseph Wistar, died at Staten
Island.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third regiment was raised in the north-
ern counties of the state, seven of its companies being from Fulton and
Montgomery counties, and three from Essex, Warren and Clinton. The
Fulton county men were chiefly in companies A and D, while companies
F and K were represented by local volunteers. The companies first
mentioned were enlisted at Johnstown, and the others derived their
membership from the same place and also from other towns of the
county. The greater part, indeed, of F and K companies was from
Fulton county.

The regiment was mustered into service at Fonda, October 14, 1862.
Immediately after its organization it was ordered to Alexandria, and
subsequently served at Washington during that year and also the fol-
lowing year in provost duty. In February, 1864, it was transferred to
Louisiana and attached to the Nineteenth army corps, being assigned
to the first brigade, first division, commanded by General Franklin.
The corps sailed from New Orleans on the 3d of July, under sealed or-
ders ; but its destination proved to be the Chesapeake. The One Hun-
dred and Fifty-third, together with four companies belonging to other
regiments, being the advance of the corps, were on their arrival at Fort-
ress Monroe instantly ordered, without disembarking, to the defense of
Washington, then menaced by General Early's invasion. The troops
were hurried through the city, amid deep public excitement and gen-
eral alarm, to a position at Fort Stevens where they went into imme-
diate action. After the repulse of the enemy, the One Hundred and
Fifty-third joined in the pursuit across the Potomac, penetrating into
the Shenandoah Valley, but was suddenly recalled to the vicinity of the
capital to oppose another threatened advance of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third soon afterward engaged in the
battle of Winchester, in which the Fulton county companies again did

good service. It also participated in the engagement at Fisher's Hill, and in the pursuit of the defeated confederates. The Nineteenth corps, to which the One Hundred and Fifty-third still belonged, was also engaged in the battle of Cedar Creek, and suffered heavy losses incident to the surprise and early catastrophes of that bloody field.

The regiment also formed a part of the picket line which surrounded Washington after the assassination of President Lincoln, and performed guard duty at the military court which tried the assassins. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, where it did provost duty until its discharge from service, October 2, 1865.

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Duncan McMartin ; resigned April 25, 1863.

Colonel, Edwin P. Davis ; mustered out with regiment, October 2, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonel, Thos. A. Armstrong ; resigned February 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-colonel, W. H. Printup ; resigned November 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-colonel, Alexander Strain ; discharged January 4, 1865.

Major, E. P. Davis ; promoted lieutenant-colonel, December 1, 1863.

Major, Stephen Sammons ; resigned August 27, 1864.

Major, George H. McLaughlin ; promoted lieutenant-colonel, January 26, 1865.

Major, C. F. Putnam ; died at Savannah, Ga., September 9, 1865.

Adjutant, Stephen Sammons ; promoted major December 2, 1863.

Adjutant, Abram V. Davis ; mustered out with regiment, October 2, 1865.

Quartermaster, D. C. Livingston ; resigned August 22, 1863.

Quartermaster, John B. Blanchard ; mustered out with the regiment.

Surgeon, H. S. Hendee ; resigned February 18, 1864.

Assistant-surgeon, J. L. Alexander ; resigned August 19, 1863.

Assistant-surgeon, S. L. Snow ; promoted surgeon April 14, 1864.

Assistant-surgeon, J. Sweeney ; mustered out with the regiment.

Chaplain, J. Henry Enders ; mustered out with regiment.

Company A—Enrolled at Johnstown.

Captain, David Spaulding.

First lieutenant, James Barr.

Second lieutenant, John D. Brownell.



L. H. Cuyler

Sergeants.—First sergeant, James A. Veeder; second sergeant, James Lasher; third sergeant, Alfred Earl; fourth sergeant, Lee M. Wooster; fifth sergeant, William C. Peake.

Corporals.—James C. Kelley, George C. Potter, William J. Griffis, Robert B. Hyman, James R. Wright, Weston W. Peake, Charles M. Ballantine, Frederick A. Harman.

Musicians.—Rufus B. McIntosh, Jacob Wilde.

Teamster.—David P. Mills.

Privates.—Frederick Ackernecht, John Ancock, John Busick, Abijah Bruce, John C. Billingham, Edwin A. Bissell, Oliver Birdsall, William E. Christie, John Cosselman, Timothy Cosselman, William Cosselman, Leslie Kinsman, Archibald Kelley, Cassius M. C. Lloyd, John E. Loughewry, Eleazer Morgan, Stephen Millgate, George R. Miller, William H. Pulser, Charles H. Powell, Harman H. Putman, John S. Paddock, Benjamin Cossleman, Stephen Cadman, Patrick Dorn, Aaron P. Day, John K. Dye, George Duell, Elihu F. Enos, George D. Fuller, John E. Ferguson, Lawrence P. Frederick, Wilbur Farthing, Josiah Farthing, Dudley S. Gorton, William Goodenough, William Gulic, Childs Graff, William Green, David Haggart, Mathias Hurtz, Joseph Haynor, Daniel A. Hand, William G. Hulett, William A. House, David Hatmaker, John Johnson, Elisha Judson, jr., Hugo Knoff, Horace B. Potter, George Reymor, Victor Rufin, James F. Redshaw, George E. Radford, James Radford, Joseph Reynolds, Philip Snyder, Eliphas Stearns, John Stoner, John Tuttle, Solomon Tuttle, Charles Tiedman, James Van Vliet, Conrad Van Sickler, John Van Sickler, Andrew J. Van Atter, Henry Van Wormer, Abram Van Nostrand, Joshua Van Atter, Daniel Van Done, Henry C. Welmuth, Alexander Wenchal, David Wiggins, Joseph Wells, John H. Welden.

Company D.

Captain, D. H. Cuyler, resigned from ill health 1863; first lieutenant, J. J. Buchanan, promoted captain September 14, 1863.

First lieutenant, B. H. Burns; enlisted as sergeant; promoted first lieutenant October 27, 1863.

Second lieutenant, Abram V. Davis.

Sergeants.—First sergeant, William S. Norton; second sergeant, Barney H. Burns; promoted first lieutenant, Co. I.; fifth sergeant, Samuel J. Bell; died in New Orleans.

Corporals.—William G. Butler, Mayfield, died in Washington; John Fulton, Johnstown; Richard Burns, Johnstown; Charles Bell, Johnstown; John G. Richardson, Johnstown; Daniel Gustin, Johnstown, died in Virginia; Charles H. Peake, Johnstown; Thaddeus M. Scouten, died in Virginia; Thomas Farrell, wounded and discharged; Yost Grebe, wounded and discharged.

Musicians.—James German, Johnstown, died in Virginia; Abram Wilsey, Perth.

Wagoner, Daniel McCall, Johnstown.

Privates —From Johnstown: John F. Arms, Lucius C. Allen, wounded and discharged; Willard Allen, died in Virginia; Joseph H. Allen, promoted fourth sergeant; Nelson Argersinger, wounded and discharged; John H. Argersinger, James F. Arms, John Bedingham, James H. Carlisle, died in New Orleans; Henry M. J. Coe, died in Louisiana; Lucius Daniels, Abram Davis, transferred to Co. B, died; John H. Dewey, promoted first sergeant; John K. Elliot, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.; Thomas Earl, John Frank, promoted corporal, wounded and discharged; John Friedel, died in Maryland; James M. Gilchrist, promoted third corporal; John Gluehner, Yost Greber, William Hale, promoted fifth sergeant; Michael Hart, John C. Hastings, Henry B. Hewey, promoted sixth corporal; Peter Hio, John Hio, Luther Holman, died in Va.; David Hallenbeck, Marcus King, Gotlibb Kebow, died in New Orleans; William Kirk, John Lippert, Frederick Lippert, died in Virginia; Richard Lary, Alexander Martin, died in Virginia; Gaudus Lipper, died in Virginia; Harvey Martin, Philip McGraw, James H. McCall, promoted corporal; John M. Miller died in Washington; William McMiller, Mathias Molty, Charles H. Moore, promoted first corporal; John Myers, John Murphy, promoted fourth corporal; Hiram Nash, James H. Nickloy, William Nickloy, wounded and discharged; Peter Noonan, William S. Norton, promoted second lieutenant, Co. I.; Lott Osborne, promoted third sergeant; Henry Paris, promoted fifth corporal; Oliver H. Perry, transferred to Reserve Corps; Samuel Perry, Joseph H. Pierson, Nathan Reed, promoted second corporal; Edmund Ricketts, Mathew Richardson, died in New Orleans; John H. Riley, John G. Richardson, transferred to Reserve Corps; Peter Reinhart, Nicholas Reinhart, David Robertson, died

in Pennsylvania; Henry Roll, John E. Stearns, died in Virginia; Edward A. Slocum, promoted second sergeant; William Stoller, Nicholas Shoupe died in New Orleans; Richard C. Suits, Robert Turner, died in Pennsylvania; Peter Van Buren died in Virginia; William Van Dusen, Job Warren, Marcus H. Wiley, Abram Williams.

Miscellaneous Members, William H. Adams, Mayfield, died at Washington; Hiram Buchanan, Florida; W. C. Baker, Mohawk, missing; John Fulton, promoted quartermaster; Giles Frederick, Root; William M. Hanis, promoted seventh corporal; Alfred Smith, Perth.

Company F.

Captain, Isaac S. Van Woerts, Fonda.

First lieutenant, Frank W. C. Fox, Fonda.

Second lieutenant, John H. Lassel, Fonda.

Sergeants, John P. Jennings, George Mathewson, Harmon Rulifson, Ephratah; John G. Porter, Nathan McFee, Canajoharie.

Corporals, William Benchley, Ephratah; Robert R. Abling, Joseph Stone, Canajoharie; James Donley, Sephus La Dew, Sylvanus Stowell, Henry Eberhardt, Oppenheim; James Ettig, Lassellville.

Musicians, Andrew F. Johnson, Mohawk; William H. Roberts, Canajoharie.

Teamster, John Strough, jr., Oppenheim.

Privates, William R. Briggs, Harvey Brownell, Anthony Connolly, Benedict Deatsh, James K. Fiscal, Horatio Gilbert, hospital steward, Levi Gray, Oscar Getman, John N. Hanes, Oliver La Dew, John Marcellus, Solomon Mosher, William Nudick, Levi Steanburgh, Stephen Schram, Henry Wanger, from Ephratah; Martin Brown, John Brown, Jerome Claus, John Clemens, John Denure, Helam Denure, Felix Donnelly, Henry Doxtader, John W. Guile, Samuel E. Hoxie, Daniel Hase, Albert La Dew, William W. Mosher, William Mosher, Daniel Merrit, Philo Monk, Charles F. Stell, Lorenzo D. Snell, William Shearer, John Ward, jr., Daniel Weare, from Oppenheim; Andrew F. Hart, Daniel Mersey, George Mosher, from Lassellville.

Company K.

Privates, Oscar Martin, James McIntosh, Charles P. McIntosh, William H. Miller, John Northrop, James Obrayn, Monroe Place, Dyer

Peck, Taylor Peck, Yale A. Pool, Charles Phelps, Charles E. Place, Francis Reid, Edward Sutliff, Oliver Sutliff, Richard H. Shaffer, Erastus Sharp, Elias G. Smith, George A. Scott, of Gloversville; Joseph W. Kested, John T. Sawyer, of Mills Corners; Jacob Pung, Lorenzo Phillips, of Bleecker; David Mosher, of Middle Grove.

THE TENTH CAVALRY—VETERAN.

On the 3d of August, 1861, the war department granted full authority to Col. John C. Lemon to recruit a cavalry regiment in the state of New York, to be an organization of the United States, but in September the command (so far as then progressed), was turned over to the state authorities, by whom the regiment was completed. The organization was finished at Elmira, a number of the recruits coming from Morgan's cavalry which had been disbanded in order that they might become members of the Tenth. The regiment received its numerical designation December 12, 1861, and was mustered for three years' service. Companies I, K and L joined the Tenth on December 5, 1862, and Company M in February, 1863, which completed the regimental strength. Company I of the Tenth was recruited by its captain (David Getman, jr.), the towns of Johnstown, Mayfield, Perth and Northampton contributing to its membership. The command left the state December 24, 1861, the later formed companies joining the regiment at the front. It was stationed at or near Gettysburg, Pa., until March, 1862, and then attached to the middle department, Eighth army corps, guarding railroads. From August until October, 1862, the regiment was in the defense of Washington, and then served with Gregg's cavalry brigade, Army of the Potomac, as all mounted men; in the First brigade, Third division, Cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, from February, 1863; in the Third brigade, Second division, Cavalry corps, A. of P., from June 14, 1863, serving however, from June 22 to 27 with the Twelfth corps. It was a part of the Second brigade, Second division from August, 1863; and from May 7, 1864, was in the First brigade, Second division of the Cavalry corps. On the 10th of July, 1865, the Tenth, then commanded by Colonel Matthew H. Avery, was consolidated, company with company, correspondingly, with the Twenty-fourth New York volunteer

cavalry, and the new formation was designated "First Provisional Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry."

The Tenth, throughout the whole period of its service, was numbered among the hardest fighting regiments in the Union army; its record indeed includes active participation in more than one hundred engagements. This service however, will be best understood if the reader will contemplate the following list of its battles:

(1862) Chesapeake Bay, near Black River, Md., April 4; near Sulphur Springs, August 27; near Frying Pan, August 30; Germanton, August 31; near Antrioille, September 3; Leesburg, September 17; Rappahannock Station, November 1; United States Ford, November 16; Fredericksburg, December 11; (1863) Rappahannock Station, April 14; Kelly's Ford, April 30; Louisa Court-house, May 2; South Anna Branch, May 3; Ashland Church, May 4; Thompson's Cross-roads, May 5; Brandy Station, June 9; Aldie, June 17; Middleburg, June 18, 19, 20; Upperville, June 21; Aldie, June 22; Gettysburg, July 2-3; Boonsboro, July 11-12; near Harper's Ferry, July 14; Halltown, July 15; Shepardstown, July 15-16; Annisville, August 1; Little Washington, August 4; Sulphur Springs, October 12; Auburn and Bristoe, October, 14; Catletts Station, October 15-16; Rappahannock Station, October 24; Philomont, November 1; Mine Run Camp, November 26 and December 2; New Hope Church, November 27; Parker's Store, November, 29; Ely's Ford, December 1. (1864) Morrisville, April 17; Ely's Ford, May 4; Wilderness, May 5-7; Spotsylvania Court-house, May 8; Sheridan's raid to James river, May 9-24; Ground Squirrel Ridge, May 10; Glen Allen, May 11; Fortifications of Richmond, May 12; White Oak Swamp, May 13; Haxall's Landing, May 18; White House Landing, May 19; Tolopotomoy, May 27-30; Hanoverton, May 27; Haw's Shop, May 28; Cold Harbor, May 31, June 1 and 6; Suener's Upper Bridge, June 2; Bottom's Bridge, June 3; Sherdian's Trevilian raid, June 7-24; Trevilian Station, June 11-12; Kings and Queens Court-house, June 18-20; White House Landing, June 21; St. Mary's Church, June 24; before Petersburg, June 26 and April 2, '65; Ream's Station, June 30; Light House Point, July 1; Gaines' Hill, July 2; Prince George Court-house, July 10; Lee's Station, July 12; Prince George Court-house, July 16; Deep

Bottom, July 27-29; Lee's Mills, July 30; Strawberry Plains, August 14 and 18; Weldon Railroad, August 18-21; Ream's Station, August 23-25; Arthur's Swamp, August 28-30; Yellow Tavern, September 2; Stony Creek Station, September 6 and 16; Balcher's Mills, September 17; Poplar Spring Church, September 30 and October 2; Mt. Termain Church, October 17; Boydon Plank Road, October 27-28; near Prince George Court-house, November 2; Stony Creek, November 7; Blackwater Creek, November 18; Stony Creek, December 1; Hicksford raid, December 6-11; Three Creeks, December 9; Jarrett's Station, December 10; Halifax Road, December 10. 1865, Rowanty Creek, February 5 and 8; Appomattox Campaign, March 29-April 9; Dinwiddie Court-house, March 30-31; Five Forks, April 1; Fall of Petersburg, April 2; Paynis Cross Roads, April 4-5; Amelia Springs, April 5; Sailors Creek, April 6; Deatonsville Road, April 6; Farmville, April 7; Pamplin Station, April 8; Appomattox Court-house, April 9.

A more remarkable military record is not to be found in American history.

Muster Roll, Company I, Tenth Cavalry.

Captain, David Getman, jr. Mayfield.

First lieutenant, Stephen Dennie.

Second lieutenant, Charles H. Hill.

First sergeant, H. H. Boyd, Broadalbin; killed.

Quartermaster sergeant, Asa Capron, Broadalbin.

Sergeants, John W. Abernathy, Mayfield; killed. Nichilas D. Care, Mayfield; died in hospital December 16, 1863. David N. Haines, Mayfield; transferred to navy April 10, 1864. Darwin W. Close, Mayfield. Jacob C. Care, Mayfield; discharged May 12, 1864.

Corporals, Chester L. Berry, Mayfield. Henry Betts, Broadalbin. Augustus M. Brown, Mayfield. Hosea Davis, jr., Broadalbin; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps May 2, 1864. Darius S. Orton, Broadalbin. A. H. Van Dyke, Mayfield; discharged April 5, 1863. Peter Phillips, Broadalbin; killed. Harvey Decker, Mayfield; discharged February 24, 1863. Henry Piper, Mayfield. Daniel Satterlee, Broadalbin.

Farriers, Charles Thayer, Broadalbin ; discharged November 8, 1862.
Henry A. Lane, Broadalbin.

Saddler, George Riddle, Northampton.

Wagoner, James L. Mercer, Broadalbin.

Privates, Charles S. Bartlett, killed while on a scout, November 18, 1864. Philip Canning, killed by guerillas near Benton Station, May 22, 1863. Thomas Canning, discharged January 9, 1864. George W. Close, Asa Dye, discharged October 28, 1863. James Earle died of typhoid fever September 20, 1863. Daniel C. Forbes, killed ; Francis Forbes, killed ; Miner Fox, Hollis Fox, Joseph Honeywell, William Foster, killed ; John Hammond, William H. Jones, died in Andersonville Prison, August 14, 1864 ; Thomas Lee, Lorenzo Philips, died at Aquia Creek, February 6, 1863. George Peck, discharged ; Rawson Stoddard, discharged January 8, 1864. James H. Sanford, promoted captain January, 1864. George E. Sanford, died of disease May 28, 1865 ; George W. Schermerhorn, died November 6, 1863. Abram Satterlee, George H. Smith, discharged. Zadock Satterlee, Thomas B. Tatlock, William Wands, from Broadalbin. Elias Blowers, William Brower, Abram H. Blowers, killed. William H. Blowers, James H. Brown, discharged. Nathaniel W. Brown, Christopher Brower, John W. Clute, killed George Davis, killed. Julius B. Day, R. Norman Fox, Seneca Fox, transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, October 31, 1863. Alva Freeman, died March 14, 1863, George D. Ferguson, died July 2, 1863. William A. Goodemote, John Hall, discharged November 17, 1863 ; John Handy, discharged June 11, 1863 ; James Hall, discharged May 8, 1864 ; Albert Hall, James A. Laird, discharged at Albany, N. Y. Barney McCabe, died in hospital at Phila., July 14. John Marlet, John McCormick, Hiram McCleary, William O'Bryan, discharged November 17, 1862. Edward Patterson, killed in action June 9, 1863. Marcus Richardson, John Reynolds, Jesse Reynolds, William P. Rhodes, discharged May 29, 1865. Daniel Richardson, John H. Richardson, killed. Joseph A. J. F. Sanborn, George Stewart, John Shaw, Daniel W. Schemerhorn, Andrew J. Terrell, died December 15, 1863 ; James H. Waite, Martilon Warner, James W. Wells, died. Francis R. Whitney, discharged December 31, 1863, from Mayfield ; William H. Briggs, of Johnstown. Jacob Lepper, of Perth. Ephraim D. Mosher, discharged March 4,

1863; Alexander Wescott, of Northampton. John T. Bohanna, Thomas T. Crouch, died February 1, 1863; William D. Hagar, Peter R. Murdock, of Fonda; John Blowers, killed.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, CAVALRY.

On the 25th of July, 1861, the War Department authorized Col. J. Mansfield Davis to recruit a cavalry regiment in the state of New York; and the result was the organization of the "Harris Light Cavalry," which was mustered into service between August 9 and October 8, 1861, and designated the "Seventh Regiment of Cavalry in the service of the United States." The regiment, however, was turned over to the state in which it was recruited, and thereafter called the "Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteer Cavalry." More popularly this command became known as the "Harris Light Cavalry."

In such reports as are published of the state's soldiery, there appears to be no credit to Fulton county in furnishing men for this regiment, but it is well understood that a part of Company F, one man of Company C, Fourth Corporal C. L. Clark, and one, William Harris, of Company H, were recruited by Capt. W. H. Shaw, of Mayfield. The number of Fulton county men in this regiment was less than thirty, and though their service is worthy of honorable mention, we have hardly a sufficient detail, and regret the loss of material for this purpose. The regiment was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., June 23, 1865.

Muster Roll, Company F.

Captain, William H. Shaw, Mayfield.

First lieutenant, David Getman, Mayfield.

Sergeants, J. L. Haines, J. W. Abernethy, N. D. Case, Mayfield.

Corporals, G. M. Van Ransellaer, Gloversville; J. W. Case, D. N. Haines, L. Fay, Mayfield.

Bugler, A. J. Lansing, Mayfield.

Wagoner, R. Johnson, Mayfield.

Privates, A. O. Brown, C. L. Berry, W. R. Berry, A. Brower, W. Bronson, A. M. Brown, J. Bixby, A. Eddy, C. V. Hall, D. Howland,

W. H. Fring, J. Wells, E. G. Waite, Mayfield ; M. Bowers, J. Jintzy, Gloversville ; A. Brower, A. Culbert, M. Fox, Broadalbin.

Company H, William Harris, Johnstown.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Company D, J. H. Harris, George W. Peck, Johnstown.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY.

To this regiment the towns of Ephratah, Johnstown, Oppenheim, Broadalbin, Mayfield and Perth contributed volunteers. The men were assigned to Companies E, F and G, the greatest number being in the company first named. The county's contribution amounted in all to about fifty men.

Col. William A. Howard was authorized by the War Department, May 11, 1863, to organize this regiment in New York city. The men then already recruited by Maj. H. B. Williams for the Eleventh New York volunteer artillery, and not assigned to companies, were transferred to this command ; and on October 14, the men enlisted for the proposed Twenty ninth New York veteran volunteer infantry, and for the Thirty-sixth independent battery of New York artillery were also assigned to this regiment. The new men were mustered into service for three years, but the regiment contained some one-year enlistments. The command in fact included men from all parts of the state. The regiment was mustered in by companies during the latter part of 1863 and the early part of 1864 ; and its service in the field was of such a detached and separate character that no regular narrative of its history can be given, other than may be disclosed by its list of engagements. When the short term men were mustered out the remainder were consolidated, so that some of the companies lost their former identity.

The battles of the Thirteenth were as follows : Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, May 5 and 31, 1864 ; before Petersburg, June 15, 1864 and April 2, 1865 ; assault on Petersburg, June 15 and 17, 1864 ; Swift Creek, October 7, 1864 ; Day's Point, Va., November

14 and 19, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., December 25, 1864, and January 15, 1865; fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Muster Roll, Thirteenth Regiment.

Company E.

From Ephratah C. Cook, second lieutenant; S. H. Andriance, W. H. Brate, D. W. Brate, J. S. Brate, L. Clement, P. H. Cool, J. F. Cooley, J. Dempsey, J. J. Fraley, G. W. Hardy, J. H. Kinnicutt, W. H. Palmateer, J. Rivenburg, D. Smith, G. H. Smith, J. Smith, L. Sponable, C. Whitlock, D. Whitlock, P. S. Whitlock, M. Palmater.

From Johnstown.—W. Avery, L. Copely, E. Ditrick, T. Doras, Charles Fields, D. Rooney, C. Rooney, W. Sullivan, J. Swartz, P. Tierney, L. T. Weaver, L. Weaver.

From Oppenheim.—J. A. Brown, A. Cook, T. S. Finch, H. C. Judson, N. Ladue, N. H. Murray, J. D. Maxaw, C. D. Righter.

From Perth.—S. H. Pullen.

Company F.

From Broadalbin.—Nicholas Barrett, A. Bates, M. Cornell, John Dingman, D. B. Hall, Henry Hall, M. H. Phelps.

From Johnstown.—J. H. Houghtailing, B. H. Hulin.

Company G.

From Johnstown.—George Harvey, W. H. Lawrence, E. Underwood, David Yost.

From Mayfield.—N. J. Schemerhorn.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Fulton county men in this regiment numbered but ten in the aggregate, and all were in Battery M. The regiment was organized in 1863, under authority granted to Colonel Elisha G. Marshall. It was made up of recruits from all parts of the state, and the regimental organization was perfected at Rochester. The men were mustered in for three years.

The Fourteenth served as heavy artillery and infantry in the Department of the East until April, 1864, when it was attached to the Provisional brigade of the Ninth corps. On May 12th it was in the First division, Third brigade, same corps, Army of the Potomac. June 18th, 1864, it was transferred to the Second brigade; September, 1864, to the Third brigade, and in June, 1865, formed a part of the First brigade, Hardin's division, Twenty-second corps.

List of Battles.—Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spotsylvania Court-House, May 8 and 21, 1864; Ny River, May 10, 1864; North Anna, May 22 and 26, 1864; Totopotomy, May 27 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1 and 12, 1864; Beulah Church, June 2, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and April 2, 1865; assault on Petersburg, June 16-19, 1864; Mine Explosion, July 30, 1864; Weldon R. R., August 18-21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30 and October 2, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27-28, 1864; Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865; Fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Muster Roll—Company M.

H. Ballou, J. Perry, Caroga; F. D. Brown, W. Cole, G. N. Evans, S. McDougall, J. Snyder, J. N. Van Natter, Johnstown; F. Hudson, Mayfield; Ira H. Vosburg, Perth.

Sixteenth Regiment—Artillery.

In Company H of this regiment were men from Oppenheim, Fulton county, as follows: Lyman Billings, Joseph D. Brown, Daniel Clemens, Daniel Cunningham, Jacob Keck, Michael Smith, Ernest Silbney, John Strobuck.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GLOVE INDUSTRY.

THE art of making gloves has long been a prominent feature in the prosperity of Fulton county, yielding a comfortable support to all thus engaged, while many have reached wealth. It has flourished in this region, indeed, for three-quarters of a century, but, before presenting its local details, the reader may be interested in its previous history. The use of gloves can be traced to the earliest times, and not only the ancient Asiatics had them in use but also they have been found on Egyptian monuments, as a tribute to the dead; the Persians also wore gloves of valuable furs, and Homer mentions that the shepherds and farm laborers of ancient Laertes used greaves and rough gloves made of bull's hide in order to protect themselves against thorns. Gloves were also in use among the Greeks, being at first considered a sign of effeminacy, but later on finger stalls were used by them at meals. The latter were subsequently introduced from Greece to the Romans, who were also unacquainted with the use of forks, and therefore substituted their fingers. The Romans also wore gloves for finery; their noble ladies attached to their tunics long sleeves, which reached over the hands, and we learn from Virgil that the peasants wore similar garments during the winter. Military gloves were also worn by the Roman soldiers, from which the scale covered gauntlet was developed in the days of chivalry. The ancient Scandinavians, the German tribes, the Franks, and other early European nations used gloves, both in their daily intercourse, and while traveling or hunting, the style and material differing according to the occasion. Coming down to a later period ladies began to wear gloves in the thirteenth century, the first style being made of linen and reaching to the elbow. Linen gloves were followed by knitted ones, and subsequently leather gloves were introduced, which became highly popular in the court of Louis XIV of France. In the early part of the seventeenth century the manufacture

of gloves reached Germany, being brought there by French refugees from Grenoble who introduced their art to Erlangen, Haberstadt, and Magdeburg. In England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, great display was shown in gloves, some of which cost several thousand marks. Glove making is also one of the oldest of the civilized arts of Scotland. Much has been printed on the subject both in Europe and America and local writers have carefully investigated the origin of glove making in Fulton county; some of their statements are at variance in certain details, but it is evident that the material whence all early gloves or mittens were made was the skin of the deer, which was abundant in the vicinity, and which suggested to the settlers the importance of making it available in a profitable manner.

OTHER DETAILS.

The primitive buckskin mittens and breeches made by the early settlers were due to the necessity occasioned by the rough, laborious work of the farmers and wood-choppers, leather being also cheaper than the product of the loom. It is not probable that any gloves or mittens were manufactured in what is now Fulton county and offered as articles of merchandise prior to 1809, but from that date, it may safely be said, the manufacture became a recognized industry. It began in a small way among the New England settlers in the vicinity of Kingsboro. They were a shrewd and industrious race, more accustomed to trade and commerce than their Dutch neighbors, who were chiefly farmers. Many of those Kingsboro settlers were skilled tin workers and their ware found sale abroad. Among those who were thus engaged were the Wards of Kingsboro, John Monroe and the Leonards of West Bush, also Chester Phelps of North Kingsboro, whose success no doubt led others to embark in the same business. It was their custom to make a stock of useful articles, pack it upon the back of a horse and then lead the animal up the Mohawk, and "Chenango country" (as it was then called), and exchange the ware for wheat, peltry, and any other articles of domestic or commercial value. In this way they accumulated quantities of deer skins, one of which was usually taken in exchange for a tin basin. At first these skins were used for jackets and breeches, the latter being especially serviceable because of their durability.

The Indian process of tanning was then exclusively practiced, the operation consisting chiefly in the use of the brains of a deer, which rendered a soft, pliable and durable leather. Later on the brains of hogs were substituted, but with less satisfactory results, as the deer's brains possessed certain properties similar to the soda ash ("fat liquor") in use at the present day. Indian tanned leather is still used to some extent in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, but the greater share of it is made by Indians in the western states. The vast improvement that has since then been made in the manufacture of glove leather has really thrown all the early methods out of use.

Ezekiel Case came to Kingsboro from Cincinnati in 1803 with a certain knowledge of the Indian tan process and he with others made a few mittens, but the first practical leather dresser in the community was Talmadge Edwards, who moved to Johnstown from Massachusetts about 1809. He was formerly a leather dresser in England and understood the manufacture of gloves and mittens. He soon made the acquaintance of James Burr and William C. Mills, who hired him to come to Kingsboro and teach them the art. In 1809 Mr. Burr made a few pairs of mittens, and took them up the Mohawk, selling them at encouraging prices wherever opportunity offered. The following year he increased his output and sold a part of it by the dozen, this being the first transaction of the kind in the county. Later on he introduced several practical improvements in the process of tanning, among them "the bucktail," for which he secured a patent. This invention was replaced by the emery wheel, first introduced by Daniel Hays about 1874. James Burr built and operated a leather mill in what is now Forest street, in Gloversville, the property afterwards coming into the hands of Aaron Simmons. His son, James H. Burr, and his grandson, Harvey W. Burr, still carry on the glove business within a short distance of the site of the old mill, and their establishment is a continuation of the oldest glove and mitten factory in the county.

William C. Mills continued to be an extensive manufacturer for many years subsequent to 1809. He began making annual trips to the Holland Purchase in 1805, and bought there wheat for flouring purposes, and also deer skins for manufacture. It is said that 400 to 500 skins constituted his annual purchases. He died in 1833, but his children

and grandchildren have been, and are to day, prominently identified with the industry.

John Ward, of Kingsboro, engaged in the business about 1810 and made annual trips to Pennsylvania, where he also purchased skins. He became a manufacturer of considerable importance and carried on an extensive business for those times. He was known as a man of untiring energy and strength of character, but died in 1815, at a time when his prospects seemed the brightest.

Philander Heacock, father of W. J. Heacock, began making gloves in 1819 in the old Haggard house, that stood until recently near the Daniel Hays mill in Gloversville. It was in this old house that his son, the late Joseph Heacock, was born. Philander had learned the trade of bark tanning in the old McLaren mill in Johnstown, the site of which is now occupied by a mill owned by Simon Schriver. He afterwards moved from the Haggard house to a farm west of the present site of Gloversville, and continued to dress leather and also make gloves and mittens. He was thus engaged more or less until the time of his death, June 22, 1837. His sons, Joseph S. and Willard J., were both subsequently engaged in the manufacture of gloves on an extensive scale. Lemuel Heacock, a brother of Philander, was also a manufacturer. As an evidence of the extent of the industry in 1825, it may be said that Elisha Judson, father of Daniel B. Judson, went to Boston that year with a load of gloves in a lumber wagon, making the trip in six weeks, and bringing back to his employers, Philander and Lemuel Heacock, \$600 in silver. This was the first trip of the kind ever made, and it is hardly necessary to add that its results afforded the highest gratification.

The Judson family has ever since been prominently connected with the glove industry. Alanson Judson, a younger brother of Elisha, jr., reaped a handsome fortune from its profits, and his son, Charles W. Judson, now living in Gloversville, has also been a successful manufacturer. Daniel B. Judson, son of Elisha, jr., and grandson of Elisha, sr., is still engaged in the business at Kingsboro, being one of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Josiah, Daniel and Abner Leonard embarked in the business at an early date, probably about 1820.

Willard Rose was also an early manufacturer, and began making

mittens at Bennett's Corners about 1830. He had an extensive farm and in connection carried on the glove business for nearly forty years.

A. S. Van Voast, of Johnstown, was engaged in the business in 1833, being then a young man. At the time of his retirement from active business he was one of the oldest manufacturers in the country.

Humphrey Smith began manufacturing in 1834 and his brother, D. W. Smith, in 1837. The latter is now living in Gloversville. They were at that time located at Smith's Corners, about one and one-half miles northwest of Gloversville. D. W. Smith was actively engaged in the business for a period of about fifty years, being associated with James O. Parsons from 1870 until 1889, at which time Mr. Smith retired permanently. During his early career as a manufacturer he was associated with his younger brother, James H., the firm of D. W. & J. H. Smith continuing until 1860.

U. M. Place engaged in the business in Gloversville, then a mere hamlet, in 1832, and was an active manufacturer for thirty-nine years. He was also greatly interested in promoting the construction of the railroad from Fonda to Gloversville, and was so enthusiastic over this project that at times he even neglected his personal interests to insure its success.

Rufus Washburn, lately deceased, was engaged in the glove business as early as 1836 or 1837.

John McNab began making buckskin gloves at his father's homestead in 1836, before he had reached his majority. Later on he built a house near his present residence and continued to manufacture gloves for more than half a century, retiring from active business in the fall of 1887. He has been a successful manufacturer and has won wealth and influence and, what is far more, public respect. As his name has been prominently connected with the old West mill property at the extreme west end of Fulton street, in the city of Gloversville, it may be proper to add a brief sketch of that historic mill. When John McNab, sr., settled on the old homestead in 1803, there was a grist-mill standing on the premises now known as the West mill property. This was purchased by Jacob Clute about 1823 or 1824, and occupied by John D. Clute, his brother, who built and conducted a small store which contained the usual miscellaneous assortment for country traffic. The grist-

mill was afterward discontinued and the water power used to drive a double set of stocks with a flutter wheel. A small dam was subsequently constructed below this mill and the power was used to propel the machinery in a carding and fulling-mill, which was operated by John Howe and James and Timothy Wrigley. John McNab, sr., also constructed a primitive skin-mill, consisting of one set of double stocks, propelled by a pitch-back water wheel. The entire West mill property passed into the hands of Daniel Leonard, who built a mill and put in four double stocks which were run by an overshot wheel. He continued to operate this mill until November 23, 1843, when it was purchased by John McNab, jr., who increased the power and rebuilt a portion of the mill. It was operated for a number of years by Lewis Johnson, but the title of the property remained in the hands of Mr. McNab until February 1, 1887, when, with the full concurrence of Johnson, it was sold to its present owners, the West Mill Company, at that time consisting of T. C. Foster, Lawton Caten and W. D. West.

About 1845 John McNab constructed a trunk or water-way from the small dam on his father's property, for a distance of 100 rods in an easterly direction and built a mill, and a large overshot wheel, with six double sets of stocks, bucktails, etc., on the site of the mill now owned by Daniel Hays on West Fulton street. The water that had thus been brought to the mill by artificial means was utilized to propel the stocks and machinery. This mill was afterwards sold by Mr. McNab to James Christie and George Mills, who conducted it for a time and then sold it to its present owner, Daniel Hays.

Jonathan Ricketts has long been one of Fulton county's prominent glove and leather men. He came to America in 1837, from Yoevil, England, and located in Johnstown in 1839. He began business as a leather dresser in the winter of 1840-41, doing nearly all the work himself. This was in the old McLaren mill near the cemetery in Johnstown. He introduced the dressing of sheep-skin in 1841 and reaped a rich reward from that business for many years. He began dressing South American sheep skins about 1848 and in 1855 he used nearly 40,000 of them. The first mill which he built is still standing, just east of the Cayadutta creek, on West Main street in Johnstown. It was erected in 1856 and occupied by Mr. Ricketts nearly twenty-five years. He began

making sheep-skin gloves in 1841 and carried on both tanning and glove making, relinquishing the former business about five years ago, and the latter two years later, having acquired a competency by a life of active toil and perseverance. He received the silver medal at the New York State Agricultural Society's Fair, held at Albany in 1850, for gentlemen's kid gloves. He was contemporaneous with the Bertrands, who came from France in 1844, bringing with them the art of manufacturing fine kid gloves, which up to that time was unknown in Fulton county, but it was not carried on to an important extent until after the late civil war.

Marcellus Gilbert was one of the early glove manufacturers, and subsequently established the firm of Gilbert & Wells, of Johnstown, which was eminently successful. Among other manufacturers who were engaged in the business in and about Johnstown prior to 1840 were James McMartin, D. H. Cuyler, Samuel Hill and Howard Hill.

John Filmer was one of the early leather dressers. He came to Fulton county from Brooklyn in 1832 and was engaged in dressing leather in Gloversville for such well remembered manufacturers as the McNabs, Leonards and Evans.

Isaac V. Place began manufacturing in 1840, his shop being a few miles north of Kingsboro. He afterwards carried on the leather business together with the manufacture of gloves and continued thus until within a few years of his death, which occurred in December, 1891.

Many others might be mentioned who have been connected directly or indirectly with the glove industry in the county, as the assertion has been truthfully made that three-fourths of the inhabitants are engaged in some of its various branches. The reader will find brief notices of those manufacturers who have embarked in the business since the middle of the century, in the succeeding chapters of this work.

The early process of making gloves differed greatly from that practiced at the present time. There are many persons now living who can remember the time when gloves were cut from the skins with common shears. The patterns were made of pasteboard or shingles and were laid upon the leather and traced with sharp pointed pieces of lead, commonly called "plummets," which were often made by pouring melted lead into a crack in the kitchen floor. Many hundred thousand

dozens of gloves and mittens have been cut from skins marked in this way. The goods made during the early days, although rough and primitive in style and workmanship, were eagerly sought after by those who performed heavy labor, and hence the tin peddlers disposed of many dozens of them during a season. Later on, when the manufacture of gloves superseded that of tin-ware, and the industry gave evidence of a prosperous future, many men, women and children in all parts of the county became engaged in it. The men and children usually cut the gloves and the wives and daughters did the stitching, usually placing one mitten on the seat beneath them and sitting upon it while plying the needle on its mate. This method partially served the purpose of the modern "laying off" table, straightening the mitten out, and having a tendency to make it soft and flexible.

In the course of time, when the sewing machine was introduced into the business, these same wives and daughters readily became familiar with its use and to-day a majority of the farm houses in Fulton County each contains one or more of these machines.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

The introduction and development of the sewing machine in glove making presents an important feature in the history of the industry. In the early days, when all gloves were made in family circles, and when no manufacturer thought of having his goods stitched inside his shop, the gloves after being cut, were matched with fourchettes and thumb pieces, and then were tied up with a buckskin string in lots of a dozen pairs, with thread, needles and silk, and a handful of scraps to be used for weltings. The country people for miles in the vicinity, came after these packages which they placed in bags and thus carried home. The gloves were mostly made by women, who would thread the square pointed needle with the heavy linen thread doubled, tie a knot in the end, wax it, place a strip of buckskin between the edges for a welt, and then stitch the seam. The lighter gloves were made without a welt, backstitched, and an expert needle woman could thus make a neat, close fitting glove, while the welted gloves and mittens, if well sewn, would give excellent service. This work was laborious, however, and when in

1852, it became known that machines were being made that would actually sew a seam, and that Churchill & Company, of Gloversville, had a machine which they were testing on glove work, manufacturers throughout the country became interested and much discussion arose concerning its merits. Some of the manufacturers were quick to see the great advantage that would arise both to themselves and to their employees if the sewing machine could be successfully operated in glove making, while others were incredulous and declared that gloves sewed together with such a machine would never give satisfaction. These first machines were "Singers" and were large and cumbersome, both needle-bar and shuttle being driven by cog-wheels. They were noisy, and their "clatter" often distressed the nerves, but they certainly would sew a seam, and a few manufacturers cautiously gave them trial. They were at first used to stitch the thin binding on the top of gloves and mittens, but as the invention was very imperfect they needed constant repairs, and eventually Abner Allen, an employee of the Singer Company at Gloversville, began to repair and perfect these machines, and was the first man thus engaged. The next sewing machine was the Grover & Baker, introduced by David Spaulding in 1854. They were framed also of cast iron, standing about ten inches high, with a circular needle underneath, and leaving a chain stitch on the underside of the leather.

This machine was largely used in stitching the laps and binding of buck mittens, as it was claimed that the stitch was elastic and would not break so readily as the lock stitch. In that branch of the business the sewing machine completely superseded hand work. Up to that time but few gloves were made entirely on machines, and not until 1856, when Niles Fairbanks, of Gloversville, introduced the Howe machine, which was small and light running, were there any grades of gloves made solely upon them. This machine was at once used to make some grades of light goods throughout. In 1857 the financial crash was felt severely in the glove trade, but the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 brought great demand for gloves for army use. Many new machines were introduced into Fulton county, and a large majority of the product was made entirely in this manner. Then the enthusiasm over the machine was felt in every family, and the desire to have one in the house almost bordered on a mania. Many manufacturers became agents, and sold

machines, taking pay in work, which introduced them very fast. In 1858 the wax thread machine was first used here, but it did not come into general use until after the war, when it was greatly improved. Mr. Polmateer is entitled to much credit for the introduction of the over-stitch machine, which was the next great advance in glove mechanism.

His machine is now used more particularly on heavy work. In those districts in France where fine gloves are made the over-stitch machine has been brought to the greatest perfection, and this machine is mostly preferred by American fine glove manufacturers. The pique and prick-seam machines, though not in general use, will undoubtedly receive more attention each succeeding year. The introduction of steam power as a means of propelling the sewing machines was accomplished in 1875, and as the operatives could do much more work, many were induced to go into factories who previously would only work at home. The sewing machine has thus assisted modern progress in a manner that has been repeated in nearly every labor saving device. A machine that at first seemed to rob the hard working women of their well earned sewing money, has only proved to be the means by which they can earn a much larger amount, and not only in a shorter space of time, but also earn it easier. The Singer machine has been constantly improved until no feature of the original remains, while very few, if any, of the Grover & Baker are being made. The Howe machine has received little improvement, but does good work on fine gloves, if not run at too high a speed. The Wheeler & Wilson Company sell many machines for the medium grades of glove making, and some new machines are being introduced. A well known glove manufacturer writing on this subject in 1884 said: "There is room for many improvements, and I confidently expect that the next ten years will develop a machine that for fine glove making will supersede all inseaming machines now in use.

. . . Probably all will agree with me that in the proud position the glove manufacturer has reached with us, much credit must be given to the sewing machines."

Niles Fairbanks, now living at Gloversville at an advanced age, holds the distinction of making the first cutting dies for gloves and mittens, but as in many similar instances, the profit arising from his invention has been gathered by others. E. P. Newton started in 1859 the first

general machine works in this county in which glove and mitten cutting machines were manufactured.

Much activity was given to the glove trade by the war of the rebellion, and the price of both gloves and skins advanced materially. Since the close of the war there has been a general tendency on the part of manufacturers to make a higher grade of goods, and while the early makers devoted themselves entirely to the production of heavy buckskin gloves and mittens, the majority of those now engaged in the business make as fine a quality of kid gloves as can be produced in any part of the world. This great advance has been accomplished chiefly during the past five or ten years. The improved facilities for tanning, coloring and finishing, and the knowledge brought to this country by great numbers of expert leather-dressers and glove-makers from England, Germany and France, has placed the industry in Fulton county on an equal footing with all competing nations. The business indeed has reached so great an extent that not less than from twenty thousand to twenty five thousand people are engaged in glove making and its allied industries in Fulton county, while from six million to seven million dollars are invested in the business.

The reader will also be interested to learn the varieties of skins used in this vast manufacture and also to note the localities in the world whence they come. First of all is the deer skin, which opened the way for the subsequent development of the industry, but in addition we find that at present the manufacturer is using domestic and imported lamb and sheep skins, calf, elk, horse, hog, goat, dog, and antelope skins, all of which are divided into many grades and classes. The deer skins are supplied by all parts of the United States (where they may be found), together with Mexico, and Central and South America. The latter country sends the celebrated Para deer skin, a large number of which commonly called "Jacks" come from the mouth of the Amazon. Skins are also designated by terms signifying their origin, for instance, "domestic deer skins," are in this manner distinguished from imported stock, and are divided into "Wisconsins," "Michigans," "Missouris," thus indicating the locality whence they come. These are also subdivided into classes according to the time of year they are killed, which has an important bearing on their value. Thus there are

western "reds" and "grays," the former being skins taken in summer, generally thick and covered with short red hair, whereas, the latter, coming from animals killed in winter, are usually thin with an abundance of long thick hair. It is a fact well known to the experienced leather merchant, that the most valuable skins come from the warm and even the tropical regions, where the animals have thick skins and thin hair, and value is therefore estimated according to the climate.

It is for this reason that the South American importations are so highly prized. Skins are shipped to New York from nearly every port between Texas and the Amazon, and are invariably named from the place of export. For instance the "mosquitos" (as they are called,) come from that part of Central America known as the "Mosquito coast," these skins when dressed often present a spotted appearance, very similar to the marks left on those who have had small-pox, and these "pits," while they do not impair the serviceable quality of the leather, detract much from its beauty. It may be added that while deer skins are chiefly used in the manufacture of gloves, some of them are wrought into other channels of trade, among which is the manufacture of piano leather; this leather is used on the little hammers which form a part of the piano movement, and George H. Taylor of Gloversville is its largest manufacturer in Fulton county.

Sheep and lamb skins, both domestic and imported, enter into the manufacture of gloves and mittens in greater quantities at the present time than any others. Through the various modes of tanning and coloring, these skins can be made into so many different grades and qualities of leather, that they reach high importance to the manufacturer. They are brought from almost every portion of the world, many of the domestics being shipped to Fulton county from distributing points in the west, such as Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The imported skins on the other hand come under the name of "fleshers," which means skins that have been split. The flesh side, after the grain has been removed, being used for bindings. These "fleshers" are chiefly imported from England, Ireland and France. The assertion is made that the best leather from sheep-skins is produced from the coarse-wooled animal, as they possess the finest grain. Here again, the same rule applies as in the case of deer-skins, "the coarser the

hair the finer the grain." We frequently find California, Mexican and sometimes Australian sheep-skins in the market, but their quality is not deemed first class. Cape of Good Hope sheep-skins were once quite extensively used, but only a limited number find their way here at present. The mocho sheep, which abounds in Arabia, Abyssinia and the head waters of the Nile, finds its way to Fulton county from Port Said, and is becoming a favorite with fine glove manufacturers. A description of the process employed to change this skin into leather suitable for gloves will be found in another portion of this work. The largest manufacturers of mocho skins in this country at the present time is the Northrup Glove Manufacturing company of Johnstown. There are also a number of leather dressers in Fulton county who are making a clever imitation of mocho leather from domestic lamb and sheep-skins.

The antelope skin also holds high importance, and at one time the annual production of "domestic antelope" hides was about 80,000 pounds. This, however, has greatly diminished and only a fractional part of the quantity once used is now brought hither, and yet they afford an excellent leather, in many respects equal to buckskin, for they are small and light, also very soft and tenacious, resembling indeed the celebrated chamois. The skin of the African antelope is also valuable, and it was from this variety that the first "dongola" shoe leather was made; but it is too tight and unyielding for gloves.

The South American water hog skin is extensively used. A familiar variety of this skin is known as the "carpincho," and was first dressed by Jonathan Ricketts, of Johnstown, who virtually controlled the market for two or three years. He succeeded in tanning them so as to render a leather equal to buckskin. Mr. Ricketts introduced these skins to Fulton county manufacturers, who at once saw their value and they were subsequently imported and tanned with great success. Daniel Hays, of Gloversville, was among the first to take them up and still continues to manufacture them. The domestic hog-skin, however, is of no value for gloves, as it produces a hard, brittle and unyielding leather, which one well-known manufacturer neatly said, is "fit for nothing but shingles." It is a singular fact that the skin of those animals with the uncloven hoof or claw foot (with the exception of the horse and South American

water hog) is unsuited for gloves, while the skin of animals with the split hoof, such as the deer, sheep, antelope and calf make excellent glove leather.

The Russian colt-skin is used for ladies' gloves, while dog-skins are extensively used in the manufacture of driving gloves.

Large quantities of Jersey cloth and knit goods enter into the manufacture of the cheaper grades of gloves and mittens and this feature of the industry is constantly increasing.

Dressing and Tanning the Skins.—Radical changes have taken place in many features of the tanning process during the past fifteen or twenty years. Many of the earlier glove makers dressed and tanned their own leather, and a number of the leading manufacturers still continue this custom, as it insures a uniform quality for their goods and also saves them the tanner's profit. Among these may be mentioned Daniel Hays, Littauer Brothers, and John C. Allen, of Gloversville, and the Northrup Glove Manufacturing Company, of Johnstown. Tanning and dressing skins, however, has become a distinct and separate feature of the industry and there are at present more than thirty-five leather manufacturers in Fulton county, who have thus invested each from five to forty thousand dollars.

A large share of the buck and sheep skins dressed in Fulton county is shipped to other parts of the country to be used by shoe and saddlery manufacturers and also to makers of piano leather. Millions of dollars worth of shoe leather is also manufactured from sheep, calf, cow and kangaroo skins at Gloversville and Johnstown, all of which finds a market in the large shoe manufacturing centres. Much of this leather goes to Boston and Eastern Massachusetts, while in two or three cases the Eastern dealers and commission merchants have their leather manufactured in Gloversville by contract.

Such remarkable progress has been made in the manufacture of sheep and lamb-skins that the great majority of the gloves made from these skins are termed "kid gloves." In fact the term "domestic or imported kid" is taken literally by the trade as meaning sheep or lamb skins treated with the kid dressing. Until recently the imported "kid skins" have been considered superior to those manufactured in this country, as they come largely from Germany, where a greater amount of time is con-

sumed in dressing and tanning, but within the past few years rapid strides have been made by the Fulton county manufacturers in dressing "kid leather" from sheep and lamb-skins, and many experts now claim that the leather made here is in every respect equal to that from abroad. One obstacle in the way has been the fact that the foreign manufacturers have controlled the market on the sheep skins and have thus drawn to England, Germany and France the choicest skins in the world. Competition and an increased local demand will undoubtedly create a new market for these skins and American manufacturers may hope to be placed upon an equal footing with those in Europe.

The sheep and lamb-skins come to Fulton county in what is known as a "salt pickle," applied after the wool has been removed. As already stated the greater share of "domestics" are brought here from the West, where they are shorn of their wool, and folded together in bundles. When received at the mill they are first thoroughly "drenched," or washed in water to remove the salt and extract the "pickle" as effectually as possible. It is then customary to place them in an alum bath for about twelve hours, after which they are staked. This consists of stretching or drawing the skin over a thin, round-faced iron attached to a stationary, upright piece of wood about the height of a man's knee. The skins are drawn over this, partly by the hand and partly by the knee of the workman, and the operation is generally termed "knee staking." "Arm staking" is a similar process often repeated in the dressing of leather, particularly in the glove factories.

In this operation the workman has a similar piece of iron, but it is attached to a section of hard wood that fits into the arm pit, and thus affords a pressure direct from the shoulder. The skins are taken from the staking-rooms and dried. This is accomplished either in the open air, or in artificially heated rooms according to the nature of the skin and the time necessary to dry it. They are then washed again, staked and dried with much care. It is customary at this stage of the process to sort the skins with regard to size and quality and then place them in the egg bath. This is composed of the yolks of eggs, prepared by mixing ten parts of salt with ninety parts of egg yolk. Many thousand dozens of eggs are thus used annually—one Johnstown firm alone, consuming two car-loads, or about 15,000 dozen in one season. The

skins are revolved in a drum until the egg yolk is thoroughly worked into every pore, which makes them soft and pliable. They are then ready to color and are placed with the flesh side down on zinc or lead tables, and the dye spread over them with brushes. The coloring is made of various pigments, among them redwood, lignum-vitae, wood-citron, Brazil bark and many other coloring materials, according to the shade desired. A mordant, consisting of alum, copperas and blue vitriol is then washed over them to set the color. They are then thoroughly dried, afterwards dampened again, and rolled up in parcels, with the flesh side out, and stored away to season, which has the effect of rendering every portion of them equally flexible and soft. They are then ready for "mooning" process, sometimes called "shaving." This consists in taking the superfluous particles of flesh and skin from the leather, which renders it uniform in thickness and suitable for the glove cutter. It is accomplished with a thin, round, sharp steel knife, set at a slight angle, having a hole in the centre to which a movable handle is attached. The workman, who must be an expert, then grasps the skin, the upper end of which is fastened to horizontal bars arranged for the purpose, and draws his sharp knife deftly over the flesh side, leaving it smooth and soft. The skins are usually run over a swiftly revolving padded wheel, which polishes and softens the leather. Some of the poorer skins are not colored, but allowed to remain in the white and used as welts.

Jonathan Ricketts dressed sheep-skins in 1841 and was probably the first in the county to engage in that branch of the business to any extent. It is claimed by some, however, that Christian G. Bach, who came from Germany in 1836, milled the first sheep-skins in the county.

In milling oil-dressed sheep and buckskin the process is somewhat different. The skins are first put into the stocks after coming from the beam-house, and having been oiled, dressed and milled, they are returned to be "scud." This consists in taking off any grain that may have been left on them when the skins were first frized. The next step in the process is to return the skins to the mill where they are scoured. This includes placing the skins in vats filled with a liquor made of soda-ash, where they remain until the grease is removed, when they are again placed in the stocks where the remaining grease is worked out with

water. They are dried and scoured several times until all possibility of grease remaining in them is removed. They are then staked and finished, put through the splitting machine and are ready for the glove cutter. From two to five months is required to dress buckskin, and from four to six weeks for oil-dressed sheep-skin. In dressing grained leather the hides are received in the raw state, and include calf, horse, cow, hog, goat and sheep-skins. They are first limed and placed in the vats where they remain about four weeks. At the end of that time they are sufficiently limed to enable the beam men to remove the hair or wool. The flesh adhering to the skins is usually removed in the large mills by a Hemingway fleshing machine. The skins then go to the drenches, where the lime is removed. They are then tanned in salt, alum and gambier. A portion of the stock is egged, and after being dried is "broken out" on a breaker or power stake, after which the skins are drummed and are then ready for the market. Another portion of the skins pass through a fat liquor process, and after being dried are treated in a similar manner to those that are egg tanned. Fish, lard and neats foot oil enter largely into this process. Deer-skins are sometimes rubbed with dry ochre or smoked, as may be desired. Aaron Simmons, who has been connected with the leather business since 1845, is said to have introduced the smoking of skins. It is accomplished by placing several hundred of them on racks in a smoke house, and allowing the smoke from a slow fire to settle upon them. The skins are hung out in the air seven or eight times during the process and they require much attention and frequent handling. It has been truthfully said it requires years of experience to make one familiar with the many interesting and important features of the leather business.

In the foregoing review of the origin, progress and development of the county's industry an attempt has only been made to give the reader a general idea of its character and scope. Were it indeed necessary to treat each feature of the industry in minute detail, our whole volume would be required for the task.

CHAPTER XVII.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

THIRTY-FOUR years prior to the final completion of a railroad into Fulton county, the people of Johnstown were agitated with the prospect of rail connection with the outer world, and a public movement for its accomplishment took definite form in the old court-house, where a series of meetings was held with a great display of local eloquence. After protracted discussion, the organization of the Johnstown and Utica and Syracuse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, was effected on the 13th of May, 1836. So great was the rejoicing when this news became generally known that an artillery salute was fired at Johnstown, with other joyful demonstrations. They were of brief duration, however, for the cold fact that a railroad were hopelessly impracticable at that time soon confronted every man of thought. Long after this the project of a canal from Fonda to Johnstown was contemplated, but this was still more impracticable, and thus public sentiment concerning rail or water communication with the Mohawk valley gradually relapsed into the former state of indifference.

At the time referred to there was indeed but little need of a railroad farther north than Johnstown, as Gloversville contained only a few houses, and even Kingsboro was but a hamlet. Twenty years, however, rolled by, and now, reader, let us note the change. The little settlement formerly known as "Stump City," and later on as Gloversville had become a place of equal importance with Johnstown, and indeed very rapidly outstripping it in population. Voices were heard from the north pleading for a railroad, and the business interests of Fulton county had become so large that the people were indignant at their isolation from the rest of the world, and they demanded some means of transportation more rapid and convenient than even the plank road.

In 1865 several prominent men in the county interested themselves in a project to build a railroad from Fonda, through Johnstown and

Gloversville to Garoga, terminating at a point near Canada Lake. An organization was effected, and Mr. Willard J. Heacock, who had been the leader in the movement, was elected president, and John Wells, treasurer. A survey way made of a portion of the distance, and some stock subscribed. In those days the New York Central burned great quantities of wood in their engines, and the projectors of the Canada Lake route cherished the expectation of reaching the timber district of the north and transporting to market a sufficient amount of lumber and fire wood to support the railroad. Before the matter had taken any definite form, however, it became apparent that coal would soon supersede wood as fuel for locomotives and in that case the sparsely settled country in the northern part of the county would not furnish sufficient traffic to warrant the construction of a railroad. The want of sufficient means was also an important factor in the failure of the project. A second organization was made in 1866 and a limited amount of stock was subscribed; but not enough to justify the company in proceeding with the construction, and thus the enterprise again dropped into inaction, and the hopes of the people were again disappointed. There were several men, however, who did not despair. Chief among this number was the plucky Willard J. Heacock, who continued to press the scheme upon popular confidence. He admitted no failure in an effort which was so necessary to the common weal, and therefore, with renewed resolution prosecuted the purpose, which now became a part of his very existence.

He was not, however, to struggle alone, for he had the confidence and earnest support of such men as John McNab, U. M. Place, Alanson Judson, John E. Wells, David A. Wells, Marcellus Gilbert, Lewis Veghte, George F. Mills and T. W. Miller, some of whom had been equally interested in the former projects. In order to comply with the law in obtaining the consent of a majority of the property holders in the town to issue the required bonds, Mr. Heacock traveled for days and weeks, visiting the homes of the people in different parts of the town, and in the presence of a justice of the peace, taking a sworn affidavit of their support—a labor which required that patience and perseverance which was such a well known characteristic.

Several public meetings were held in the court-house at Johnstown in the autumn of 1866 to arouse public interest. Mr. Heacock made a



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careful estimate of the amount of business that the road would be likely to receive from all available points, and presented his figures at one of the meetings. An organization was finally perfected on the 16th day of June, 1867, and articles of incorporation of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the following day. The officers of company as organized were: President, Willard J. Heacock; vice-president, David A. Wells; treasurer, John McLaren, jr.; secretary, Timothy W. Miller; directors, W. J. Heacock, John McLaren, John E. Wells, Byron G. Shults, D. B. Judson, John McNab, D. A. Wells, Alanson Judson, Lewis Veghte, George F. Mills, U. M. Place, John Peck and Timothy W. Miller.

On September 30, 1867, a contract was made with Aaron Swartz for constructing the road and the work was soon begun, but after pursuing it for a time Swartz found the undertaking was a greater one than he had contemplated when he made the bargain, and he finally turned over the work to Shipman & Middaugh, who resumed operations and continued the grading and leveling until November 21, 1868, when they too, found the undertaking too great for their capacity and abandoned it. The firm of Pratt & McLean also took contracts but accomplished little or nothing.

In the mean time the town of Johnstown had been bonded to the amount of \$275,600, pursuant to an act of the Legislature passed February 1, 1867. Recognizing the fact that little progress was being made in the construction of the road, the railroad company offered to turn over to the town the right of way and grading as far as it had been accomplished, providing the town would complete, equip and operate the road when finished. This offer was not acted upon by the town and upon petition, the legislature passed an act in 1870 authorizing the town of Johnstown to sell its mortgage bonds to the company for \$100,000. This transaction was finally consummated and the remainder of the work was done under the direction of the company.

At this time a man came upon the scene whose name is prominently identified with the completion and success of the railroad. This was Lawton Caten, the present superintendent, who became connected with it in May, 1869; a time when his supervision was of the highest value.

Thus far, endless toil and deep anxiety had been devoted to the enterprise by the few determined men whose minds were set upon its ultimate success; but they were richly rewarded by seeing the road finally completed to Gloversville and trains actually running on the 29th of November, 1870. The first equipment consisted of one locomotive, two passenger cars, one baggage car, two box cars, four platform cars; and the company was in debt some \$60,000 for accrued interest. The first depot at Johnstown was a wooden structure, in which both passenger and freight business were transacted. The first station in Gloversville was also a wooden building and stood on West Fulton street on the site now occupied by the Gloversville Foundry & Machine Company's works. It was afterward removed and is now occupied as a creamery.

The Gloversville and Northville Railroad Company was organized June 26, 1872, and its articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state the same day. The officers of the company were: President, W. J. Heacock; treasurer, John McNab; secretary, David A. Wells; engineer, Lawton Caten; directors, W. J. Heacock, John McNab, U. M. Place, Alanson Judson, of Gloversville; David A. Wells, Mortimer Wade, Lewis Veghte, of Johnstown; W. F. Barker, H. J. Resseguie, P. Van Vleck, Michael W. Newton, S. B. Benton, of Northville; R. C. Ostrander, of Hope Falls; and William Jackson, of Mayfield. The road was bonded for \$200,000 and the town of Northampton issued bonds to the amount of \$20,000. The town of Hope, Hamilton county, also gave bonds for \$8,000, but by an unforeseen technicality they were repudiated and never paid.

The contract for clearing, grading and building fences was let to Resseguie & Newton, September 19, 1872, and work was begun at once. The laying of the ties and iron and the equipment of the road was done by the company. The road was completed and began operations November 29, 1875.

By reason of failure to pay interest, the mortgage bonds of the road amounting to \$200,000 were foreclosed, and pursuant to an act of the legislature passed April 15, 1880, were purchased by the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company, since which time the road has been owned and operated by that company. This purchase took place January 31, 1881. The new road joined the old one at a point

near the present engine-house in Gloversville, the distance to Northville being a fraction more than 16 miles.

The first mortgage bonds of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad Company, for \$300,000, were issued July 1, 1870, and expire in 1900. The only other bonds are for \$200,000, and were issued April 1, 1881. The second privilege was made for \$500,000, but only \$200,000 of this amount was issued.

The old depots at Johnstown and Gloversville were moved away and replaced by the present handsome structures in 1888. The two new depots are beautiful specimens of modern railway architecture and cost about \$25,000 each.

One of the notable enterprises of the company is the improvement of thirty-five acres of land situated a short distance south of Northville, seventeen acres of which was purchased in 1875. This ground is covered with a beautiful grove of pine and hemlock trees and has been appropriately named Sacandaga Park. The company erected a summer hotel on the grounds in 1891 and this is surrounded by at least a hundred and twenty-five cottages. The hotel is large and commodious, and together with furnishings cost \$20,000. The Park bids fair to become famous as a summer resort.

A fully equipped machine works, equal to any of its size in the country was erected by the company in 1887 on the site of the old depot in Gloversville. This is now leased to the Gloversville Foundry and Machine Company, who are at present operating it. A car repairing shop adjoining this plant, was also built by the company in 1889.

The directors of the road when operations began in 1870 were W. J. Heacock, John McNab, Alanson Judson, U. M. Place, Lawton Caten, A. D. L. Baker, and Andrew Simmons, of Gloversville; Lewis Veghte, David A. Wells, Mortimer Wade and John E. Wells, of Johnstown; George F. Mills, of Fonda; and W. R. Fosdick, of New York.

Mr. Heacock has remained president of the road since its organization, and David A. Wells has always been vice president. John McLaren was succeeded as treasurer by John McNab in 1870. Timothy W. Miller was succeeded in the office of secretary by Mortimer Wade, May 5, 1870. Mr. Wade retained the position until September 20, 1874, when Lawton Caten assumed its duties in which he continued until the present year, when he was succeeded by Charles W. Judson.

The present officers and directors are : President, W. J. Heacock ; vice-president, David A. Wells ; treasurer, John McNab ; superintendent, Lawten Caten ; secretary, Charles W. Judson ; general counsel, A. D. L. Baker. The board of directors is composed of the above named officers, together with Lewis Veghte, Mortimer Wade, Henry Veghte, D. B. Judson, George F. Mills, W. A. Heacock, and William Littauer. The general offices are located in the second story of the passenger station at Gloversville.

Fulton County Agricultural Society.—In another part of this volume mention has been made of the fairs held at Johnstown in Sir William Johnson's day, where undoubtedly the earliest premiums were ever awarded for superiority in production or manufacture, in the Mohawk valley. These fairs, however, instead of being public efforts were under the patronage of one man—the baronet alone furnishing the premiums, in order to incite the tenant farmers to increased efforts to produce improved and varied crops. The early agriculturists of old Montgomery county were mostly Germans, and their principal crop was wheat, of which great quantities were raised ; indeed they were entirely dependent upon their own production, as transportation in those days was expensive, and instead of railways and canals, their avenues of commerce consisted of foot paths and Indian trails through the woods. The great interest manifested by Sir William in behalf of these agriculturists and his desire to see them include in their culture some other crops than wheat (which at that time was often unsalable), is shown by the following extract from one of his letters to the English Society for the Promotion of Arts, dated February 27, 1765. "Before I set the example, no farmer on the Mohawk River ever raised so much as a single Load of Hay, at present some raise above one Hundred. The like was the case in regard to sheep, to which they were entire strangers until I introduced them and I have the satisfaction to see them at present possess many other articles, the result of my former Labors for promoting their welfare and interests."

It is not known at what date the fairs at Johnstown were discontinued, but this must have taken place soon after Sir William's death, which occurred in 1774.

A record is found of an agricultural fair at Johnstown, October 12, 1819. It was held by a society organized that year, of which Henry F.

Cox, was president and James McIntyre secretary. Premiums of money were awarded, accompanied in each case by finely executed diplomas. Fairs have been held nearly every year since that time, the Fulton County Society coming into existence in 1837, just prior to the division of the county.

In 1867 this society purchased from David D. Miller and others eighteen acres of land, which now form their present fair grounds. The purchase was made by Henry R. Snyder in behalf of the society and more than \$2,000 was at once expended upon the property for fences and buildings, and in 1877 an exhibit hall was erected at a cost of \$1,000. Other buildings have been added from time to time, the grounds and race track having been raised and improved in 1890 at an expense of \$1,100. What a contrast this affords to the early fairs which were held in the court-house! The fair of 1892 will be the fifty fifth under the auspices of the Fulton County Society. A report of the treasurer in 1848 shows the receipts to have been \$170.55. In 1891 they were \$9,007. The presidents of the society since 1867 have been as follows: Henry R. Snyder, 1867-68; Jacob Boshart, 1869-70; Isaiah Yauney, 1871-72; Richard Fancher, 1873; Charles Prindle, 1874-75-76; Nicholas H. Decker, 1877-78-79-80; Jacob Boshart, 1881; William S. Northrup, 1882-83-84; James I. Younglove, 1885-86; Charles Prindle, 1887-88; William S. Northrup, 1889-90; Oliver Getman 1891-92.

The present officers are: President, Oliver Getman; first vice-President, James I. Younglove; second vice-president, George W. Hildreth; third vice-president, M. B. Northrup; treasurer, William T. Briggs; secretary, Eugene Moore; directors, William Potter, James H. Roberts, Jacob P. Miller, John Dewey, James P. Argersinger, Charles Prindle.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN FULTON COUNTY.

THE sentiment is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of New York is largely copied or derived from the common law of England. This is true in many respects, and resemblances may be traced therein, but a close study of the history of the laws and judicial practice of this state will reveal the fact that they are an original growth, and differ radically from the old systems of Europe. This difference is strikingly manifested in the simple matter of entitling a criminal process. In this state it is the People versus the Criminal; in England it is Rex versus the Criminal. In the one the requirement is an independent judiciary responsible directly to the people only; in the other it is a court subservient to a king.

This great idea of the sovereignty of the people, even over our laws, has had a slow, conservative, yet progressive and systematic unfolding of the germ into organism. In the early history of the state the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the Court of Final Resort, while his councilors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution, in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and councilors were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was entirely stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under the colonial rule, and such power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the senate, the chancellor and the justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the council. Under this constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and legis-

lative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, and subject to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the council.

But even this restriction was soon felt to be incompatible, though it was not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and judicial parts of the state government was abolished; and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period. From this time on the judiciary became more directly representative of the people, in the election by them of its members. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck and nod of one well nigh irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even of the court of last resort, are voted for by the people, has been remarkable. Yet, through all this change there has prevailed the idea of one ultimate tribunal from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Let us look briefly at the present arrangement and powers of the courts of the state, and then at the elements from which they have grown. The whole scheme is involved in the idea of first a trial before a magistrate and jury—arbiters, respectively, of law and fact—and then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and law, and ultimately of the law by a court of the last resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the State, perfected in its present form by the conventions of 1867 and 1868, and ratified by a vote of the people in 1869; and taking the place of the old "Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors" to the extent of correcting errors of law. As first organized under the constitution of 1846, the Court of Appeals was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As organized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for a term of fourteen years from and including the first day of January after their election. This court is continually in session at the capital in Albany, except as it takes a recess from time to time on its own motion. It has full power

to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when properly before it for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be re-argued; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed.

The legislature has provided by statute how and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed in the Court of Appeals, and may, in its discretion, alter or amend the same. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1869 its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the Judiciary Act provided for a Commission of Appeals to aid the Court of Appeals. And still more recently there has been organized the Second Division of the Court of Appeals to assist in the disposition of the business of the general court caused by an over-crowded calendar.

Second to the Court of Appeals in rank and jurisdiction stands the Supreme Court, which, as it now exists, is made up of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by act of the colonial legislature, May 6, 1691, and finally by ordinance of the governor and council, May 15, 1699, and empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, except in the exercise of equity powers. It had jurisdiction in actions involving one hundred dollars and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the governor and council. The judges—at first there were five of them—annually made a circuit of the counties, under a commission naming them, issued by the governor, and giving them nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first constitution the court was reorganized, the judges being then named by the council of appointment. All proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people, instead of that of the king.

By the constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of the court. The judges were reduced to three, and appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the legislature, when two-thirds of the assembly and a majority of the senate so voted. Four times a year the full court

sat in review of their decisions upon questions of law. By the constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court as it then existed was abolished, and a new court of the same name, and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. This court was divided into General Terms, Circuits, Special Terms, and Oyer and Terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people, and to reside, five in the first, and four in each of the other seven judicial districts into which the state was divided. By the judiciary act of 1847 General Terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than 40,000 inhabitants, and in other counties at least once in two years; and at least two Special Terms and two Circuit Courts were to be held yearly in each county, except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of Oyer and Terminer; the latter being a part of the Circuit Court and held by the justice, the county judge and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer consists of a single justice of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Chancery of the State of New York was an heirloom of the colonial period, and had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor, or such person as he should appoint, assisted by the council, was designated as its chancellor. In 1698 the court went out of existence by limitation; was revived by ordinance in 1701; suspended in 1703 and re-established the next year. At first the Court of Chancery was unpopular in the province, the assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony, and doubtful of the propriety of constituting the governor and council such a court. Under the constitution of 1777 the court was recognized, but its chancellor was thereby prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to congress on special occasions. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1778, by convention of representatives, masters and examiners in chancery were provided to be appointed by the council of appointment; registers and clerks by the chancellor. The latter licensed all solicitors and counselors of the court. Under the constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed

by the governor, and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the Chancery court to the courts for Correction of Errors.

Under the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. But this equity character was soon taken from the circuit judges, and thereafter the duties devolved upon the chancellor; while the judges referred to acted as vice chancellors in their respective circuits. But, by the radical changes made by the constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery was abolished, and its powers, duties and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature adopted in 1848, and entitled the Code of Procedure, all distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting the same was concerned, and one uniform method of practice in all actions was provided. Under this act appeals lay to the General Term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in justice, mayor's or recorder's and county courts, and from all orders and decisions of a justice at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary article of the constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, by which amendment the legislature was authorized, not more often than once in five years, to provide for the organization of General Term consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates. But by chapter 408 of the laws of 1870 the then organization of the General Term was abrogated, and the state divided into four departments and provision made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from among the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under the authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the legislature in 1883 divided the state into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884.

In June, 1877, the legislature enacted the Code of Civil Procedure to take the place of the Code of 1848. By this many minor changes in the practice of the court were made, among them a provision that

every two years the justices of the General Terms, and the chief judges of the Superior City Courts, should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the state, except the Court of Appeals.

These are in brief the changes through which the Supreme Court of the state of New York has passed in its growth from the prerogative of an irresponsible governor to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the protection and attainment of the rights of citizens, of which any state or nation, ancient or modern, can rightfully boast. So well is this fact understood by the people that by far the greater amount of business which might be done in inferior courts at less expense, is actually taken to this court for settlement.

Daniel Cady, recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State, was the only member of the Fulton county bar ever honored with a position on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was first elected June 7, 1847, under the constitution of 1846, and again on November 6, 1849.

Next in inferiority to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county for the state, at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court has its origin in the English Court of Sessions, and, like it, at first had criminal jurisdiction only. By an act passed in 1683, a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace, in each of the counties of the province twice a year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691, and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred on the Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes made by the constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county of the state, except New York, to be held by an officer to be designated the county judge, and to have such jurisdiction as the legislature might prescribe. Under the authority of this constitution, the County Courts have been given, from time to time, jurisdiction in various classes of actions not necessary to be enumerated here; and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages; to sell infants' real estate; to partition lands; to admeasure dower and care for the persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards.

The judiciary act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction of County Courts, and conferred upon them original jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendant lived within the county, and the damages claimed did not exceed one thousand dollars. Like the Supreme Court, the County Court now has its civil and criminal side. In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace in the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Sessions, that all the minor criminal offences are now disposed of. All indictments of the grand jury, except for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the codes of 1848 and 1877 the methods and procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice in the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, and thus relieving the Supreme Court. But in this purpose there has been a failure, litigants much preferring the shield and assistance of the broader powers of the Supreme Court. By the judiciary act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the codes the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in Justice Courts and Courts of Special Sessions; appeals lay from the County Court direct to the General Term.

The village of Johnstown has been the seat of justice of three separately named counties, Tryon, Montgomery and Fulton. The first named county was created in 1772, and on the 26th of May of that year Guy Johnson was appointed its judge. He abandoned the county, therefore his office, in 1775, and it was not until 1778 that his successor was appointed. This was Jacob Klock, commissioned February 6 of that year, and who served until succeeded by Jellis Fonda, March 22, 1784. In the year last named Tryon county was changed to Montgomery county, and so continued, Johnstown being the county seat, until 1836. The county judges of Montgomery county, while the seat of justice remained in what is now Fulton county, were as follows: Jellis Fonda, appointed March 22, 1784; Frederick Fisher, March 27, 1787; Abraham Arndt, January 24, 1801; Simon Vedder, January 28,

1802; John McCarthy, March 2, 1809; Alexander Sheldon, March 3, 1815; Aaron Haring, February 9, 1819; Abraham Morrell, February 28, 1833, and serving in the office at the time of the division of Montgomery county and the creation of Fulton county. Since the organization of Fulton county its county judges, with date of election, have been as follows: Donald McIntyre, January 17, 1840; Marcellus Weston, January 17, 1845; John Wells, June, 1840; Nathan Johnson,¹ December 10, 1850; John Stewart, November, 1855; McIntyre Frazer, November, 1871; Ashley D. L. Baker, November, 1877; Jerry Keck, November, 1883, and re-elected in November, 1889.

Surrogates Courts, one of which exists in each county of the state, are now courts of record, having a seal; and their especial jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and of infants. The derivation of the powers and practice of the Surrogate Courts in this state is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England, through a part of the colonial council, which existed during the rule of the Dutch, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam and the law of Aasdom; the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court and the Court of Probates. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans which was at first vested in the Director General and Council of New Netherland was transferred to the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon after to the Orphan Masters. Under the colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when by act of legislation all probates and granting of letters of administration were to be under the hand of the governor or his delegate; and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying without a will. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power except the appointment of surrogates, and it was conferred upon the judges of the Court of Probates. Under the first constitution surrogates were appointed by the council of appointment; under the second constitution by the gov-

¹ Appointed; elected at the next general election.

ernor with the approval of the senate. The constitution of 1846 abrogated the office of surrogate in all counties having less than forty thousand population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge. By the Code of Civil Procedure surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of their office. In its present form, and sitting in Fulton county both at Johnstown and Gloversville each week, this court affords a cheap and expeditious medium for the care and settlement of estates and the guardianship of infants. The incumbents of the office of Surrogate in Tryon, Montgomery and Fulton counties, during the time in which Johnstown was the county seat, have been as follows: Christopher P. Yates, appointed March 23, 1788; Isaac Paris, March 13, 1787; Josiah Cram, April 6, 1790; Charles Walton, February 18, 1800; James Lansing, August 13, 1801; Tobias A. Stoutenburgh, February 12, 1821; Richard H. Cushney, July 17, 1838.

Archibald McFarlan was commissioned surrogate of Fulton county July 17, 1838, and held office to June 1847, at which time the provision of the constitution of 1846 became operative; and by which the office and duties of surrogate devolved upon the county judge.

The only remaining courts which are common to the whole state are the Special Sessions, held by a justice of the peace for the trial of minor criminal offenses, and Justice Courts with a limited civil jurisdiction. Previous to the constitution of 1821, modified in 1826, justices of the peace were appointed; since that they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important, and under the laws of this state purely the creature of the statute. The office is now of very little importance in the administration of law, and with the loss of much of its old time power has lost all of its former dignity.

This brief survey of the courts of New York, which omits only those which are local in character, gives some idea of the machinery provided for the use of the members of the bench and bar at the time of the formation of Tryon County in 1772; Montgomery County in 1784, and Fulton County in 1838. An act of the legislature, passed May 8, 1847, divided the state into eight judicial districts; and Fulton county with Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clin-

ton, Montgomery, Hamilton, and Schenectady counties, comprised the Fourth district. By chapter 329 of the laws of 1883, the Third and Fourth districts were included in the Fourth Judicial Department of the state.

The organization of the courts in Fulton county was accomplished with little difficulty and no unnecessary formality. At that time the machinery of the law was so well understood that there could be no confusion either in opinion or action, for the constitution of 1821 had made clear all the ambiguities of its predecessors, and all that was required was that the judges of the several courts should interpret the law according to precedents already established, while the attorneys were only required to present to the court and jury the interests of their respective clients according to their best judgment and ability.

The Bar of Fulton county has ever been noted for its strength. On the bench, and as well as pleading in her courts, have been men of the highest professional character and of great moral worth. Among the leading legal minds of this state, Fulton county has furnished a liberal proportion, many of which have attained distinction, and some, eminence. They are recognized as men of strict integrity and acknowledged ability, qualities which have given them a high standard in the legislative halls both of the state and the nation.

Daniel Paris and Matthias B. Hildreth were prominent Johnstown lawyers during the early part of the present century. The former was a son of Isaac Paris, who was slain at Oriskany. He served a term in the state senate, and wielded great influence while member of the Council of Appointment. Later on he removed to Troy, where he is buried. Matthias B. Hildreth became attorney-general, and his duties led him to the state capital, but he died in Johnstown and his grave is to be seen in the old cemetery.

Aaron Haring came from New Jersey, and was for many years a prominent member of the bar, being at one time chief judge of Common Pleas. His office stood for a half century on the Court House plot, and as he reached extreme age he is remembered by many of the older citizens. Abraham Morrell was also a noted lawyer at the same time, and held the office of chief judge of Common Pleas for many years. He was a zealous politician, and was the first to raise a hickory pole in Johnstown, in which he was aided by his party adherents.

Peter Brooks came from Herkimer, and was brother-in-law of Capt. George L. Eacker, who fought a duel with Philip Hamilton. Mr. Brooks passed a large part of his life in Johnstown, where he built an elegant house, which is now occupied by Dr. Lefler.

Benjamin Chamberlain was prominent among the Johnstown lawyers for many years. He erected, in 1816, the finest brick house in the county, which is still standing (corner of Market and Clinton streets), and though no longer used as a dwelling still retains its ancient dignity. Mr. Chamberlain was an able counselor, and Donald McIntyre, who became the first judge of Fulton county, was one of his students. Later on Mr. McIntyre moved to Ann Arbor but afterwards returned to Johnstown and engaged in banking. His last days, however, were passed in Ann Arbor.

William I. Dodge, who was for many years noted both in the legal and political world, was a native of Johnstown. He was at one time district attorney, and he was also elected to the state senate. Later on he removed to Syracuse, where he died.

Charles McVean, who was born and bred in Johnstown, studied law with William L. Dodge and became a successful practitioner. He was for one term district attorney, and was also elected to congress. Later on he removed to New York, where he held the office of surrogate, dying before the expiration of his term.

Edward Bayard, a member of the historic family of that name, married a daughter of Daniel Cady and became a member of the Montgomery County Bar. Later on, however, he exchanged law for medicine, and having removed to New York, attained high rank in his profession. He died September 28, 1889.

Henry Cunningham—The career of this brilliant young man was terminated so early that he never fulfilled the promise of his youth, but had his life been sufficiently prolonged he would have made his mark upon the age. As it is, however, it may be said that his impromptu speech in the assembly created a greater sensation throughout the state than any other effort of the kind prior to the rebellion. Cunningham had, as a lawyer, attracted much notice, and he was elected to the assembly in 1823 (taking his seat January 1, 1824), and the close of the session was marked by a contemptible party cabal, whose object was

the removal of De Witt Clinton from the office of canal commissioner. Clinton, while governor, had begun the canal, and on the close of his office he was made canal commissioner, but the ruling party found him an obstacle to its schemes and his removal became its secret but determined purpose. The last day of the session was chosen for its accomplishment, and it was suddenly sprung upon the house, thus creating an intense excitement. Cunningham, though politically opposed to Clinton, was so indignant at this outrage that he rose from his seat with a face glowing with indignation and gave utterance to his emotions in the following bold and manly outburst: "Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed, "it is with no ordinary feelings of astonishment that I hear the resolution for the removal of Mr. Clinton. It is calculated to arouse every honorable man. It is marked by black ingratitude and base design. For what purpose has it been sent here at the very last moment in the session! We have spent three months in our legislative duty, and not one word has been uttered intimating a design to expel the honorable gentleman from the Board of Canal Commissioners. Sir, he was called to that place because of his transcendent fitness. His labor for years had been arduous and unceasing for the public good. He had endured slander and persecution, but he pursued his course with firm and steady step until he was crowned by success, and the most flagrant of his opponents sat in sullen silence. When the contemptible party strifes of the present day shall have passed by and the present political jugglers shall be forgotten; when the gentle breeze shall wave over the tomb of that great man, breathing that just tribute which is now withheld, the pen of the historian will do him justice and will erect a proud monument of fame. For what did Mr. Clinton endure all this? Was it for a salary? No, sir! it was from patriotic motives, for which he asked nothing and received nothing, nor did he expect anything but the good of his country. Now, sir, I put the question to this honorable house on their oaths, whether they are ready to commit this act of ingratitude? I hope it is a redeeming feature of this house that we shall not be guilty of so great an outrage. What, let me ask, shall we answer when we return to our constituents? What can we charge against Mr. Clinton? Of what has he been guilty that he should now be singled out as an object of persecution? Sir, I challenge inquiry. This reso-

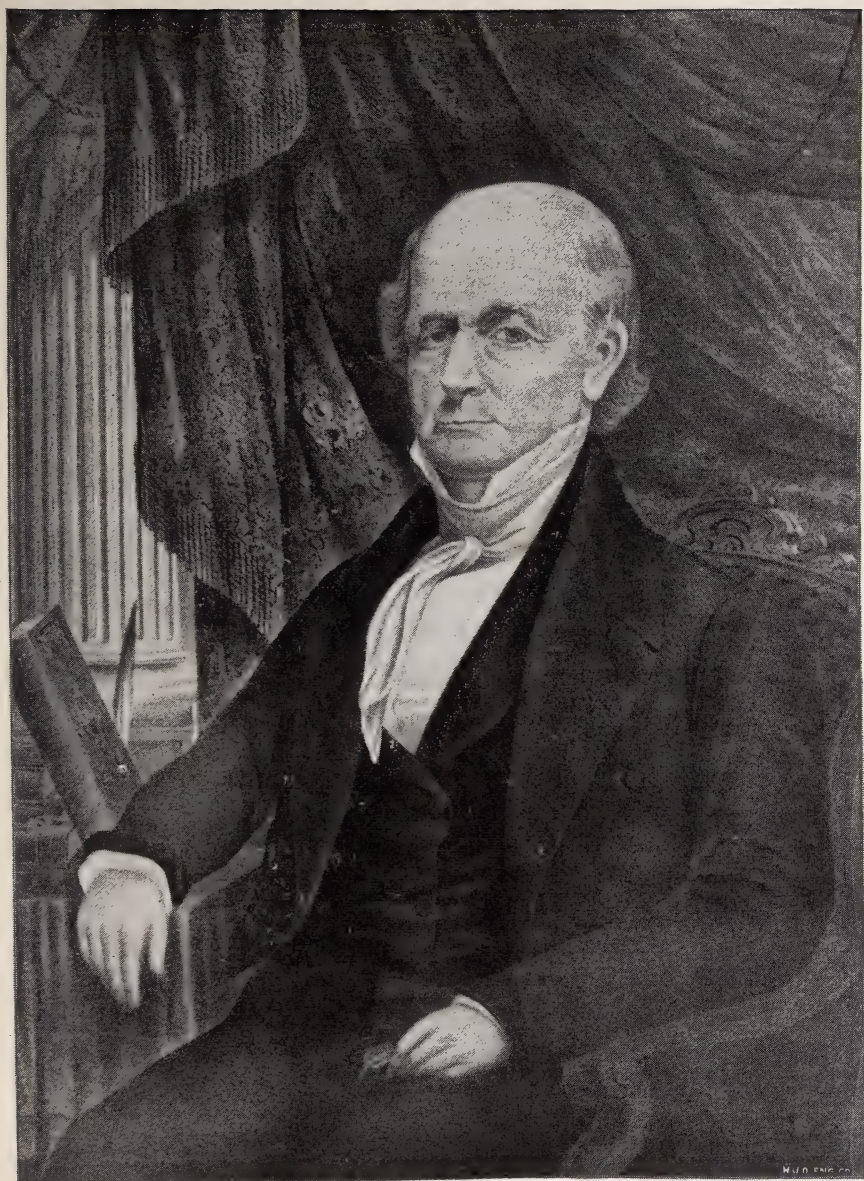
lution may pass, but if it does we are disgraced in the judgment of an injured, but an intelligent community."

This appeal thrilled not only the house, but the state. It was not sufficient, however, to change the purpose of the cabal. Clinton was removed, but so great was the popular indignation that at the next election he was made governor, an office which he retained until his death. Cunningham's tremendous speech at once gave him distinction, but his career was terminated by death before he had passed thirty-six, and his grave is still to be seen in the old Johnstown Cemetery.

John W. Cady came from Florida, and studied law with Daniel Cady, with whom he was in partnership for several years. He practiced law during a long professional career in Johnstown, only varied by his service in congress and in the state legislature. He was the father of the philanthropic financier, David Cady, of Amsterdam. He died in Johnstown in 1854.

John Frothingham came from Hudson and passed his professional life in Johnstown, where he died in 1868.

Among the many prominent legists at the bar of the courts in Johnstown, Daniel Cady held highest professional rank and hence was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1847, and elected to a full term in 1849. Daniel Cady was a native of Columbia county, N. Y., born in April, 1773. He read law with John Wentworth, at Albany, and in 1795 was admitted to the state courts. He began practice at Florida, Montgomery county, but soon afterward moved to Johnstown which then was a frontier village. Among his immediate contemporaries at the bar in the state at that time, or during the early years of Mr. Cady's practice, were such legal lights as W. W. Van Ness, afterward judge of the Supreme Court; Matthias B. Hildreth, twice attorney general of the state, Thomas Addis Emmett, Caldwellader D. Colden, T. R. Gould and John Griffin. Mr. Cady also at different times measured talent with such distinguished lawyers as Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Edward Livingston, Brokholst Livingston, Samuel Jones, also the Harrisons, Hoffmans, Troops, and Pendletons; men of national reputation both in the profession and also as statesmen. It is no fulsome compliment to say of Daniel Cady that he was the equal of any of those who have been named.



yours respectfully
Daniel Cady

"Though constitutionally modest, and bashful in the extreme, Mr. Cady early worked his way towards the front rank of the profession. In those days a lawyer could not argue a cause in the Supreme Court till he had practiced three years as an attorney. Mr. Cady argued his first cause before the court in bank in 1798, as soon as the rules would permit. The first reported case in which he was counsel was *Jackson ex dem Lord Southampton C. Sample*. It involved the title to a large tract of land in Montgomery county. Abraham Van Vechten was counsel for the plaintiff, and Daniel Cady and Aaron Burr for the defendant."

Mr. Cady saw great changes in the constitutional, judicial and statutory systems of the state. He practiced under four different constitutions, beginning with the first adopted in 1777; and he was one of the interpreters of the law under the Code of Procedure adopted in 1848. The code was the outgrowth of the constitution of 1846, and their combined power swept away all "old landmarks, crushing law and equity into one mass, and providing for an elective judiciary." These changes carried Mr. Cady upon the bench, where, says his biographer, "he should have been thirty years before." To keep pace with all these changes in constitutions, statutes and judiciary required the closest study, while to master them required gigantic intellectual power, but Judge Cady comprehended them fully, and expounded them with singular clearness and great logical power.

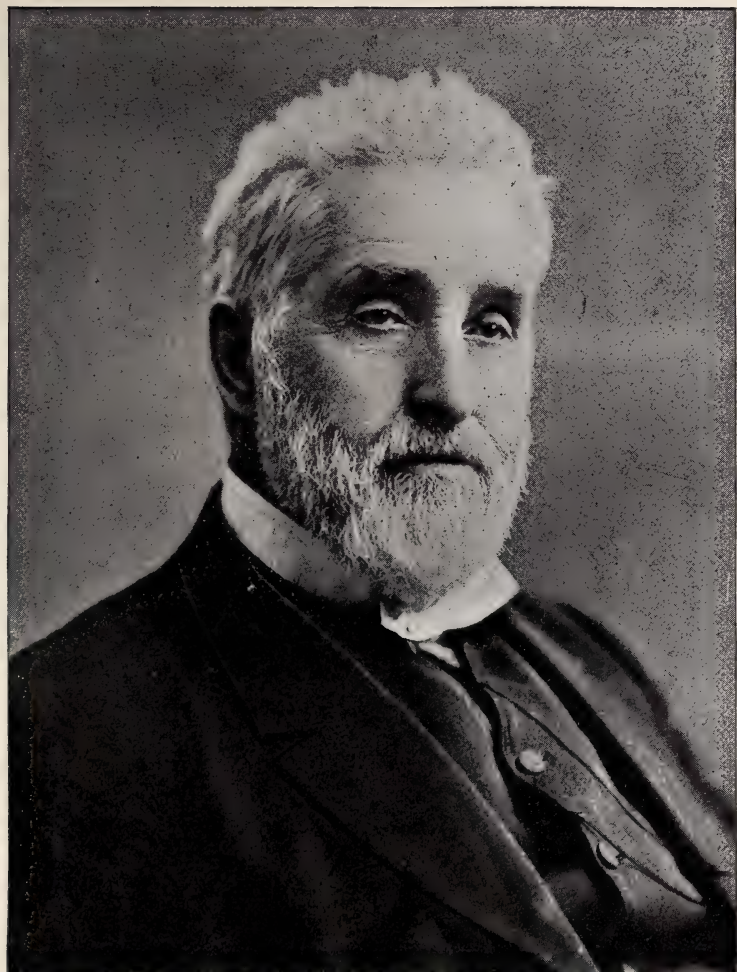
Judge Cady was first elected judge of the Supreme Court June 7, 1847, and again on November 6, 1849, and on this latter occasion it was certainly wonderful to see a man of seventy-seven a candidate for such an office. His service upon the bench covered a period of seven and a half years, and he resigned January 1, 1855, on account of bodily infirmities, being then nearly eighty-two, and yet his mental faculties seemed to hold their full power. The General Term of the Supreme court was appointed on that day at Sandy Hill, Washington county, but it was adjourned in consequence of his resignation and suitable resolutions of respect were adopted.

In politics Daniel Cady styled himself "an old-fashioned federalist." In 1808 he was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1809, 1811, 1812 and 1813. He was elected to congress in 1814. His rival in the

canvass for the office of judge of the Supreme Court, both in 1847 and 1849, was Judge Fine, a lawyer of fine abilities and much popularity in the county, but Judge Cady's great strength gave but little chance to any opposition. Judge Cady had two sons who died early in life. He also had six daughters, all of whom were characterized by more than usual intellectual endowment, and one of the number (Mrs. E. C. Stanton) has reached prominence in the discussion of some of the leading questions of the day. It may be added that a short time before Judge Cady's death, Horace E. Smith called on him and found that though he was blind with age his faculties seemed bright and active. On this occasion the conversation included reminiscences of Hamilton and Burr, which Mr. Smith mentions as highly interesting. Judge Cady was indeed a practicing lawyer when the famous duel took place between these distinguished men, and as he was fourteen at Washington's first inauguration he was a connecting link between the founding of our republic and modern times. He died October 30, 1859, being then in his eighty-sixth year.

John Wells held prominence among a younger class of lawyers, being indeed a connecting link between the old lawyers and the present bar. He was a son of Nathan P. Wells, sr., who gave him fine opportunities, and after a college education he prepared for the bar and was elected to the office of county judge, in addition to which he was sent to congress. Judge Wells was a profound lawyer, but his love of literature was a controlling power and he never solicited professional engagements. He was one of the clearest thinkers of his day and was also an able writer on public questions. He died suddenly a few years ago, while in the fullness of his powers.

James M. Dudley was born in the town of Peru, Bennington county, Vt., July 19, 1813. His father was a farmer, and James passed his youth in farm work, attending school in its season, and laboring during the summer until he was about seventeen, when he was sent to the academy at Chester, Vt. He completed his elementary education at the Burr Collegiate Seminary, at Manchester, and then read law under the direction of Judge Washborne and Peter T. Washborne, both at Ludlow, Vt. About the year 1840 Mr. Dudley came to this state, locating at Broadalbin, and there continued his law study, but afterward



James M. Dudley

moved to Oppenheim. In July, 1845, he was admitted in the state courts, and in 1854 he made a permanent location at Johnstown, and opened an office. Three years later Mr. Dudley became professionally associated with Judge John Wells, forming a legal firm which ranked among the first in Fulton county, and which continued until about the time of Judge Wells' death. Jeremiah Keck, however, who had studied law in the office of Wells & Dudley, was admitted in 1869, and soon afterward became a member of the firm, under the style of Wells, Dudley & Keck. This partnership was dissolved in 1877, and was succeeded by Dudley, Dennison & Dudley, James M. being senior member, and his associates being his son-in-law and son. In 1882 Mr. Dennison left the firm to take the appointment of deputy attorney-general, and Mr. Dudley and his son Harwood continued in partnership until the death of the former, April 9, 1892.

James M. Dudley is remembered as one of the leaders of the Fulton county bar. In many respects he was a strong lawyer, but in every transaction, whether professional or in private business, he was honorable and just. He loved the practice of the law, not because he loved litigation itself, but because it was a profession in which men of his legal attainments and honorable purposes had full scope for their powers, and at the same time could aid in the administration of justice. His clients knew that he would not betray their confidence, his professional associates also knew that he was incapable of chicanery, and the bench was convinced that candor and honesty were his characteristics. Mr. Dudley wielded influence in Fulton county politics, but was in no sense an office seeker. He was appointed district attorney by Horatio Seymour, and in 1866 was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In 1871 he was the Republican candidate for the office of county judge, but was defeated by Judge Fraser. In 1872 and 1873 he served as one of the committee to revise the State Constitution. He held for many years prior to his death the office of United States Commissioner.

Turning from the living to the honored dead, mention is due to Martin and John McMartin, twin brothers and natives of Johnstown, both of whom became successful lawyers. John died early and in the midst of great promise. Martin on the other hand continued in practice until the rebellion, when he became quartermaster of the 115th regiment.

He afterward resumed his profession, in which he continued until his death.

James L. Veeder was born at Fonda, where his parents lived for many years and reared a large and reputable family. He was educated at Union College, and after graduating pursued legal study with Austin Yates. He was admitted and began the practice of his profession at Fonda, but removed to Johnstown, where his prospects were highly favorable. His career, however, was brought to an untimely close by typhoid fever, of which he died in March, 1889, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The Present Bar.—In both personal character and professional ability the bench and bar of Fulton county have (as has been mentioned), always held distinction, and did our space permit the subject would be entitled to more extended notice. Under such a limitation, however, our record will only include brief personal facts.

In Fulton county there is a great variety of business interests, and hence there is a fair prospect of success on the part of any energetic lawyer; but the legal business of the county naturally centers either at the county seat or in Gloversville, and hence the greatest amount of general business is transacted at those places which, as a matter of course, contain the majority of the population. Later on, however, Northville and Broadalbin have become villages of importance, and the lawyer is a necessary part of their population, while with the small population of Mayfield and Oppenheim, each place seems content with the presence of but one resident attorney. The following sketches are arranged by towns (for convenience), Johnstown having the preference; and the brief notices given the members of the bar are arranged in the order of seniority of admission to practice.

McIntyre Fraser was born in Johnstown, March 30, 1822, and is, therefore, the oldest native lawyer in the county. He was brought up on a farm, and acquired his early education in the common schools, supplemented by about two years at the old Johnstown Academy, under Peter Burke, principal. In 1845 Mr. Fraser began the study of law in the office of John Wells, previous to which he was for a time clerk in a store and was also engaged in trade, his partner being the late Jacob Burton. After two years of law study he was admitted at the Dutchess

county General Term in September, 1847. In the same class of applicants for admission were Judge William H. Robertson, a prominent man in New York state politics, for many years in the legislature, and at one time collector of the port of New York, and also Judge Northrup, afterward of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Fraser began his law practice as partner with Martin McMartin, then a prominent Johnstown lawyer, but after two years the latter was succeeded in the firm by Judge John Stewart. Four years later Judge Stewart retired from the firm (having been elected county judge), after which Mr. Fraser practiced without a partner for several years, when he became associated with his cousin, Daniel Cameron. In 1869 John M. Carroll came into the firm, which was styled Carroll & Fraser. This firm has been in existence, with the exception of two years, since its formation in 1869 with the addition in 1890 of John C. Mason as junior partner under the style of Carroll, Fraser & Mason.

Originally Judge Fraser was a Whig in politics, but, with the dissolution of that party and the formation of the Republican, he, unlike the majority of Whigs, united with the Democratic party, and has ever been one of its warmest advocates. As a Democrat, in 1871, he was elected county judge, defeating James M. Dudley. At the end of his first term Judge Fraser was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Ashley D. L. Baker, by about two hundred votes. Judge Fraser was at one time president of the village of Johnstown, and his term of office was marked by important local improvements under the new charter.

The practice of the firm of Carroll & Fraser and also of Carroll, Fraser & Mason, has been for many years very large, extending into the adjoining counties of Montgomery, Schenectady and Saratoga. In 1869 Carroll & Fraser opened an office in Albany, where one of its members was in daily attendance. The business at Albany was abundantly successful, but the election of Mr. Carroll to Congress, and of Judge Fraser to the County Court bench, required its discontinuance. Judge Fraser has been admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts, also in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Borden D. Smith was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1847. His elementary education was acquired at Johnstown Academy, and his legal education in the office of his father, Horace E. Smith. In 1868, at the

age of twenty-one years, Mr. Smith was admitted at Canton, St. Lawrence county. He first practiced in partnership with his father, but in 1875 the firm of Smith & Nellis was formed, and has since continued. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, but is not an active partisan.

Jeremiah Keck, the present county judge of Fulton county, was born in Johnstown, November 9, 1845. His early education was acquired in the common schools, the Clinton Liberal Institute, and the Whitestown Seminary, of which he is a graduate. He read law under the direction of Wells & Dudley, of Johnstown, and was admitted April 7, 1869, at the Schuyler county General Term. After admission he became junior member of the law firm of Wells, Dudley & Keck, which continued until 1877. He then formed one of the firm of J. & P. Keck, until January 1, 1884, when, having been elected county judge, he retired from active practice to take his seat on the bench. In 1889 Judge Keck was re-elected, having previously served in that office six years.

Robert P. Anibal, familiarly known throughout the county as Judge Anibal, was born in Benson, Hamilton county, February 22, 1845. He was graduated from Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in 1866, and also attended Cooperstown Seminary, purposing to enter the sophomore class of Union College, but was prevented by ill health. He taught school and studied law alternately, being for two years principal of Northville High School. He read law with Judge Waite, of Fort Edward, with Lyons & Brown, of Cooperstown, and with Carroll & Fraser, of Johnstown, and was admitted at Albany in February, 1871. In November of the same year he was elected county judge of Hamilton county, and kept his residence within its bounds until January 1, 1878, when he moved to Northville and opened an office. In December, 1885, he removed to the county seat, and then formed the partnership of Anibal & Murray. Judge Anibal is now recognized as one of the ablest members of the Fulton county bar, having a special forte in the defense of criminal cases. He is known, too, as one of the leading Democrats of the county. He was the nominee of his party for district attorney in 1880, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Clayton M. Parke, of Gloversville. Mr. Anibal has recently acted as counsel to the Forest Commissioners, and has spent the last winter in Albany. In the investigation before the commission he was awarded the closing speech.



Engr. by F. K. [illegible]

Philip Heck

Edwin Baylies, although a Fulton county lawyer, has gained more prominence as a law writer than as a practicing attorney. He is a native of Clinton, Oneida county, born August 23, 1840. He was three years in Hamilton College, but left that institution before graduation and went to California. Returning in seven years he was graduated from the law department of Hamilton College in 1871, and then practiced in Johnstown for five years. During this time he engaged with William Wait on his "Supreme Court Practice," and on several other law works. He revised and put in form the fifth edition of "Wait's Law and Practice," and edited "Baylies' Questions and Answers," a valuable book designed to assist law students before examination. Mr. Baylies also edited "Trial Practice," "New Trials and Appeals," "Code Pleadings," "Sureties and Guarantors," and a supplemental volume to "Wait's Law and Practice."

This reference to "Wait's Law and Practice" leads to the remark that William Wait was a remarkable writer of law books. He began his profession in Fonda's Bush, and thence moved to Johnstown, where he reached wealth and distinction.

Donald McMartin, the son of Martin McMartin, was born in Johnstown, February 6, 1852. He read law with his father and was admitted at Albany in June, 1873. He has always practiced at Johnstown. In politics Counselor McMartin is an Independent Democrat.

Philip Keck was born in Johnstown, October 26, 1848. He was educated at Johnstown Academy and also at the Whitestown Seminary, and entered Hamilton College in 1871, remaining there two years. He was graduated from the law department of Union College in 1875, and was admitted an attorney and counselor of the state courts. His practice began at Johnstown in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of J. & P. Keck, which continued till January 1, 1884, when the senior partner became the county judge. On January 1, 1890, Clarence W. Smith became his partner, the firm being Keck & Smith.

Andrew J. Nellis was born in Palatine, July 22, 1852, and was educated in the common schools and also at Fairfield Seminary. He read law with Judge John D. Wendell, of Fort Plain, and attended the Albany Law School nine months, graduating in May, 1875, after which

he was for one year principal of the Macedon Academy. His law practice began in Johnstown in 1875, as partner with Horace E. Smith, a connection that continued until 1879, when Mr. Smith retired. This firm was followed by the existing partnership, comprising Mr. Nellis and Borden D. Smith, the firm being Smith & Nellis.

Harwood Dudley, the only remaining member in Johnstown of the old firm of Dudley, Dennison & Dudley, was born in Oppenheim, September 11, 1852. He entered the sophomore class at Union College in 1872 and was graduated in 1875. He read law during the college vacations, and after graduation entered Albany Law School, graduating in 1876. On January 1, 1877, he became one of the firm of Wells, Dudley & Keck, which was followed by that of Dudley, Dennison & Dudley. In 1882 upon the withdrawal of Major Dennison, the firm changed to J. M. & H. Dudley, and so remained until the death of James M. Dudley, April 9, 1892.

The old firm of Dudley, Dennison & Dudley gained a reputation as law writers as well as practitioners. In 1880 they adapted the sixth edition of Cowen's Treatise to the provisions of the code. In 1883 the seventh edition was revised by Harwood Dudley, and the decisions brought down to that time. In 1881 the firm rearranged (really rewrote) "Edwards on Bills and Notes;" also, about the same time, they revised "Addison on Torts"—both works of acknowledged value.

De Witt C. Moore is the son of Frederick C. Moore and was born in Johnstown March 14, 1851. He was educated at the Johnstown Academy and also at Union College, where he graduated in 1877, having been editor of the *College Spectator*, also one of the editors of the college magazine. He won the first prize in the junior contest for prize speaking and was the orator of his class at class-day, June, 1877. He then studied law and was admitted in 1879, after which he was appointed clerk of the Fulton county Surrogate's Court and held that office till 1885. He also had at the same time an editorial connection with the *Fulton County Republican* and later on became editor of the *Evening News*. He has also held the office of police justice, and was appointed by the supervisors their attorney in the appeal of the city of Gloversville from the assessment. He is now editorially connected with the *Johnstown Republican*, but also continues law practice, and has recently been appointed United States commissioner.

Clarence W. Smith was born in Jay, Essex county, October 19, 1855. After several terms at the Elizabethtown Academy he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1877. He also read law with T. D. Trumbull, of Jay, and was admitted in September, 1883. He began practice in Hamilton county soon after his admission, and in the fall of the same year, 1883, was elected county judge. On the expiration of his term of office (December 31, 1889), Judge Smith came to Johnstown and became partner with Philip Keck.

Michael D. Murray was born in Ephratah, July 26, 1848. His early education was acquired in the common schools and also in the Johnstown Academy, together with a preparatory course under Professor Kellogg. He entered Union College as a third term sophomore, and remained during his junior year, but was not graduated. His legal education was gained in the offices of Carroll & Frazer and also with Edwin Baylies, and Richard H. Rosa, after which he became a lawyer by admission at Hamilton College. He began to practice at Johnstown in 1883, and in 1886 became one of the well known firm of Anibal & Murray. Mr. Murray is a Democrat and his partisan fidelity was rewarded by the appointment of postmaster at Johnstown, March 10, 1887.

Henry W. Thorne was born in Yeovil, England, December 3, 1859, and came to Johnstown in 1867. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of glovemaking, but abandoned it and learned stenography. In 1880 he was appointed reporter for the county court, and was admitted to practice in 1884, after having read law in the office of Dudley, Denison & Dudley.

Fayette E. Moyer was born at Canajoharie, October 21, 1865, and received his early education in the public schools and also at Johnstown Academy. He began the study of law in the office of Smith & Nellis, in the fall of 1883, and was admitted at Albany in November, 1886, after which he at once opened an office at Johnstown. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and on its close was re-elected for a full term. He was appointed police justice of Johnstown village in 1890, and was reappointed in 1892. In politics Mr Moyer is a Republican. He was chairman of the Fulton and Hamilton counties delegation to the Republican state convention of 1892, and is now senatorial committeeman for his assembly district.

John C. Mason, son of James Fraser Mason, and junior member of the law firm of Carroll, Fraser & Mason, was born in Johnstown on the 25th day of October, 1862. He received his early education at the "Old Johnstown Academy," under Prof. William S. Snyder. In the autumn of 1880 he entered "Delaware Literary Institute," where he spent two years in preparation for college, and was graduated with high honors and as president of his class, being awarded the "Benham Prize," founded by Thomas L. Benham, of Utica, for declamation. In September, 1882, he entered Hamilton College, where he pursued a four years' classical course, under the presidency of the late Rev. Henry Darling. He was graduated on the 2d day of July, 1886, with high honors, having been awarded the "McKinney Prize" for superiority in oratory. Returning home in the fall of 1886, he entered the law office of Carroll & Fraser, where he pursued his legal studies until 1887, when he entered the Albany Law School, under the tuition of Horace E. Smith as dean. He was admitted at Saratoga Springs, and on January 1, 1890, became junior member of the present firm of Carroll, Fraser & Mason, of Johnstown. Having achieved a reputation as a public speaker, he was secured by McMartin Post, G. A. R., to deliver the Memorial Day address at Johnstown, May 30, 1888. During the presidential campaign of 1888 he was president of the Harrison and Morton Campaign Club of Johnstown, and took the stump throughout the county in the interest of the Republican party. In January, 1889, he was elected and became a member of the Lotus Club. At the time of its incorporation, May 17, 1889, he became a stockholder of "The Opera House Company of Johnstown." In 1892 he was again elected president of the "Johnstown Republican Club." He has also been an occasional contributor to local papers.

Frank L. Anderson was born in Saratoga county, December 18, 1864. He read law with Anibal & Murray, and was admitted February, 1890, at Albany. In March, 1889, he was elected police justice of Johnstown, and was re-elected in 1891.

The Gloversville Bar.—Among the early lawyers of Gloversville was John S. Enos, a man of some prominence in the profession and local politics. He served one term as district attorney of the county, and when again a candidate for the same office was defeated by John M. Carroll, the latter being the nominee of the Democracy.

L. H. Copeland was also one of the older practitioners in the village, and the period of his practice began about 1850. He afterward removed to Illinois.

John H. H. Frisbie was in practice about the same time with Mr. Copeland, and, like him, also emigrated to Illinois.

William R. Davidson prepared for professional life at the Albany Law School. He came to Gloversville about 1859, and practiced three or four years.

Alonzo Chace came to practice in Gloversville about 1860, and remained not more than two or three years.

N. J. Randall also came to the then village about 1860, practiced a few years and abandoned the profession to enter the ministry.

James W. Johnson was for twenty years or more a justice of the peace at Kingsboro, and deserves notice for such protracted service in an important office.

The Gloversville Bar Association.—On the 5th of March, 1891, a preliminary meeting was held by the lawyers of Gloversville, at which time there was formed the "Bar Association of the City of Gloversville, N. Y.," the first organization of its kind in the county. Its object, as set forth in the constitution, was "to promote a spirit of brotherly and social feeling among its members; to elevate the standard of integrity, honor and courtesy in the legal profession; to fix and maintain just and equitable rates of compensation, and to cultivate the science of jurisprudence."

The first elected officers of the association were Clayton M. Parke, president; Frank Burton, vice-president; Horton D. Wright, secretary and treasurer; William Green, Edgar A. Spencer and Jerome Eggleston, executive committee. The present officers are: Ashley D. L. Baker, president; William C. Mills, vice-president; Frank Talbot, secretary and treasurer; William Green, Edgar A. Spencer and Jerome Eggleston, executive committee.

Present membership: Ashley D. L. Baker, Frank Burton, Clayton M. Parke, Edgar A. Spencer, Nicholas M. Banker, Nelson H. Anibal, William C. Mills, William Green, Jerome Eggleston, Clark L. Jordan, Henry H. Parker, Frank Talbot, Edwin P. Bellows, E. H. Winans, Horton D. Wright, James H. Drury, Hallock C. Alvord.

William Green was born in Johnstown, February 7, 1839, and received his early education at the once famous Kingsboro Academy, then under the direction of Horace Sprague. In 1854 he entered Union College, but was not graduated until 1860 because of absence. He read law with Abram Becker, an Otsego county lawyer, and was admitted at Albany in 1862. For a few months Mr. Green practiced law in Mayfield, when, in 1863, he recruited about fifty men to fill up Company B, Second New York Heavy Artillery, and in recognition was commissioned second lieutenant of the company. His service in the army continued to January, 1865, when he was discharged on account of sickness. After the war he taught school at Newburg, W. Va., and in the spring of 1866 went west, where he taught school and engaged in business until 1868, when he returned to the east. He practiced law in New York until September, 1869, and then came to Gloversville, where he has since been engaged in his profession. In 1886 Mr. Green was elected district attorney, and was re-elected in 1889, being on each occasion the candidate of the Republican party.

Ashley D. L. Baker was born at West Monroe, Oswego county, July 28, 1843. He was given an academic education, and studied law under the direction of his brothers, William H. Baker, of Constantia, Oswego county, and S. Park Baker, of Youngstown, Niagara county. He attended one term at the Albany Law School, and was admitted at the Albany County General Term in the fall of 1866. In the spring of the next year he opened an office in Gloversville, and has ever been regarded as one of the leading practitioners, not only of that city, but also of the county. After a few months he formed a partnership with H. S. Parkhurst, now of Chicago, which continued until 1884. In 1886 Frank Burton became his partner, under the firm of Baker & Burton, which is now flourishing.

Judge Baker (as he is commonly known) has been and is among the leading Republicans of the county, and stands high in the councils of the party. In the fall of 1877 he was elected county judge and served the full term of six years. In the spring of 1890 he was elected the first mayor of the new city of Gloversville.

Clayton M. Parke, without question one of the most industrious and painstaking lawyers of Fulton county, was born at Clifton Park, De-

ember 2, 1847. He was educated in the common and academic schools, supplemented by a full classical course at Madison University, where he graduated in 1868. He read law with Gale & Alden, at Troy, and also with Bullard & Davenport at Albany, and was admitted in 1869. After admission Mr. Parke was two years in Albany, assisting William Wait on the code, and in 1871 he located in Gloversville. The only partner with whom he has been associated was Henry C. McCarthy. On the 6th of December, 1878, Mr. Parke, on motion of Francis Kernan, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Although a Republican of strong convictions, Mr. Parke has rarely held office. He was, however, village clerk for two or three years, and was elected district attorney in 1880 and also, in 1883.

Edgar A. Spencer was born at Cherry Valley, November 23, 1847, and acquired his early education in the academy of his native place and in the Cooperstown Seminary. He read law with De Witt C. Bates, of Cherry Valley, and also with Parkhurst & Baker, of Gloversville, and was admitted January, 1875. One month later he began practice. The firm of Spencer & Banker was formed in 1887. During the years 1876-77, Mr. Spencer was village clerk; he was also village attorney in 1889, and drew the city charter. He was also elected city attorney in 1890, an office which he still retains.

Nelson H. Anibal was born July 20, 1854, in Benson, Hamilton county, and was educated at common and select schools. He entered Fort Edward Collegiate Institute for full course, and was graduated June 24, 1876. He read law with Clayton M. Parke, and in 1879 (September) was admitted. In 1880 began practice in Gloversville.

Jerome Eggleston was born in Northampton January 4, 1854. His early education was in the common schools and also by applying himself to study when not at work. He read law with E. A. Spencer, being three years in the office, and was admitted at Saratoga September 10, 1880. In the spring of 1881 he began practice, with his brother, Frank Eggleston, for two or three years, but has been alone since the latter retired from the profession. Mr. Eggleston is an ardent Republican. He made a canvass for the district attorneyship in 1889, but failed to receive the nomination, William Green being the successful candidate. In April, 1890, he was elected recorder of the city of Gloversville, an office which he still holds.

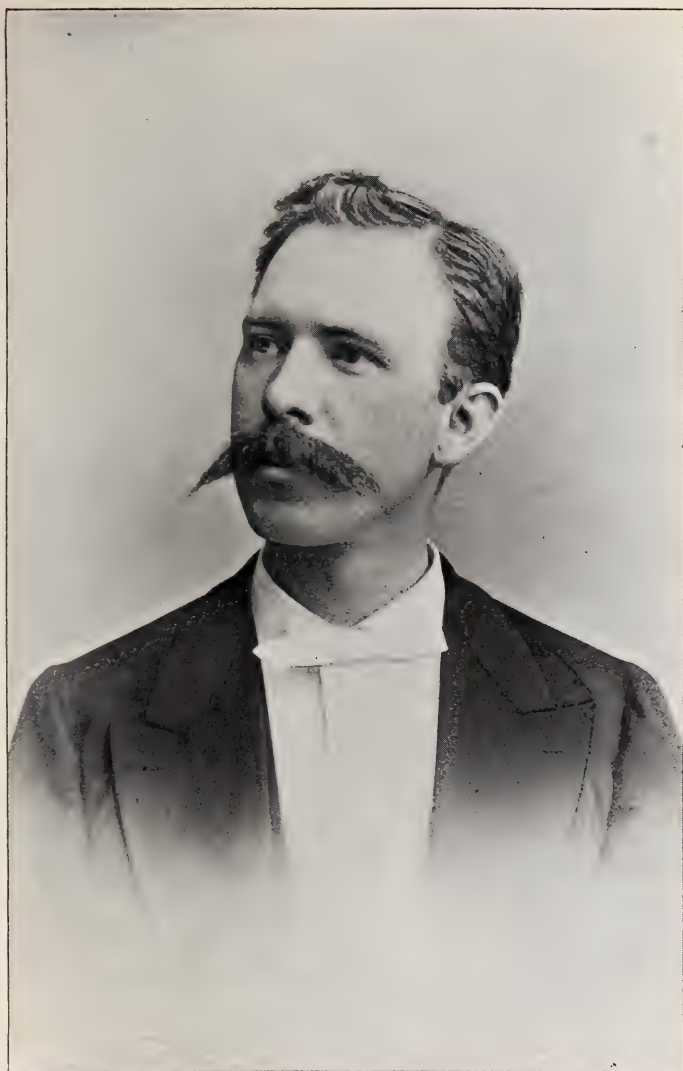
Edwin P. Bellows was born at Kingsboro, March 24, 1851, and was educated at the old academy at that place. Later he attended Row's Institute at Tarrytown, and also a business college at New Haven, and the Albany Law School, from the latter of which he graduated in 1880. He practiced law eight years in Albany; was two years in special practice in New York, and located permanently in Gloversville in May, 1891.

Clark L. Jordan, the present mayor of Gloversville, was born at Rockwood, January 2, 1861. He attended school at Lassellsville, Kingsboro, Gloversville and Cazenovia, and read law with Welch & Francis, of Carthage, and also with C. M. Parke, of Gloversville, and was admitted at Saratoga in 1882. He practiced about five years in Tryon City, Polk County, N. C., whither he had gone to regain his health, and in 1888 returned to Gloversville. In local politics Mr. Jordan has engaged actively in Democratic interests. In North Carolina he held the position of United States Commissioner, and in Gloversville he has been superintendent of the water works, and also clerk of the board of trustees. In March, 1892, he was elected mayor of the city.

Frank Burton was born at Gloversville, January 16, 1861. He was educated at the Gloversville union schools and also at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1883. He read law with Judge Baker, was admitted in 1888, and became the judge's partner April 1, 1886. Mr. Burton is not only prominent in his profession, but as well in local Republican politics. His office holdings, however, have been limited to trustee of the village, and alderman of the fourth ward of the city.

Henry H. Parker was born in Concord, N. H., February 26, 1860. His early education was acquired at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, also at Phillips Andover Academy, and Dartmouth College, from each of which he was a graduate; and he was also graduated from Albany Law School in 1886. After admission he read law one year at Albany, and in 1887 located for practice at Broadalbin, but came to Gloversville in July, 1888. His practice is general in its character but he makes a special work of pension cases.

Horton D. Wright was born in Rensselaer county, December 7 1862; entered Cornell University in 1880, but left at the end of two years. He read law with Charles I. Baker, of Troy, and with George



Clark B. Jordan

E. Green, of Hoosick Falls, and was admitted September, 1886. The same year he located for practice at Gloversville.

William C. Mills was born in Gloversville, March 28, 1861. He attended the public schools of the village; entered Union College in 1881, and graduated in 1885. He read law with C. M. Parke, and was admitted in September, 1887.

Nicholas M. Banker was born in Cherry Valley, January 10, 1864. He graduated from Clinton Liberal Institute in 1882; read law with E. A. Spencer, and was admitted in October, 1887.

Frank Talbot was born in Otsego county, August 10, 1864. He graduated from the State Normal School at Albany, in June, 1886; read law with L. S. Henry, at Schuyler's Lake, and also with J. B. Rafter, of Mohawk, and was admitted in September, 1890. He came to Gloversville in October, 1890.

David E. Stewart was born in Mayfield, October 22, 1862, and was educated at Gloversville High School and the Normal School at Genesee. He read law with E. A. Spencer and Clark L. Jordan, and was admitted in May, 1891.

James H. Drury was born in Mayfield, May 18, 1865, and gained his early education in the Broadalbin schools and State Normal School at Albany. He entered Union College in 1887, remaining two years, then read law with C. M. Parke, and was admitted at Albany, December, 1891. He came to Gloversville in 1892. Mr. Drury is in law partnership with his brother, J. M. Drury, the firm having offices at Broadalbin and Gloversville.

Hallock C. Alvord was born at Marcellus, Onondaga county, April 30, 1863, and was educated at Gloversville High School and at Colgate Academy, and graduated from Yale College in 1888. He read law with Smith & Nellis, of Johnstown, and with Jerome Eggleston, of Gloversville, and was admitted at Albany, February, 1892.

Lawyers of Northville.—John McKnight was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, April 1, 1817. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town, and was admitted in 1858. He practiced in Warren county until 1871, then removed to Northville, where he has since resided. Mr. McKnight has been a firm Democrat since 1850, but before that time was a Clay Whig. He has never

sought office, but held the position of justice both before and after admission to the bar. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, and in 1866 was candidate for county clerk of Warren county, but was defeated. In Fulton county Mr. McKnight was twice the Democratic nominee for the district attorneyship. In all these political contests he was nominated without his request, and twice without his knowledge.

John Patterson was born in Northampton, July 11, 1842, and was educated in the schools of the county. He read law with Richard H. Rosa, and was admitted in 1870. Twice Mr. Patterson has been a candidate for district attorney, once on the Democratic ticket and once as a Prohibitionist. In 1891 he was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the state senate. He is now justice of the peace for the town of Northampton.

Linn L. Boyce was born at New Berlin, Chenango county, May 16, 1851. His early life was spent on a farm, but he acquired a good common school and academic education, and taught several winter terms. He read law in the office of C. L. Tefft, at Norwich, and was admitted at Albany, November, 1875. After two years of practice at Norwich, Mr. Boyce moved to Northampton and became the law partner of John McKnight, a connection which continued to January 1, 1890, since which time he has practiced alone. Mr. Boyce has been a member and secretary of the Northville board of education since October 1887. He was elected member of assembly for that district in 1883, and while in the legislature served on the judiciary, public lands and civil service committees, being chairman of the latter.

Lee S. Anibal was born in Benson, Hamilton county, April 20, 1855. He was educated at Northville, at Buffalo and at the Fort Plain Academy. He studied law with Robert P. Anibal at Johnstown, and was admitted in 1879.

James Van Ness was born in Northampton, November, 5, 1861. He was educated in the common schools, and attended Cornell University two years; then taught school two years; then entered Union College and graduated in 1883. He read law with Lee S. Anibal, and began practice at Northville in June, 1886. For six years Mr. Van Ness has been village clerk of Northville, and for two years clerk of the board of water commissioners.

Fitzhugh Littlejohn was born in Broadalbin, April 29, 1850, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He taught school two years, and was a civil engineer for four years, and then passed three years in the insurance business. He read law in Broadalbin, and was admitted in 1887.

Lawyers of Broadalbin.—John M. Drury was born at Vail's Mills, Fulton county, January 16, 1862. He was educated at his native place and also at Broadalbin, and after teaching two years, won a free scholarship at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1884. He then taught school at Sammons ville, and later on was principal of St. Mary's Catholic Institute at Amsterdam. In 1887 he began reading law with Nelson H. Anibal, of Gloversville, and was admitted at Albany November, 1889.

Among the lawyers practicing at Broadalbin may also be mentioned the name of Emmet Blair, but this modest legal practitioner furnishes no data for a personal sketch.

M. E. Barker, the only lawyer in Oppenheim, is a native of the town, May 25, 1850; was educated in the common schools and also at Fairfield Seminary. He read law in the office of Horace E. Smith, at Johnstown, and in 1874 graduated from the law department of Union University at Albany. He was admitted at Albany, May 5, 1874, and began law practice in Oppenheim in 1876, and has held the office of town clerk and justice of the peace.

S. A. Brown is an attorney-at-law, having a residence and office in the town of Mayfield.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF FULTON COUNTY.

THE medical profession in Fulton county has preserved but little of its history, and while there are a few meagre records by which we may learn the proceedings and membership of the medical societies that have been formed (one of them dating back to the time when Fulton county was a part of Montgomery), there are no data upon which can be based a history of the local growth and development of medical science. The great advance in all branches of arts and science during the last century has indeed been marvelous, but in none has there been greater progress than in medicine and surgery.

This science which now does so much to ameliorate suffering began with Hippocrates nearly twenty-three hundred years ago, and he first treated of medicine with the simplest remedies, relying chiefly on the healing powers of nature. He wrote extensively, and some of his works have been a foundation for the succeeding literature of the profession. The greatest advances in medical science, however, have been made during the last one hundred years and most of them during the last half century. Physiologists no longer believe (as did the practitioners of the sixteenth century) that the planets have a direct and controlling action on the body, or that the sun operates on the heart, and the moon upon the brain; nor do they now believe that the vital spirits are prepared in the brain by distillation. On the contrary, modern physiology teaches that the phenomena of the living body are the results of physical and chemical changes; the temperature of the blood is now ascertained by the thermometer, and the different fluids and gases of the body are analyzed by the chemist, giving to each its own properties and function.

Botanists now are acquainted with one hundred and fifty thousand plants, of which a large proportion is being constantly added to the already appalling list of new remedies. Many of the latter possess little,

if any, virtue, yet by liberal advertising they hold a place in nearly every drug store. One of these dealers (wholesale) recently issued a circular, in which he advertised 32 syrups, 42 elixirs, 93 solid extracts, 150 varieties of sugar-coated pills, 236 tinctures, 245 roots, barks, medicinal seeds and flowers, 322 fluid extracts, and 348 general drugs and chemicals. What an array of remedies "for the ills that flesh is heir to!"

The ancients were not so well supplied with drugs, and hence they resorted to other methods. For instance, it is said that the Babylonians exposed their sick to the view of passers by, in order to learn of them whether they had been afflicted with a like distemper, and by what remedies they had been cured. It was also a custom of those days for all persons who had been sick, to put up (on their recovery) a tablet in the temple of Esculapius, whereon they gave an account of the remedies that had restored them. Prior to Hippocrates all medicines were administered by the priests, and were associated with numerous superstitions, such as charms, amulets, and incantations. Sympathetic ointments were applied to the weapon with which a wound had been made; human or horse flesh was used for the cure of epilepsy, and convulsions were treated with human brains. It may be added that the credulous superstition of early ages has not been fully eradicated even by the advanced education of the present day. One of the latest appeals to the credulity of the masses is the so-called "Christian Science" and also "Faith Cure;" but so long as filth brings fever, prayer will be of no avail, and those who advocate such a method of cure are either self-deceived or are basely deceiving others.

It is not our purpose, however, to treat of ancient or even modern medical history, and though a review of the progress in this science from the time of the Egyptian medical deities, or the Greek or Roman medical mythology, would be very interesting, as well as instructive, it is not pertinent to the medical history of Fulton county. Our introductory observations indeed are merely to suggest to the reader the difference between the ancient and modern means of healing the sick. "When we take a retrospective glance at the condition of medicine in former times, and reflect upon the amount of ignorance, credulity, and superstition that prevailed, we cannot fail to be struck with the immense

improvement that has taken place in comparatively modern periods, and must be encouraged in the hope, that as the physical and moral sciences pursue their onward progress, and as the means and observation and experiment are augmented and facilitated, our own noble science may attain a pitch of perfection, of which at the present time we can form no adequate conception, shedding light where all is now obscurity, and tending to dispel doubt and difficulty wherever existent."¹

The settlement of the region now included in Fulton county began soon after the year 1760, but progressed slowly for the first half century. The country was then an almost unbroken wilderness, except as improvements had been made by the tenants of Sir William and Sir John Johnson in the vicinity of Johnstown and Kingsboro. Among the settlers brought hither by the influence of Sir William was Dr. William Adams, but we have no record of the duration of his residence or of the extent and character of his practice. Being an adherent of the Johnsons, this pioneer physician left Johnstown with the followers of Sir John, and spent his last days in Albany.²

At that time, and indeed at any time for a half century afterward, the facilities for obtaining a medical education were very limited. The State of New York (unlike New England and Pennsylvania) had done very little to encourage science, and there was no school of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia. Few young men could then afford to go so far to qualify themselves for a profession which offered but little pecuniary inducement. Hence the prevailing custom was for the young medical aspirant to enter the office of some neighboring physician and read for two or three years, at the same time accompanying his tutor in his professional visits and thus learn his methods of practice. At the end of this term the young doctor would seek some promising vacancy and begin his professional career.

The legislation then governing the admission and practice of physicians was so worthless as to be of no effect, but in 1806 the Legislature passed an act by which former laws regulating the profession were repealed, and at the same time authorized a general State Medical Society and County societies. In pursuance of this act, on the first

¹ Dunglinson.

² William Adams was brother of Robert Adams, the first merchant in Johnstown.

Tuesday in July, 1806, the Montgomery County Medical Society was organized, the first meeting being held at the county seat—Johnstown—at which the following physicians were present: Alexander Sheldon, Oliver Lathrop, Stephen Reynolds, William H. Devoe, William Reed, Benjamin Tucker, Horace Barnum and Abraham Sternbergh. The officers chosen were Alexander Sheldon, president; William Reed, vice-president; Stephen Reynolds, secretary; and Oliver Lathrop, treasurer. At this meeting Alexander Sheldon, Stephen Reynolds and Benjamin Tucker were appointed a committee to prepare a code of by-laws for the government of the society; also, "to procure a seal with such device as they may think proper." This committee reported to the society at a meeting held October 15, 1806, and the organization of the society was then completed. At the same time other practitioners of the county were admitted to membership, and all signed their names to the constitution and by-laws. The new members were Jonathan Eights, Benjamin Lyon, Joshua Webster, Daniel Cuck, Jonas Far, Elijah Cheadle, Thomas Conklin and Christian Lissure.

The above mentioned act clothed county medical societies with what now seem extraordinary powers. Societies formed under that act had full authority and control over the admission of applicants to membership; could themselves fix the standard to be attained as a condition of admission, and could receive or exclude members at the pleasure of a majority. This power was vested in a committee of the society, called censors. They were particularly directed to "make diligent enquiry into the legal qualifications of all persons practicing physic or surgery within this county." In case any person was found practicing without the necessary qualifications, it was the duty of the censors to publish the name of the delinquent in the papers of the State. At this time there was but one established school of medicine, being that now styled by the profession as "regular," and by opposing schools as "allopathy." It then would have been impossible for a homœopath, an eclectic, or a "root and herb" doctor to obtain admission at that time, while the disciples of Christian Science and the Faith Cure might have been exorcised for witchcraft had they applied for license. It is due, however, to the county medical societies formed in obedience to the new law to say that they were productive of great benefit, for they led

to unanimity of action and sentiment in the state society, which drew its membership from the county organizations. Hence there was much less quackery than at the present day, which prevails, notwithstanding the high character and standing of our present medical colleges, and the stringency of the laws for the protection of the public as well as that of legitimate practitioners.

Under the old system the members of the county society were required "to keep an accurate history of all important and singular cases" which came under their treatment, and to report the same, with method of treatment, at the next meeting. Candidates for admission to practice were required to subscribe the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, with the privileges of practicing which profession I am now to be invested, and that I will with fidelity and honor, do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge."

The Montgomery County Medical Society, prior to the creation of Fulton county, held its annual meetings at Johnstown, but the division of Montgomery made a separation necessary and this led to the formation of the Fulton County Medical Society. The proceedings on this occasion are as follows. At a meeting of the Montgomery County Society held at Fonda, June 13, 1838, the chief subject of discussion was the situation in which the society was placed by reason of the division of the county, the result was the withdrawal of those members who lived in the towns recently set off, and the formation by them of a new society, but at what exact date is not known, for the minutes of the early meetings were not preserved. The old record, however, kept by the treasurer of the society furnishes us the names of members down to the year 1849, as follows: Francis Burdick, James Berry, — Black, J. F. Blake, William Chambers, C. C. Joslin, William H. Johnson, James W. Miller, L. J. Marvin, Samuel Maxwell, W. C. Peake, Daniel Smith, J. W. Sleight, Robert Weaver.

From October, 1849, until January, 1867, the society held no meetings and therefore became virtually extinct, from the lack of interest displayed by its members. In the last mentioned year, however, a re-organization was accomplished and at a meeting of physicians held at the

office of Dr. Burdick, on January 16, officers were elected as follows: President, William H. Johnson; vice-president, P. R. Sawyer; treasurer, Jehiel Lefler; recording secretary, W. L. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Francis Burdick; delegate to state society, Francis Burdick. Present members: E. Beach, J. E. Burdick, D. W. Barker, J. F. Blake, F. Beebe, E. H. Coon, M. Helen Cullings, I. de Zouche, W. Davis, M. F. Drury, J. Edwards, P. R. Furbeck, H. C. Finch, J. A. Hagar, W. L. Johnson, A. L. Johnson, J. W. Joslin, C. M. Lefler, D. L. Orton, J. L. Phillips, F. W. Shapper, D. V. Still, C. F. Sherman, C. A. Sternberg, T. K. Thorne, W. C. Wood, T. K. Young.

SKETCHES OF EARLY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Samuel Maxwell. This veteran physician had a stronger hold on public confidence than any other practitioner of his day, at least in his native county. He was of Scotch descent, and was born in Northampton, and was brought up to hard work. He intended indeed to become a stone mason, but while building a bridge he fell and was lamed for life. This misfortune led him to begin to study medicine, and by teaching during winter he was enabled to complete his course. He practiced in Johnstown nearly a half century, and was noted for his philanthropy, as well as professional success. One of his sons (Dr. William H. Maxwell) reached eminence in New York. Dr. Samuel Maxwell died in 1862, and his memory is still dearly cherished by all who knew him.

Dr. James W. Miller was also a prominent physician of the same time, and a few years earlier we meet the name of Dr. Volkert Douw, whose widow (the late Mrs. Maria Douw) for so many years kept a store in Johnstown. Dr. Reid was another prominent physician of the olden time, whose descendants are still living in Johnstown.

The four Dr. Johnsons. Oran Johnson was engaged in medical practice for many years in Johnstown. His son, William Henry Johnson, studied with Dr. Maxwell, becoming indeed his partner, the firm being Maxwell & Johnson. This co-partnership continued for many years and was very successful in the great work of relieving suffering. Dr. Johnson survived Dr. Maxwell and continued in practice, his residence

and office being still in possession of the family. He died a few years ago and is remembered by a large circle as a genial friend and a promoter of social improvement as well as a highly valued physician. Two of his sons followed their father's profession. One of the number is Dr. Samuel M. Johnson, who is now practicing in New York, and the other is Dr. William H. Johnson, who is mentioned in the county record.

John B. Day was born in Williamstown, Mass., September 17, 1784; graduated from Williams College in 1804; was licensed to practice in 1808 by the Albany County Medical Society, and by the Montgomery County Society in October, 1819. He settled in Mayfield, and practiced there until his death, January 22, 1842. His first wife, whose maiden name was Phila Wells, was born January 10, 1792. They were married October 20, 1808, and had ten children. Dr. Day also had three children by his second wife, whose maiden name was Bartlett.

James Berry was born in Mayfield, December 25, 1809. He read medicine with Dr. Mitchell of Northville, and later was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, and also at the Medical Institute of Albany, but he finished his course at the Castleton Medical College (Vermont), from which he graduated in 1835. The next year Dr. Berry began practice at Gloversville, but later years found him a resident of Mayfield and then of Broadalbin. Later on, in compliance with requests from friends he returned to Gloversville where he remained until his death, March 8, 1870.

William C. Peake was born at Delhi (Delaware county), in 1797, and acquired a medical education there under the instruction of Dr. Steele. In 1834 he came to Kingsboro where he practiced medicine more than twenty years, establishing as it was said of him, "a fair reputation for skill as a physician, and a character of great moral worth." The last year of his life was passed in Johnstown, where he died, September, 1856.

Elijah Cheedle is remembered as one of the early physicians of Kingsboro, where he located prior to 1800. He was a native of Norwalk, Conn., and was born in 1762. He was one of the most prominent physicians in Kingsboro and vicinity during the period of his practice.

Marcus T. Peake was born in Delaware county, N. Y., January 25, 1825, and read medicine with his elder brother, William C. Peake.



Engraving by J. H. Bennett

Francis Burdick

His early practice was in his native county, but he came to Gloversville in 1855, and died there October 13, 1865.

Francis Burdick was born in the town of Johnstown, N. Y., on the 16th of April, 1818, and was the fourth son of Daniel Burdick, and Lydia (Dowler) Burdick. He had a fair common school education, and commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. James W. Miller. He attended lectures at the Medical School of Fairfield where he graduated. He then began practice in Johnstown but was called to long distances in the surrounding country. He was an able physician, but was chiefly noted for his skill in surgery.

Robert Weaver was born July 4, 1785, in Rhode Island, whither his ancestors had emigrated from England at an early period. His father, Captain Langford Weaver, joined the revolutionary forces in 1775, and served his country faithfully during the war of independence. Robert's early life was one of struggle, like many others in those troublesome times which marked the early years of the Republic. The resources of the family were very limited, his father having spent his best years in the Continental army, for which he received very inadequate compensation. Robert struggled to secure a preparatory education under difficulties, but succeeded. In 1807 he began the study of medicine in his native state, where in due time he commenced practice. In 1812 he removed to Berlin, Rensselaer county, and practiced there for nine years. In 1821 he again removed, seeking a new field in Ephratah, where he continued to reside and to practice until his death, March 25, 1855. He was a charter member of the Fulton County Medical Society.

William Chambers was born in Galway, Saratoga county, in 1798, and died at his residence in Broadalbin, August 26, 1874. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, but on the maternal side he was descended from old English stock, long settled in Rhode Island. He began his education at a district school, but completed it at a private academy kept by Rev. Robert Proudhit, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Perth. Pastor Proudhit, was ordained and installed over that congregation October 1, 1804, and remained in service until October 18, 1818, when he resigned in order to accept the professorship of Latin and Greek in Union College. At this latter date William Chambers though only twenty years of age, had not only made commendable progress

in technical studies, but had acquired a taste for general literature. He early chose medicine as a profession, and completed his professional studies in Boston in 1819. He then opened an office in Broadalbin, and continued to practice there until his death, a period of nearly fifty-five years. His services covered an extensive territory, as he was especially popular with his own nationality (the Scotch), who formed a leading element in the population. His genial social nature secured him friends wherever he was known, and no friends were truer to him than his patients, whose mental and moral maladies were included in his treatment. He was an honored member of the county medical society, holding the office of president for several successive years until his death in 1874.

The legislature has done much to advance the interests of the medical profession, having passed laws regulating practice, and also protecting regularly qualified physicians, and at the same time placing restrictions upon those who (whatever may be their pretensions) are not graduates from recognized medical colleges. This legislation naturally called forth some adverse comment, but its benefits, not only to the profession but to suffering humanity, were soon apparent. In 1872 a law was passed specifying the means by which applicants might be admitted to practice "physic and surgery," either by examination before a medical society or by having sufficiently attended some recognized medical institution. In 1880 the "Registration law" was passed, requiring all physicians to personally register with the county clerk, stating name, place of birth, proposed residence in the county, the institution or society by which they were licensed, and the date of such license or diploma. A refusal to comply with the requirements of the law was deemed a misdemeanor, and with liability to penalty.

Under this law the physicians of the county, with a few exceptions, caused their names to be properly registered, and hence those who failed to comply cannot be regarded as qualified practitioners, whatever may have been their medical education. By reference to the record in the office of the county clerk we find a list of the profession since the law has been in effect, and we now add in brief the name, place of residence at time of registration, place of birth, date of diploma or license, and name of college or society by which the license was granted.



Peter R. Furbick. M.D.

William L. Johnson, of Johnstown; born in Johnstown; diploma granted December 26, 1865, from Albany Medical College.

John E. Burdick, Rockwood; born in Johnstown; diploma granted May 28, 1863, from Albany Medical College.

Richard H. Cameron, Johnstown; born in Perth; diploma granted May 22, 1870, from Albany Medical College. Dr. Cameron died a few years ago in the midst of a successful practice.

C. B. Walrad, Johnstown; born at Sharon Springs; diploma granted March 10, 1871, from Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia.

John Edwards, Gloversville; born in Ephratah; diploma granted March 1, 1869, from College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

William S. Young, Johnstown; born at Berne, Albany County; licensed September 3, 1841, from Albany County Medical Society.

Jehiel Lefler, Johnstown; born at Tribes Hill; diploma granted December 24, 1864, from Albany Medical College.

Horatio Craig, West Galway; born at Greenfield, Saratoga County; diploma granted February 1, 1878, from Albany Medical College.

Darius Stone Orton, Northampton; born at Fair Haven, Vt., diploma granted December 24, 1866, from Albany Medical College.

Edward Hartley Eisenbrey, Gloversville; born at Montgomery, Pa.; diploma granted March 10, 1869, from Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia.

Eugene Beach, Gloversville; born at Greenville, N. Y.; diploma granted June 28, 1866, from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Peter R. Furbeck, Gloversville; born at Guilderland, Albany County; diploma granted June 25, 1865, from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lauren M. Allen, Oppenheim; born Westport, Conn.; diploma granted March 12, 1880, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

John S. Drake, Mayfield; born Albany county; diploma December 10, 1860, from Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia.

David N. Barker, Broadalbin; born Edinburgh, Saratoga county; diploma June 14, 1848, from Castleton Medical College, Vt.

John K. Thorne, Broadalbin; born New York; diploma December 26, 1871, from Albany Medical College.

John Yauney, Ephratah ; born in Fulton county ; diploma June 9, 1857, from Albany Medical College.

Isaac de Zouche, Gloversville ; born Dublin, Ireland ; diploma December 22, 1869, from Albany Medical College.

Walter Hayes, Oppenheim ; born in Oppenheim ; diploma January 18, 1872, from Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Lefler, Gloversville ; born at Fayette, Seneca county ; diploma December 22, 1870, from Albany Medical College.

Chauncey C. Joslin, Johnstown ; birth-place not given ; license granted 1840 from Schenectady Medical Society.

Franklin N. Wright, Northville ; born at Adrian, Mich. ; diploma December 28, 1875, from Eclectic Medical College of New York.

David V. Still, Johnstown ; born at Fultonville ; diploma March 1, 1876, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Levi Wood, Ephratah ; born in Ephratah ; diploma January 7, 1865, from Albany Medical College.

James F. Murray, Gloversville ; born in Ephratah ; diploma December 26, 1866, from Albany Medical College.

Thomas Delap Smith, Broadalbin ; born Machias, Maine ; diploma August 15, 1867, from Medical School of State of Maine.

Friend W. Shafer, born Seward, Schoharie county ; diploma June 25, 1850, from Castleton Medical College, Vt.

Jerome A. Avery, Northville ; born Norway, Herkimer county ; diploma October, 1867, from Berkshire Medical College, Mass.

John F. Blake, Northville ; born Greenwich, N. Y. ; license May 23, 1846, from Fulton County Medical Society.

William S. Garnsey, Gloversville ; born Saratoga county ; diploma March 5, 1880, from Homœopathic Medical College, New York.

Ira H. Van Ness, Osborn's Bridge ; born Northampton ; license July 17, 1876, from Fulton County Medical Society.

Adam Walrath, Lassellsville ; born at St. Johnsville ; diploma February 1, 1849, from Albany Medical College.

William J. Wilcox, Gloversville ; born New York ; diploma December 22, 1874, from Albany Medical College.

Nelson Everest, Garoga ; born Garoga ; diploma March 2, 1881, from Albany Medical College.

Frank Beebe, Johnstown ; born at Fonda ; diploma March 2, 1881, from Albany Medical College.

James K. Young, Johnstown ; born Berne, N. Y. ; diploma December 22, 1874, from Albany Medical College.

Charles Nellis, Johnstown ; born at Palatine ; diploma March 10, 1881, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

William Clark Wood, Gloversville ; born Lyons, N. Y. ; diploma March 3, 1880, from Albany Medical College, and license by Wayne County Medical Society, dated August 28, 1879.

Henry Clement Finch, Broadalbin ; born Northampton ; license March 1, 1882, from Albany Medical Society.

Caroline Parker Chamberlain, Gloversville ; born New York ; diploma April 9, 1877, from "The Woman's Homœopathic Medical College" ; New York.

Sanford V. Kline, Johnstown ; born at Amsterdam ; diploma March 1, 1882, from the Michigan College of Medicine.

Otis K. Chamberlain, Gloversville ; born at Chocomet, Pa. ; license November 19, 1874, from the Eclectic Medical Society of New York.

William Davis, Gloversville ; born Charleston ; diploma March 7, 1883, from Albany Medical College.

Theodore E. Taber, Gloversville ; born at Utica ; diploma July 25, 1883, from Medical Department, University of Vermont.

Charles J. Rattrey, Gloversville ; born Cornwell, Canada ; diploma March 31, 1871, from McGill Medical College, Montreal.

George Rowe, Gloversville ; born at Schoharie ; diploma December 25, 1865, from Albany Medical College.

Arthur A. Jones, Gloversville ; born at Cooperstown ; diploma March 5, 1884, from Albany Medical College.

Charles R. Blake, Northville ; born Northampton ; diploma June 23, 1884, from University of Vermont.

Gilbert Ingalls, Kingsboro ; born Cranberry Creek ; diploma May 26, 1872, from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Daniel C. Dye, Johnstown ; born Rockwood ; diploma June 25, 1885, from Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan.

Eugene H. Coons, Mayfield ; born Shultzville, Dutchess county ; diploma March 4, 1886, from Albany Medical College.

Robert Palmer, Gloversville ; diploma March 16, 1887, from Albany Medical College.

Austin S. Moak, Kingsboro ; born Sharon ; diploma June 9, 1886, from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Arthur E. Tuck, Gloversville ; born Woburn, Mass. ; diploma March 8, 1877, from Boston University.

Charles F. Clowe, Kingsboro ; born Gloversville, Schenectady county ; diploma March 15, 1888, from Albany Medical College.

Alexander L. Johnson, Gloversville ; born Schenectady ; diploma March 4, 1885, from Albany Medical College.

Joseph Raymond, Johnstown ; born England ; diploma May 10, 1888, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

John S. Phillips, Gloversville ; born Fonda ; diploma March 16, 1887, from Albany Medical College.

D. D. Drake, Johnstown ; born New Haven ; diploma December 27, 1864, from Albany Medical College.

Dennis M. Smith, Johnstown ; born in England ; diploma March 23, 1888, from Albany Medical College.

Daniel A. Bissell, Gloversville ; born Peru, Clinton county ; diploma February 22, 1883, from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

William Burbrand Gott, Gloversville ; born East Worcester, N. Y. ; diploma March 3, 1884, from Eclectic College of New York.

Charles G. Briggs, Gloversville ; born Malta, Saratoga county ; diploma March 21, 1889, from Albany Medical College.

M. Francis Drury, Broadalbin ; born Mayfield ; diploma March 16, 1887, from Albany Medical College.

Amos W. Jennings, Gloversville ; born Chautauqua county ; diploma May 20, 1885, from American Medical College of Cincinnati.

M. Helen Cullings, Gloversville ; born Duanesburgh ; diploma July 1, 1886, from Medical Department of University of Michigan.

Rufus W. Terwilliger, Johnstown ; born Albany ; diploma March, 1881, from Albany Medical College.

John W. Parrish, Johnstown ; born Albany ; diploma May 12, 1887, from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

A. Walker Tryon, Johnstown ; born Durham, N. Y. ; diploma 1862, from Medical Department of Columbia College.

Benjamin F. French, Gloversville ; born in Ohio ; diploma March 6, 1880, from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Lafayette Balcom, Gloversville ; born Niagara county ; diploma February 16, 1864, from Buffalo Medical University.

John Quinlan, Johnstown ; born Petersburg, N. Y. ; diploma March 16, 1888, from Albany Medical College.

John A. Hagar, Gloversville ; born town of Mohawk ; diploma March 19, 1890, from Albany Medical College.

Charles F. Sherman, Gloversville ; born Corinth ; diploma July 12, 1890, from University of Vermont.

Merritt F. Lee, born Rochester, N. Y. ; diploma March 1, 1883, from Eclectic Medical College, New York.

Sherman S. Kathan, Johnstown ; born Conklingville, Saratoga county ; diploma April 1, 1891, from Albany Medical College.

Edward L. Johnson, Gloversville ; born at Richmondville ; diploma April 1, 1891, from Albany Medical College.

William G. Sprague, Gloversville ; born in Canada ; diploma April 7, 1891, from Trinity University, Toronto, Canada

George H. Peters, Bleecker ; born in Bleecker ; diploma April 14, 1891, from Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons.

John W. Joslin, Johnstown ; born at Hoosick, N. Y. ; diploma April 1, 1891, from Albany Medical College.

B. Rush Jackson, Johnstown ; born at Berwick, Pa. ; diploma October 23, 1886, from Philadelphia Eclectic College.

Andris Simmons, Gloversville ; born in Schoharie county ; diploma January 24, 1868, from Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia.

Frederick A. Mead, Gloversville ; born in Gloversville ; diploma April 27, 1892, from Albany Medical College.

Arthur E. Hagedorn, Gloversville ; born at Hagedorn's Mills ; diploma April 27, 1892, from Albany Medical College.

Lawrence J. Dailey, Gloversville ; born Plattsburgh ; diploma March 9, 1892, from Medical Department of University of New York.

CHAPTER XX.

TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN.

A WEALTH of historic lore opens before us as we review the events which mark the settlement and development of this ancient town. The surrounding region has indeed witnessed the early efforts of a people of varied origin, and of widely different customs which they brought from their homes in the old world. All the sturdy pioneers who settled the country north of the Mohawk have long since passed away, and with them has gone the record of many thrilling scenes, which, could they be related to the modern reader, would awaken intense interest, and would also recall many of the stories with which their parents and grandparents often delighted a circle of young but eager listeners. The descendants of these intrepid pioneers, some of them now living on the original homestead of their ancestors, cannot but feel a patriotic pride when these tales of hardship and bravery are revived. What a scene, indeed, was presented to those venturesome pioneers whose duty called them to enter a vast wilderness and to create homes in a forest which had no path but the Indian trail, whence so often the terrific war-whoop broke their midnight slumbers! Personal mention of many of these earlier settlers will be found in another portion of this work and therefore we proceed to the more general facts in the historic record.

All the territory embraced within the town as it was originally erected, formed a part of the old town of Caughnawaga. This latter town was set apart in compliance with the legislative act passed March 7, 1788, requiring the division of Montgomery county into towns, in which act Caughnawaga was thus described: "All that part of the county of Montgomery bounded northerly by the north boundary of this state; easterly by the counties of Clinton, Washington and Albany; southerly by the Mohawk river; westerly by a line running from the hill called 'Anthony's nose,' north to the north bounds of the state, be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Caughnawaga." It will thus

be seen that a vast area of country was included within the ancient town, out of which several counties have since then been formed. On March 12, 1793, five years after the above date, another subdivision was made by which the towns of Amsterdam, Johnstown, Mayfield and Broadalbin were erected, but the east and west lines of Johnstown remained undisturbed. Its western boundary, indeed, was also the western boundary of Caughnawaga, being a line running directly north from Anthony's Nose, the same boundary now separating the towns of Mohawk and Palatine in Montgomery county. The south and north boundaries of Johnstown, however, have both been changed at different times, the former to create the town of Mohawk, April 4, 1837; the latter to create the town of Bleecker, April 4, 1831, and again to form a portion of the town of Caroga, April 11, 1842. The northern limits of the old town of Caughnawaga were shortened February 16, 1791, when upon the erection of Herkimer county, the present northern boundary of Fulton county (then Montgomery) was formed.

The present boundaries of the town are formed by Caroga and Bleecker on the north; Mayfield and Perth on the east; Mohawk (in Montgomery county) on the south; and Ephratah on the west. It contains 45,208½ acres, with an assessed valuation of \$3,158,462.

The surface of the town is variable, affording many landscapes of picturesque beauty. In the northern part a high range of hills extends in a southwesterly direction, and also through the western portion of the town. These hills form the central of three high ridges extending northeast and southwest through Fulton county, and rising in the northern part to a height of 800 to 1,200 feet above the Mohawk. The principal stream is Cayadutta Creek, which runs in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Mohawk river at Fonda. This stream has a very rapid current, thus affording valuable water power for the numerous leather mills located in close vicinity along its course.

The soil in the northern part is composed largely of sand and sand-loam, while south of a line extending nearly east and west, half way between Johnstown village and Gloversville, the sand gives place to clay and clayey loam. Hence farming is less profitable in the northern portion, while the southern part of the town contains many excellent farms, and a portion of the land, indeed, is highly productive.

The town of Johnstown as at present constituted is composed of parts of four great patents of land, all famous in the annals of early New York history. The first of these was the Stone Arabia Patent, 12,700 acres, granted to John Christian Garlock and twenty-six others, October 19, 1723. The land embraced within this grant extends into what is now the southwestern portion of the town. The three other properties were Butler's Patent of 4,000 acres, granted to Walter Butler and three others, December 31, 1735; the Sacandaga Patent, 28,000 acres, granted to Lendert Gansevoort and others, December 2, 1741; and the Kingsborough Patent, which consisted of 20,000 acres, covering the larger part of the present town, and granted to Arent Stevens and others, June 23, 1753.

From the holders of these grants Sir William Johnson secured large tracts of land both prior and subsequent to 1760; thus preparing for the settlement of the region in and about Johnstown which took place about that date. The fertile lands in the south part of the present town offered an inviting prospect to the German and the Scotch emigrants who settled there on Sir William's invitation. Their occupation of the territory must have been as early as 1760, as it is practically conceded that there were numerous settlers in the neighborhood of Johnson Hall a year or two before that structure was built. It has been said that two hundred families of the Scotch Highlanders professing the Roman Catholic faith were residents of Johnstown at the beginning of the revolution. Another element forming an important part of the settlement of this region were the Germans and Dutch, many of whom came up from the valley of the Mohawk, where large numbers settled as early as 1740. To these were added within a short time, and notably soon after the close of the revolution, a great number of New England families; these latter constituting an important factor in the ancestry of many of the old families of Fulton county at the present time. The Indians, under the guidance and general supervision of Sir William, who was ever their patron and counselor, formed no small portion of the population of Johnstown in those early days. Sir William followed the British custom of leasing the manorial lands and among his early tenants were Dr. William Adams, Gilbert Tice, inn-keeper; Peter Young, miller; William Phillips, wagon-maker; James Davis, hatter; Peter

Yost, tanner; Adrian Van Sickle, Major John Little and Zephaniah Bachelor. At the time Sir William moved to the hall in 1761 or 1762, there were about one hundred tenants on the adjacent farms. The settlement of a part of the Kingsboro Patent was made several years later by a number of Scotch families, who went thither at the request of Sir William, and remaining loyal to the British crown, were compelled to leave the country during the revolution. The first permanent settlement on the site of Kingsboro village (now a part of the city of Gloversville), was made about 1786, though a few New Englanders had located in the immediate vicinity prior to that date. Among the number Nathaniel Burr, grandfather of James H. Burr, of Gloversville, who came from Connecticut to Kingsboro about 1784 and reared a family, many of whose descendants are now living in the same vicinity and are mentioned in various parts of this work. Among other prominent names which appear in the records previous to the present century are Judson, Mills, Steele, Hosmer, Parsons, Potter, Smith, Case, Green, Gillett, Heacock, Leonard, Livingston, and Cheedle and others which equally indicate their New England origin.

The early settlers of the village of Johnstown are mentioned in another portion of this work, but notice may be here made of the eccentric Elias Dawley, who came at an early day (about 1790), from Connecticut. He lived between Johnstown and Bennet's corners for many years, and is said to have gone unshaved and unwashed and even bareheaded during the war of 1812, as a result of some vow or determination occasioned by intense political excitement. Charles Rose was another pioneer, who came from Rensselaer county and located on a farm, more recently owned by his grandson, S. S. Rose. Barney Vosburg was also one of the earliest settlers, locating in the vicinity of Albany Bush, and some of his descendants are still living in Johnstown.

Among the hamlets and smaller villages in various parts of the town may be mentioned McEwen's Corners, formally called "Scotch Bush," about two miles distant in a westerly direction from Gloversville. Nicholas Stoner, whose name is familiar to every reader of early New York border tales, was for many years a resident of this place, to which he moved from the vicinity of Johnson Hall, where he lived for two years after the revolution. After his removal to Scotch Bush, he en-

gaged in hunting and trapping through a wide region, penetrating far into the wilderness, which then extended over the greater portion of the town. The following anecdote of Major Stoner's experience with a bear, while living near Johnson Hall, will illustrate at least the unsettled condition of that day. The bear having made damaging incursions into Stoner's fields of ripening corn and wheat, had been sought with loaded rifle for several nights with no other result than a shot, which only inflicted a slight wound, not serious enough to prevent bruin from returning on the following day to resume his depredations in a neighboring orchard. The major at once repaired to the spot with his rifle and dog, but his first shot failed to cripple the bear, which was about to seek a place of refuge by climbing a tree. The dog, however, pulled him down as he made the attempt. At which he became so infuriated that he turned upon the dog, catching one of the latter's paws between his teeth. In the mean time Stoner had been prevented from taking a second shot by accidentally breaking off the stopper of his powder horn, but finally succeeded in reloading just in time to thrust the muzzle of his rifle into the bear's throat and the shot that followed was fatal, thus releasing his faithful dog, who by this time was suffering excruciating pain.

McEwen Corners received its present name from the father of J. D. and Daniel McEwen, who built a grist-mill there as early as 1816. The sons built a skin-mill there in 1847 which is still operated by Daniel McEwen.

Sammons ville.—This village, which is but a short distance from the railroad station of the same name on the line of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad, is situated near the southern border of Johnstown. Its settlement is dated 1819, in which year Myndert Starin engaged in business there, and built at different times a hotel, a potash factory, a distillery, a flour-mill, also blacksmith and machine shops, and gave the place a decidedly business aspect. Starin remained at Sammons ville until 1826, when he removed to what is now Fultonville. His industries in Sammons ville were followed in later years by the manufacture of strawboard, vinegar, cider, lumber and cheese boxes. G. H. Sholtus, who began business there in 1842, was postmaster for a number of years. Among the old family names of the place are those of Hillabrandt, Wemple and Martin. The village was named for the Sam-

mons family, who were among the pioneers of Montgomery county, as well as among its revolutionary patriots.

Keck's Centre, a hamlet four and a half miles west of Johnstown village, was made the nucleus of some little business in 1849, when Joseph Keck opened a store there, and in 1869 added a strawboard-mill with a capacity of one hundred tons per year. He was a grandson of George Keck, a soldier of the revolution.

One of the first grist-mills in the town, after that built at Johnstown by Sir William, was the one known as "Hale's Mill," located about two miles east of Johnstown. It was built about the year 1795, and its proprietor for many years has been James Hale, from whom the mill and the adjacent cluster of houses are called "Hale's Mills."

Perhaps the very first road laid out within the present limits of the town was one leading from Johnstown southward, connecting at some point on the Mohawk with the highway which skirts that river. Whether this road led to Tribes Hill, or whether it was the one now known as the "Old Road," a continuation of South William street (Johnstown) is not known. There were several very early roads, among them being one described in the records (in the county clerk's office) as connecting Johnson Hall and Stone Arabia, another led from the house of Gilbert Tice, in the village of Johnstown, to the highway which traversed the Caughnawaga patent to East Canada creek. The former bears the date of August, 1768, and the latter April 2, 1770. In 1772 Sir William Johnson laid out a carriage road fourteen miles in length, leading from the hall to Summer House Point,¹ where he built a house which he called Castle Cumberland. In 1786 the only road between Johnstown and Kingsboro was a foot path through the woods, and blazed trees served for guide-boards. How strange to think that the forefathers of many of Johnstown and Gloversville's present leading citizens were limited to this rude method of visiting neighbors or reaching places of traffic, and what a change has been wrought by the opening of what is now Kingsboro avenue (in the city of Gloversville), which lies directly north and south, so that the traveler approaching Kingsboro from the south can, on a clear night, see the north star directly in front. Much

¹ See chapter XXIII (town of Broadalbin.)

of the land on each side of this avenue was owned at an early day by the Potter family of Kingsboro.

During the days of highways and post routes Johnstown was an important point on the east and west line, and far the greatest share of both traffic and passage was done over the "State Road," which passes through the center of the village and forms Main street. Concerning this road N. S. Benton, in his history of Herkimer county, says:

"March 26, 1803, an act was passed authorizing certain great roads in this state to be opened and improved, and for that purpose \$41,500 was directed to be raised by lottery. The state road, so called, from Johnstown to the Black river country, passing through parts of Manheim and Salisbury, and the towns of Norway and Russia, in this county, was laid out and surveyed, and probably opened, by commissioners appointed by the governor, pursuant to the authority conferred by the above act. This road was used a good deal in the early part of the present century, when the eastern emigration was flowing towards the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson, the western portion of St. Lawrence, and the northern parts of Oneida and Herkimer. . . . An opinion prevailed at an early day that the northern travel would leave the Mohawk Valley at East creek or Little Falls, and turn towards the Black river country, but the project of opening and improving a road from Little Falls in that direction was never carried into effect. The people of Johnstown, Utica, Whitestown and Rome were too much alive to their own interests to allow such a project to get the start of them. The route from Johnstown through the northern parts of Montgomery and Herkimer, crossing the East Canada creek at Brockett's Bridge, and the West Canada creek at Boon's Bridge near Prospect, Oneida county, was much the shortest and the best adapted to emigrant travel."

This road was a very general artery for heavy traffic until the construction of the Erie canal, which of course afforded easier and cheaper transportation, and the state road lost its importance which never will return.

The first stage route was established by Heathcote Johnson in 1815, and was conducted between Johnstown and Fonda's Bush, now Broadalbin. A mail route was also in operation about the same time between

Johnstown and the "Fish House," on the Sacandaga. This was conducted by a man named Le Roy. About the years 1831 or 1832 a familiar figure was that of Asa Tiffany, who carried the mail between Johnstown and Benton's Corners on an old white horse, and made the trip twice a week. In 1839 stage lines had become more general, one of which connected Johnstown with Broadalbin on the east, and St. Johnsville on the west. Ten years later, in 1849, the plank road leading from Johnstown to Gloversville was constructed, the company obtaining the charter for thirty years, and at the same time another company built a similar road from Johnstown to Fultonville. Both roads are still profitably operated, probably being one of a few instances where this almost extinct method of road building is maintained at a profit.

The early town records reveal but few events of an interesting character, for the population was small and its early movements required no historic pen. The town was organized in 1793, and yet no regular book of record seems to have been in service until 1809, since which time minutes of the annual town meetings, together with surveys of certain roads and school districts, have been preserved and are in the possession of the town clerk. The following list of supervisors and town clerks of Johnstown since 1809 has been carefully copied from the above mentioned records.

Supervisors.—Daniel Cady, 1809–10; Abraham B. Vosburgh, 1811; John Holland, 1812–13; Abraham B. Vosburgh, 1814; Aaron Haring, 1815; Daniel Paris, 1816; Aaron Haring, 1817; John W. Cady, 1818–22; William I. Dodge, 1823; Oran Johnson, 1824–25; John W. Cady, 1826–29; Charles Easton, 1830–32; John Frothingham, 1833–34; William T. Sammons, 1835–36; Joseph Cuyler, 1837–38; Duncan Robertson, 1839; James McIntyre, 1840; Elijah W. Prindle, 1841; Chester Gilbert, 1842; John Hillabrandt, 1843–44; Elihu Enos, 1845; John Frothingham, 1846; William H. Johnson, 1847; Lucius F. Potter, 1848; William Rood, 1849; Allen C. Churchill, 1850–52; Pifer W. Case, 1853–55; T. W. Miller, 1856; James I. McMartin, 1857; Burnet H. Dewey, 1858–60; Thomas R. Briggs, 1861; Allen C. Churchill, 1862–65; James M. Dudley, 1866–67; Seymour Sexton, 1868–69; Eli J. Dorn, 1870–71; Seymour Sexton, 1872–73; Burnet

H. Dewey, 1874-75; Frederick M. Young, 1876; James S. Hosmer, 1877-78; David S. Baird, 1877; Andrew J. Thompson, 1880; George C. Potter, 1881; John Ferguson, 1882-83; Alden W. Berry, 1884; Oscar L. Everest, 1885; Martin L. Schaffer, 1886; James M. Thompson, 1887; William S. McKie, 1888; James S. Thompson, 1889 and part of 1890; Oliver Getman, 1890-91.

Town Clerks.—Caleb Johnson, 1809-10; William Middleton, 1811; Aaron Haring, 1812-13; John W. Cady, 1814; Abraham Morrell, 1815; John W. Cady, 1816-17; Tobias A. Stoutenburgh, 1818-20; Oran Johnson, 1821-23; Volkert C. Douw, 1824-26; George Johnson, 1827-29; Robert Campbell, 1830-32; John McCarthy, 1833-35; Rodney H. Johnson, 1836-37; Harvey Young, 1838; George Yost, 1839; Hiram Yauney, 1840; Daniel C. Holden, 1841; David H. Cuyler, 1842; Marvin R. Maxwell, 1843; Seymour Sexton, 1844; George Henry, 1845; George M. Haring, 1846; Harvey Young, 1847; Ambrose S. Haring, 1848; Charles W. Johnson, 1849; Eleazer C. Ely, 1850; Baltus Heagle, 1851; Charles W. Johnson, 1852; Fraser Mason, 1853; P. P. Argersinger, 1854; John J. Young, 1855; Amos M. Clark, 1856; John Kibbe, 1857; John P. Miller, 1858-59; Michael Hollenbeck, 1860; Edward J. Hickey, 1861; George D. Henry, 1862; John J. Young, 1863; John D. Houghtailing, 1864; William Burns, 1865; William S. McKie, 1866-67; William C. Leaton, 1868; George D. Henry, 1869; George W. Marby, 1870; George D. Henry, 1871; William Argersinger, jr., 1872; James Heagle, 1873-74; James Y. Fulton, 1875-76; Frederick Benton, 1877-78; Lot Ostrom, 1879; William Muddle, 1880-83; Thomas Parker, 1884-85; Charles S. Porter, 1887-88; George H. Plantz, 1889-90; F. J. Moore, jr., 1891-92.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Supervisor, Henry W. Potter; town clerk, F. J. Moore, jr.; justices of the peace, Fayette E. Moyer, Richard Murray, Daniel R. Stewart and George H. Sholtus; assessors, Daniel Stewart and Tallmadge L. Parsons; collector, Ralph R. Chant.

THE VILLAGE OF JOHNSTOWN.

The first name to be mentioned in connection with the history of Johnstown is that of Sir William Johnson, founder of the village and its



John E. Wells

benefactor during the last fourteen years of his life. While eleven of these fourteen years were passing by, 1763 to 1774, Sir William was living at Johnson Hall, which was built during the years 1761 and '62, and is still standing in the northwest corner of the village. The old mansion has been remarkably well preserved, and the deep historic interest with which it is invested seems to increase with each succeeding year. There is no doubt that the baronet's prime motive in locating at the hall was not only to gratify the desire of his eldest son, Sir John, who wished his father to establish a baronial estate of corresponding importance with the dignity and rank of his title; but to have a general and personal supervision over the settlement of his rich and extensive lands, which comprised the country surrounding the present site of the village.

He had been living for twenty years at Mount Johnson (now Fort Johnson) and his removal to Johnson Hall cannot be attributed entirely to motives of personal aggrandizement as his subsequent deeds of public benevolence, and also his untiring efforts for educating and improving the condition of his tenants (as well as the inhabitants of the village) plainly indicate.

Located on the farms adjacent to the hall, many of which consisted chiefly of dense forest growths, were 100 tenants, including not only farmers, but also artisans, such as millers, hatters, tanners, wagon makers and also a physician. The names of a few of these have been noted on a preceding page, but it is not probable that Johnstown of that day bore any resemblance to a village until the erection of the old stone church, which was built in the grave-yard at the corner of what is now Market and Green streets. Possibly there were not enough houses in the place to deserve even the name of a "hamlet" until the erection of the court-house in 1772.

The chief center of information for the entire community in those days was Johnson Hall, where the baronet entertained his guests, and where his Indian allies were often a conspicuous feature. It was there that important councils were often held, and there also Sir William enjoyed the sports and games in which the Indians bore part. This led to an annual tournament of their native games, together with what were widely known as "sport days" at the hall. On these occasions the

yeomanry of the adjoining farms engaged in various amusements of an athletic nature, the contests being stimulated by the offer of prizes, and among the comic features were foot races, in which the contestants ran with their feet in bags, and also horse races, in which the riders were placed upon the animals with faces reversed. A source of great merriment was the chase after a well fattened pig, whose exterior was greased, and another was the climbing of a greased pole, upon the top of which a prize had been fixed. A similar rivalry brought a prize to the person who could make the ugliest face and could sing the worst song in point of melody.

It will thus be seen that for a number of years the hall was constantly the scene of life and activity. The building itself, though of wood, was of unusual strength, and its size sixty by forty feet in area, and two stories high, rendered it unusually spacious. Superior judgment was exhibited in selecting a southern exposure, sufficiently near to the Cayadutta for supplies from the grist-mill, which Sir William had already constructed, and also sufficiently remote from the village to insure the dignity of a manorial residence. Occupying a space fifteen feet wide through the center of the building was the grand hall, from which on each floor opened large and commodious rooms, wainscoted with panels and heavy carved work. At each end of the building stood a square stone structure, intended for defence, the one on the southeast end, however, was chiefly used as the business office of the estate, and the other as Sir William's study. These buildings formed a part of the fortifications, to which was added, in 1763, a stockade surrounding the hall, an attack of the western tribes under Pontiac being then expected.

The great care exercised by the baronet to increase the beauty and comfort of the hall, and its surroundings, shows more conclusively than his public deeds, that culture and refinement which formed so large a part of his character. His constant desire was for the improvement, not only of his own farm, which was worked by ten or fifteen slaves, under an overseer named Flood, but of the entire settlement, whose agriculture was thus advanced. This led him to obtain superior oats from Connecticut; scions for grafting from Philadelphia; fruit trees from New London, and choice seeds from England. His love for horticulture led to the formation of a nursery, which, with the garden, occupied a space

south of the Hall, and the latter furnished the baronet's table with the best vegetables of that day. Speaking of this famous mansion, ex-Governor Seymour once said: "It was from this spot that the agents went forth to treat with the Indians of the west, and keep the chain of friendship bright. Here came the scout from the forests and lakes of the north to tell of any dangerous movement of the enemy. Here were written reports to the crown which were to shape the policy of nations; and to this place were sent the orders that called upon the settlers and savages to go out upon the war-path."

Of those who were counted among the guests of Johnson Hall and shared its hospitality contemporaneously with members of the Iroquois confederacy may be mentioned Lady O'Brien, daughter of the earl of Ilchester; Lord Gordon, whom Sir William's son John accompanied to England, where the latter was knighted; also Sir Henry Moore, governor of New York; Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, and many other dignitaries of colonial fame.

It was customary to hold fairs at Johnstown in those days, under the supervision of Sir William, who furnished the premiums from his private purse. He was the first to introduce sheep, and also blooded horses into the Mohawk valley. Among his staff of assistants and employees was a secretary named Lefferty, who was well read in law, and served as surrogate of the county; also, a family physician named Daly, who, in addition to his professional duty, was valued as a social companion, and often accompanied the baronet on his pleasure excursions. Added to these were a butler, a gardener, a tailor, and a blacksmith, the last two having shops across the road from the hall, in order to be of service to the public.

The removal of Sir William from Mount Johnson to the baronial hall which he had built at Johnstown, was connected with the organization of a new county, which it preceded by ten years, and which was named after Sir William Tryon, governor of the colony. It was only natural that Johnstown should be selected as the capital or shire town of the new county, and accordingly in May, 1772, work was begun on the court-house, the sum of £1,000 having been authorized (by the act creating the county) to be expended for that purpose, and also for building a jail. The bricks for the court-house were imported from Eng-

land,¹ and reached Albany by boat, being there transferred to wagons, in which they were brought to Johnstown. At the time of its construction, and for years after, it was the first and only court-house between Albany and the Pacific coast. In the tower surmounting the steep roof was placed a great iron bar, bent into a triangle, and this odd contrivance has served the purpose of a bell for one hundred and twenty years. The first court in this ancient structure was held September 8, 1772, with Sir Guy Johnson on the bench. This old court-house has been the scene of some very thrilling trials, in one of which Aaron Burr and Thomas Addis Emmet were both retained. Could the walls of this seat of justice only repeat what they have heard, a strange history indeed would they unfold.

An interesting relic still preserved in the court-house is the old Montgomery county gallows, which is the most ancient thing of its kind in existence, and has seen nearly four-score years. Among the executions at which it served, was that of Becker, who was hung for murdering his wife, and the colored boy "Will," who was hung for arson. The last execution in which the old gallows served was that of Moses Lyons, who murdered his housekeeper, December 18, 1829. The gallows was then placed in the garret of the court house, whence it never has been removed. It is built of heavy timber, painted dark yellow with black stripes, and worked with a drop after the old fashion, but it always did sure work.

One of the first trials for murder—perhaps the first—was that in which John Adam Hartman, a Mohawk valley veteran of the revolution, was charged with the killing of an Indian, in 1783, in what is now the town and county of Herkimer. Hartman and the Indian had met at a tavern, where the latter had boasted of murders and scalplings performed by him during the war, and exhibited, as alleged by Hartman, a tobacco pouch made from the skin of the hand and part of the arm of a white child, with the finger nails remaining attached. These revelations incensed the feelings of Hartman, who concealed his excitement for the moment and the two left the tavern to traverse the forest together. The red man, however, never returned, and his body, rifle and

¹ This statement has been denied and may perhaps be incorrect.

some baggage he had carried when at the tavern, were found in the woods a year later. Hartman was acquitted for lack of legal evidence.

Another celebrated trial took place here in 1828. An action for trespass was brought by Henry Garlock against Henry J. Failing to recover the value of a negro slave, Jack, whom it was alleged the defendant had wrongfully and maliciously killed. Garlock possessed a deed of the negro in which a consideration of three hundred and fifty dollars was expressed, and Failing admitted the killing of the slave, but declared it had been done by mistake. The circumstances as brought out by the trial indicated that on the night of the alleged crime several negroes had engaged in a promiscuous gathering near the river below Dutchtown, and when the gathering broke up, which was at a late hour, many of them were intoxicated. The slave, Jack, started home with one of his companions and passed Failing's house on the way. The same night a colored man called at defendant's house saying that he had seen a bear a short distance away. Failing took his rifle and accompanied by his dog, started in pursuit. He discovered the animal sitting on his haunches about ten rods distant and could see his eyes in the dim starlight, but the dog refused to advance towards it. Failing took good aim between the eyes and fired. The result was a terrible groan, a struggle and then the figure was perfectly still. An investigation with a lighted lamp disclosed the dead body of the unfortunate Jack. The negro had taken a keg from a trough where it had been placed to soak, and had seated himself upon it in the middle of the road with his back toward Failing, and the bright buttons in the rear of his coat had been readily mistaken for the eyes of the bear. Both parties retained brilliant counsel, and verdict was found for the plaintiff of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A murder case that attracted much attention at the time, was that of the People against Frederick Smith, charged with the murder of Edward Yost, who conducted a meat market adjoining the bank of Hays & Wells, and slept in a bedroom occupying a corner of the bank building. On the morning of March 6, 1875, fire was discovered in the bank, and the horrible discovery made by a number of the men who forced an entrance to extinguish the flames, was the corpse of Yost, disfigured and burned almost beyond recognition, lying on the floor of the bedroom

through which the fire had penetrated. Two bullet wounds were found in the murdered man's head, each of which might have caused his death. His gold watch valued at one hundred and ninety dollars, a diamond pin, and several hundred dollars, known to have been on his person, were stolen and circumstances indicated that the perpetrator of the deed had set fire to the building in hope of destroying the evidence of his crime. Smith had formerly been a partner of Yost, but this connection had been dissolved. During their partnership Smith and Yost had slept together and even afterwards Smith had occasionally occupied the room with his former partner, once, indeed, only two weeks before the murder. He was therefore familiar with the premises and suspicion naturally rested upon him. Smith being called to account admitted having been about the village until one or two o'clock in the morning of the crime, but declared his ignorance of the deed. He was placed under arrest and remained in jail nearly a year before his trial, at which through the efforts of able counsel he was acquitted and subsequently went to California. Rewards for the perpetrator of the crime amounting to \$6,000 were offered by the sheriff of the county, and the friends of the murdered man and Governor Tilden, but no conviction took place and the murder of Edward Yost remains among the mysteries of crime.

In closing this review of Johnstown's ancient court-house, it seems proper to add a brief extract from the speech delivered by Horatio Seymour June 26, 1872, at the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone. A platform was built in the court-house yard, a portrait of Sir William was hung outside the front wall over which was suspended the British flag with this inscription: "One hundred years ago," while on the railing near the entrance was a massive iron casting of the British coat of arms, imported by Sir William.

"The edifice and its objects were in strange contrast with the aspect of the country. It was pushing the forms and rules of English jurisprudence far into the territories of the Indian tribes, and it was one of the first steps taken in that march of civilization which has now forced its way across the continent. There is a historic interest attached to all the classes of men who met at that time. There was the German from the Palatinate, who had been driven from his home by the invasion

of the French, and who had been sent to this country by the ministry of Queen Anne; the Hollander, who could look with pride upon the struggles of his country against the powers of Spain and in defence of civil and religious liberty; the stern Iroquois warriors, the conquerors of one-half the original territories of our Union, who looked upon the ceremonies in their quiet, watchful way. There was also a band of Catholic Scotch Highlanders, who had been driven away from their native hills by the harsh policy of the British government, which sought by such rigor to force the rule of law upon the wild clansmen. There were to be seen Brant and Butler, and others whose names to this day recall in this valley scenes of cruelty, rapine and bloodshed. The presence of Sir William Johnson, with an attendance of British officers and soldiers, gave brilliancy to the event, while over all the group, asserting the power of the Crown, waved the broad folds of the British flag. The aspects of those who then met at this place not only made a clear picture of the state of the country, but it came at a point of time in our history of intense interest. . . . All in that mingled crowd of soldiers, settlers and savages felt that the future was dark and dangerous. They had fought side by side in the deep forests against the French and their Indian allies; now they did not know how soon they would meet as foes in deadly conflict."

The jail was begun in 1772 at the same time with the court-house, and was constructed of stone in order to serve as a fort in case of attack. Good judgment is shown in the size of its massive walls, and also in the selection of the highest point of ground for a site, which afforded a full view of approaching danger. When finished it was the best building in America for defense against all weapons but artillery. Neither the jail nor court-house was completed at once, and in 1774 the legislature appropriated £1,600 for this purpose. One year later, October 26, 1775, the Tryon county revolutionary committee inquired of Sir John Johnson whether he pretended to a prerogative to the court-house and jail, "and would hinder or interrupt the committee to make use of the same public houses to our want and service in the common cause." Replying, Sir John made claim to both buildings as his property until the sum of £700, which Sir William had advanced toward their construction, should be refunded. The committee respected this claim at

the time, and fitted up a private house as a prison, sending convicts to Albany and Hartford. Information was given to Congress, later on, that the building had been conveyed to the county by Sir William, and that the jail had been used as a fort by the patriots during the revolution, being fortified with palisades and block houses. Their respective uses were then resumed, and with the exception of slight repairs to the court-house and the replacing of the wood-work in the jail, which was destroyed by fire, both buildings have remained in tact ever since. Until 1815 the county clerk's office was located in a little building on Market street near the Academy. The next one stood for many years at the corner of William and Main streets, and was also a small building. The present clerk's office was built in 1867.

Among other steps taken by Sir William for the improvement of the village and the comfort of its inhabitants was the erection of a stone church larger than the first, details of which are given elsewhere in this narrative. Sir William gave evidence of his loyalty in the construction of this church, by providing a pew for the king at the right hand of the pulpit, over which was an elaborate canopy, and the pew was kept closed, awaiting the use of the royal dignitary, its vacancy being a silent witness for the royal power. On the opposite side of the pulpit was another pew for Sir William's use and his successors in the manor. Thus were the royal and manorial powers appropriately honored in St. John's church.

Sir William also laid out the village in squares, four streets running north and south and four east and west, but did not give them names. In the spring of 1760 he was busily engaged in establishing the settlement, and not long after his removal to Johnson Hall he built six houses near the court-house. These dwellings were about thirty feet in front by eighteen or twenty deep, one story and a half high, and contained two square rooms on a floor. They were painted yellow.

In 1766 Sir William went to Albany and became a Mason, together with Guy Johnson and Colonel Claus, and during the same year established in his own mansion a Masonic lodge, whose history is included in these pages. Very soon afterward he established a free school, which stood on what is now the southeast corner of Main and William streets, and had the distinction of being the first free school in the state. The year

1771 and the one following were years of marked progress in every respect, and Johnstown may be said to have assumed the appearance of a village. Sir William indeed says in one of his letters, "settlers now flocked in, bought lots and built houses," and another writer states that "several new streets were laid out, and gaily painted signs were to be seen swinging from the doors of the different tradesmen." About eighty families were added to the village during 1771, and the name of Johnstown, which is a contraction of Johnson-town, was given to the settlement in honor of the baronet.

During this prosperity a sudden and deeply felt sorrow was cast over the village by the death, on the 11th day of July, 1774, of Sir William. He had long been a sufferer from an aggravated dysentery which at times almost caused suffocation. In seeking a cure for this disease he had visited Saratoga, where he drank of the now famous High Rock spring, a knowledge of its medicinal virtues having been imparted to him by the Indians, a band of whom accompanied him to the spot, showing their great regard for the baronet by bearing him through the wilderness on a litter. Sir William's disease, however, was too complicated to be susceptible of cure, and hence the benefit received at the spring was only temporary. It served, however, as the foundation for the wonderful and growing popularity which Saratoga has enjoyed as a health resort for many years. On the day of his death the baronet had addressed for two hours in a hot sun a party of Iroquois Indians, who came from the west with complaints of ill treatment at the hands of the Ohio frontiersmen. Various writers have adduced the theory that Sir William took his own life, giving as an argument the suddenness of his death and the prophecy made by himself that he would never live to see the already threatened war between the colonies and the crown. Sir William's correspondence with one of his physicians, however, disproves the theory of suicide, and there is certainly very little ground for it.

The funeral which took place on the Wednesday following Sir William's death, was the most solemn demonstration the colonies had up to that time ever witnessed. The clergyman in attendance was Rev. Mr. Stewart, missionary at Fort Hunter, and the funeral procession numbered more than 2,000, including colonial dignitaries and 600 Indians,

who were bereaved of a lifelong friend. The pall bearers included Gov. Franklin of New Jersey and the judges of the New York Supreme Court.

The burial took place in a vault erected beneath the floor of St. John's church for the family, but Sir William was the only one of the number who ever occupied it. On the following day the Indians were granted the privilege of performing their own peculiar rites, which they did with much solemnity and emotions. The old church was destroyed by fire in 1836 and when rebuilt its position was altered so as to leave the vault containing the baronet's remains outside the church wall. Prior to 1862 there had been rumors circulated about Johnstown that either Sir William's body had never been interred there or that it had been taken up and carried to Canada. This led to investigation, and the tomb being reopened, all that was left of the body was disinterred and afterward buried with honor. A portion of the vault roof had caved in and most of the coffin had disappeared. A section of the scull was found, however, with some of the larger bones and a plain gold ring bearing the date "June 1735, 16," and supposed to have been Lady Johnson's wedding ring, worn by the baronet after her death. The bullet which he received at the battle of Lake George and which had never been extracted, was also found in the vault. Arthur D. Bedford, now living in Gloversville, was present at the opening of the vault, and although quite a young boy at the time, distinctly remembers having found a small piece of the coffin lid, around the edge of which were several ancient nails. The tomb was repaired and remodeled and the remains, after being sealed in a block of granite, were returned to their resting place June 7, 1862, the services being conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New York. It will be of interest to note that there is at present in Johnstown a recently organized society, the purpose of which is to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the baronet.

Hardly had the confusion resulting from the death of Sir William passed away, when the war clouds of the revolution began to darken the political horizon, increasing day by day, until at last they burst upon the struggling colonists with all the horror of that long and fearful conflict.

After Sir William's death, Sir John occupied the Hall, with the intention of retaining the family dignity, but (as has already been related in

these pages) the hostility he bore against the colonists made it necessary for him to flee to Canada, whence he returned, wreaking hellish vengeance on the brave patriots of the Mowhawk Valley, in that raid whose memory will forever stamp his name with infamy. The confiscation of the Johnson estate followed his flight, and thus forever passed away the power of that lordly family, leaving only the memory of former grandeur.

The commissioners of confiscation placed Sampson Sammons in charge of the Hall, but the greater part of the furniture was taken to Albany and sold at auction. Sir William's papers were likewise taken to Albany and came into the possession of the Cooper family, which subsequently placed them in the care of the state library, where they received careful attention, and were printed in the documentary history.

When the war began Johnstown contained a number of men of local prominence including Daniel Claus, John Butler, Gilbert Tice, Robert Adams, Hugh Fraser, Bryan Lefferty, Hugh McMonts and William Crowley. The first two were well known tories and adherents of Sir John; the last two fought in the battle near the Hall and were killed. The population of the village decreased during the revolution, partly by the withdrawal of the friends and followers of Sir John, and partly by the loss of life caused by war, but when peace was renewed Johnstown took on new life and its population was greatly increased by settlers from New England. It then included among its inhabitants Zephaniah Bachelor, Amaziah Rust, John Little, Thomas Read, John B. Wemple, John McCarthy, Garret Stadts and John Egan. It was the only place of prominence west of Albany, ranking even Schenectady, which was due to its frontier position. The names of the streets were given by the state commissioners appointed to sell the confiscated lands. In 1787 the Marquis de Lafayette visited Johnstown, and wrote from there a letter to Col. Gansevoort, urging him to take every possible measure for the capture of Col. Carleton, who was supposed to be acting the part of a spy in the neighborhood.

In 1784, when the name of Tryon county was changed to Montgomery, Johnstown acquired additional importance as a promising place for enterprise. Thus it was that such men were attracted to the village as Richard Dodge, George Henry and his brother, Henry Brevoort Henry,

all of whom came from New York. Dr. Thomas Reed, and Judge Haring, came from New Jersey; Daniel Cady and John W. Cady, from Florida. An aristocratic foreign element was formed by the families of Sadliers, McCarthys, Egans, Philpots, and Rev. Hosack.

An interesting idea of the appearance of the village in 1790 can be gleaned from the following letter written in 1872 by the venerable ex-Gov. Enos T. Throop, who was at one time a student in Johnstown Academy, and whose boyhood was passed in Kingsboro :

"The year 1772 was but twelve years before my birth. At six years of age I had a perfect knowledge of the town and the people, and my memory retains it, with the incidents of that day. Johnstown at that day, besides what was then considered the palatial edifice erected by Sir William Johnson as his residence, consisted of the Adams house, the Reed house, the Rawlins [Rollins?] house (the tavern), the court-house, the jail, the stone church, and a few small dwellings which it is understood were erected by Sir William Johnson, and a few additions to them to accommodate the business and domestic comforts of the residents who had pitched their tents there."

Within a short time Howland Fish came to Johnstown, from Hudson, and Daniel Paris, from Herkimer, thus adding to the political and legal power of the village. Johnstown was at that time the great center of the fur trade of a vast frontier area, and the transactions in this commodity, which included the purchases of John Jacob Astor, were of great magnitude. The village was also on the main traveled highway from east to west and became celebrated for its unusual number of hotels. One of them occupied a position next to the court house and was kept in later years by Heathcote Johnson. Another stood where the Dr. Francis Burdick dwelling is now located. Another was on the plat occupied in recent years by the Dewey residence and one stood on the site of the John C. Ferres hardware store. The Jackson House should also be mentioned. It stood on the present location of the Fancher block. There was also the "Old Yellow Tavern," corner of Main and Market streets, and the Union Hall in the eastern part of town. Two other taverns occupied opposite corners on Main and Perry streets. These hotels caught much of the patronage of travelers en route to the "Black River Country," over the state road.

Thus Johnstown increased in size and importance and on the first day of April, 1808, became an incorporated village. On the sixth day of the following December, the first trustees were elected; five in number, as follows: Daniel Cady, Daniel Paris, Daniel Holden, Caleb Johnson, and Caleb Grinnell. Joseph Cuyler was appointed clerk and the sum of \$150 was voted for purposes contemplated by the act of incorporation. A tax list for the year 1808 shows the assessed valuation of real estate in the village to have been \$80,000, the tax collected upon which being \$157 50. Not as much as is paid by many individuals at the present day. In 1809 taxable property had increased in valuation to \$93,140; in 1810 it was \$103,740; in 1812, \$112,720; in 1813, \$121,600; in 1814, \$134,550; in 1815, \$137,040; and in 1816, \$145,970, showing a net gain each year.

In May, 1810, it was voted that Caleb J. Grinnell be allowed \$2.75 for finishing the public well, and during the same year the subject of supplying the village with water was agitated, and the legislature passed an act incorporating a company which laid pump logs in the streets, but the enterprise was doomed to failure, and was not successfully revived until 1877.

In 1815 an ordinance was passed directing the sidewalks on certain streets in the village to be raised, leveled and paved, thus giving evidence to the present generation of the interest the forefathers had in beautifying their habitations. A general plan of planting shade trees at frequent intervals along all of the principal streets was adopted and has always been maintained. William street at a point in front of the Sir William Johnson Hotel was paved in 1815, and the short thoroughfare connecting William and Market streets known as Church street, was laid out and the adjoining land which had formerly belonged to St. John's church was divided into building lots.

Precaution against fire was active in Johnstown as early as 1808, and the following names, which include some of those who became members of the fire company on December 7 (of that year), are even now remembered by the older citizens. They deserve remembrance indeed, having been representative men in their day: Daniel Cady, Nathaniel R. Packard, Nicholas Philpot, Caleb J. Grinnell, John G. Murray, Joseph Leach, Daniel Holden, Caleb Johnson, Stephen Owen, John Marsh,

David D. Bedford, Tristram Dunham, William Van Voast, Henry Conklin, Peter Vosburgh, Elisha Coffin, John Dodge, John Pool, John Brower, John Howland, Abraham Morrell, Joseph Cuyler, Rufus Mason, David Rust, and a number of others. Among the firemen of Johnstown between the years 1810 and 1819 the following names may be mentioned: John McLaren, John W. Cady, William I. Dodge, Howland Fish, James Lobdell, John McArthur, jr., Peter McKie, Henry Cunningham, Duncan McLaren, James Campbell, jr., George Wells, Guy T. Wells, and Asahel Whitney. A hand engine was procured in 1809.

In July, 1810, it was voted that a penalty of "five dollars be collected from Benjamin Hyde for his room chimney blazing out of the top in the night time."

The ordinances on the subject of fire and precautions against it were strict and to the point, as may be seen from the following instances:

At a meeting of the trustees of the village, held September 15, 1809, present, John Yost, Caleb Johnson, Daniel Holden, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That each of the members of this board, in case of fire, and when at the place where the fire is, shall wear a white scarf over the right shoulder to the left hip as a badge of distinction. By order,

"J. CUYLER, Clerk."

It was also ordained in that early day that it should be the duty of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village, in case of fire, and when at the place where the fire is, to conform themselves to the directions of the trustees, in forming themselves into ranks, to convey water to the engine. And in no case to do damage to any building or buildings but by direction of some one of the trustees, unless none of them should be present, under the penalty of two dollars and fifty cents.

Another ordinance was that it be the duty of all housekeepers in said village, in case of fire breaking out in the night, at the cry of fire to place lights at the front windows of their respective dwelling-houses. Any person neglecting to do the same being fined in the sum of fifty cents. It was provided that every owner of a dwelling-house in the village should furnish their respective dwelling-houses with good and sufficient leather fire buckets containing ten quarts each of water, to be

used in case of fire, the number of buckets being regulated by the number of fire-places in the house.

It was probably due to the strict measures taken against fire that Johnstown escaped any serious conflagration for many years, the first really great fire occurring in July, 1834. It was discovered in an old building on the south side of Main street near what was afterward Potter's meat market, and extending west, did much damage to property, upon which there was little or no insurance. A later fire swept away the remaining buildings on the same side of the street, including what is now the Selmser block. In 1836 a fire occurred on the north side of Main street, working its way to St. John's Church, which was destroyed. The fire apparatus in those days consisted of a hand engine, a small amount of hose, together with a long sucker to insert into wells, for the purpose of filling the water box. Town pumps were located, one at the corner of Main and William, the other at the corner of Main and Market, and constituted the chief water supply in the emergency of fire. Both sides of Main street, between Market and William, were destroyed by fire prior to 1840, with the single exception of the brick building at the corner of Main and William, owned and occupied by Charles O. Cross, which recently shared a similar fate and has been replaced by an elegant four-story brick structure.

The fire department of more recent years has been larger, in accordance with the growth of the village, and at present consists of three hose companies and a hook and ladder company, steam fire engines being unnecessary owing to the great pressure attained by the water from the village reservoir located at Cold Brook. The fire company's apparatus is well protected, part of it being kept in the Decker Hose house, on North Perry street, and also part in the corporation building, a handsome and commodious brick structure on South William street. The following names represent the chiefs of the department since 1878: James D. Scott, A. J. Thompson, Alonzo Philes, William A. Ely, Clark Robertson, R. F. Van Nostrand, W. G. Miller, William Board, A. J. Thompson (elected several times), and the present chief, Charles H. Ball.

The first merchant in Johnstown was Robert Adams, a man of high character, and who, like Sir William, was a native of Ireland. His store

was a large frame building and stood in William street next to the site now occupied by the Sir William Johnson hotel. It was burned many years ago and among the ruins was a cast iron fire back bearing the arms of Great Britain and the figures "59." It was probably cast in 1759 and is a very interesting memorial of the past. The property belonged to the late Daniel Edwards and the memorial came into the possession of his family. John Van Voast, of Schenectady, married Mary Letitia, daughter of Robert Adams, and their son, William Johnson Van Voast became the leading builder in Johnstown. He erected the academy and assisted in building the Presbyterian church. His son, A. S. Van Voast, is now one of the oldest residents of the place. In his possession are many historical relics, including Sir William's prayer book, elegantly illustrated with copper plate engravings, and bearing date "London, published by A. Wilde, 1762," indicating that Sir William ordered it for use in the new church which was built soon afterward. Mrs. Abbott, wife of Dr. Abbott, of New York, also has a number of relics of Sir William which have descended as heirlooms from her ancestors who were among the old families of Johnstown.

Among the interesting old buildings may be mentioned the one at 18 and 20 South William street. It was erected by Matthias B. Hildreth, who held the office of attorney-general for two terms, beginning in 1808, which is no doubt the date of the building. The brick dwelling in the same street now owned by Dr. Lefler was built by Peter Brooks, who also was a member of the bar. He married the sister of Capt. George I. Eacker, who shot Alexander Hamilton's eldest son (Philip) in a duel in 1802. Eacker was challenged and was really driven into the unfortunate affair. The block corner of Main and William, built by Dr. Thomas Reed in 1812 and recently burned, was the earliest brick structure erected in the village after the court-house. The picturesque Younglove place at the northeast corner of William and Montgomery streets, was built early in the century and originally was used as a tavern. The oldest house in Johnstown, however, stands next to the old burial ground and is owned by the heirs of P. Z. Drumm. It was built during Sir William's time and was occupied by a school-teacher, who was the first man to exercise that office in the village. A structure around which centers much interest is "Union Hall," which

was built before the opening of the present century by Vauman Fonclaire, who was probably one of the French army that assisted in the war of independence. Fonclaire kept tavern there, but the building is now used as a dwelling.

Johnstown enjoyed a general prosperity until about the year 1825, at which time the opening of the Erie Canal offered a new channel to traffic, and the village in consequence suffered a decline. This trying period lasted nearly twenty years, during which Johnstown experienced "hard times" in their most striking sense. Real estate depreciated in value and became almost unsalable; the lot on the corner of Market and Clinton streets extending to Perry street, containing an acre of ground being sold to Joseph Farmer in 1835, for three hundred dollars. The same property to-day would readily sell for ten thousand dollars. Land in other portions of the village was depressed in a corresponding degree. Laborers received seventy-five cents per day for toiling from sun to sun and mechanics were seldom paid more than one dollar. Life, then, indeed, was dull and monotonous as compared with our modern ways of living. Ordinary people were compelled to live on the plainest food and children went barefooted until frost, often continuing this practice until arrived at an advanced youth.

During this unfortunate period Johnstown received a severe blow in the removal from its limits in 1836 of the county offices, depriving it of the benefit and distinction of a county seat, a privilege the place had enjoyed for sixty-four years. No public matter (except war) has ever thrilled the hearts of the people of Johnstown with equal intensity, prompting them to a hard, relentless, but unsuccessful struggle of more than a year. The old records and the seat of justice were finally removed to Fonda, as already mentioned in a preceding chapter, but in 1838, upon the division of Montgomery county, and the formation of Fulton, Johnstown again became the shire town, and the historic courthouse was again opened for judicial proceedings.

The development of the glove industry was the remedy for Johnstown's decay, and a most effectual remedy it has proved. Its growth and advancement from an insignificant beginning to its present magnitude has been fully described in a separate chapter, and it need only be added that since the middle of the present century the village has been steadily

on the gain, each year having brought some unmistakable proof of permanent prosperity. The detailed history of its many public, social, religious and also its secret organizations, together with sketches of its principal manufacturing concerns will be found on subsequent pages.

The post-office in Johnstown was established about the first of January, 1795, and Richard Dodge was appointed the first postmaster. His successors in the office, with the dates of their appointment are as follows: Nathan Brewster, February 9, 1801; Howland Fish, January 24, 1815; Tobias A. Stoutenburgh, November 22, 1817; Henry B. Mathews, October 17, 1838; Charles S. Lobdell, June 14, 1841; Henry B. Mathews, May 28, 1843; Daniel B. Cady, April 9, 1849; Peter J. McKinlay, November 5, 1852; James Dunn, June 15, 1853; William B. Comrie, May 3, 1861; Bradford T. Simmons, November 17, 1868; Mortimer Wade, November 15, 1883; Michael D. Murray, June 19, 1888; Andrew J. Thompson, February 14, 1890.

Schools.—One of Sir William's first steps towards establishing a school in Johnstown was an effort on his part to secure the removal to the village of the Moor Charity School from Lebanon, Conn., in 1767. Four years later he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia for a person "proficient in reading, writing and arithmetic," to teach a free school about to be opened by him in Johnstown. This resulted in securing a teacher named Wall, who was an Irishman and a strict disciplinarian. He "spared not the rod and kept the old rule," with the exception of three of the baronet's children (by Molly Brant) who, on account of the high position of their distinguished father, were greatly favored and indulged. This school, which was an oblong wooden building, painted yellow, stood on the southeast corner of Main and William streets. In front of it were the public stocks and whipping post. Among the scholars were the children of Godfrey Shew, who lived for some time a mile west of the hall, and afterwards moved to the vicinity of the Fish house.

A "list of the scholars at the free school, Johnstown," is given without date, in the fourth volume of the documentary history of the state of New York. It consists of the following names:

"Richard Young, Peter Young, Hendrick Young, Richard Cotter, Hendrick Rynnion, James Mordon, Daniel Cammel, Samuel Davis,

Reneir Vansiclan, Jacob Veder, Randal McDonald, John Foilyard, Peter Rynnion, Peter Potman, Jacob Doran, David Doran, Jeromy Doran, Adam McDonald, Abraham Boice, Caleb McCarty, Hendrick Colinger, Jacob Servos, John Jervos, John Miller, James McGregar, George Binder, Christian Rider, Bernard Rider, Simeon Scouten, Francis Bradthau, John Everot, Sarah Connor, Leny Rynnion, Betsey Garlick, Baby Garlick, Rebecca Vansiclan, Caty Cammel, Caty Garlick, Mary McIntyre, Peggy Potman, Eve Waldroff, Leny Waldroff, Margaret Servos, Catherine Servos."—45.

The baronet's school soon became inadequate and an academy was required, a project which took definite form in January, 1794, when the regents of the university gave it full consideration in compliance with an application signed by the following trustees: Amaziah Rust, Simon Hosack, Dederick C. R. Peck, — Cruts, Frederick Fisher, Silas Talbot, Thomas Read, Richard Dodge, Daniel Miles, Daniel McIntyre, George Metcalfe, Lewis Dubois, David Cady, H. Beach, John C. Van Epps, John McCarthy and Matthew Fairchilds.

In 1795 the legislature granted the land on which the building stands, and in the following year it was completed by William Johnson Van Voast, builder. Within a short time there was placed in the belfry the bell of Queen Anne's chapel, at Fort Hunter, which had been presented by that sovereign to call the Mohawks to worship. The academy attracted large numbers of students from various parts of the state, and its records, indeed, include many names which afterward attained distinction. It held a high position until 1869, when the trustees declared their office vacant and the institution was adopted as the academic department of the union school. William H. Bannister, now the president of Rockland Lake Institute, was one of the principals of this old school.

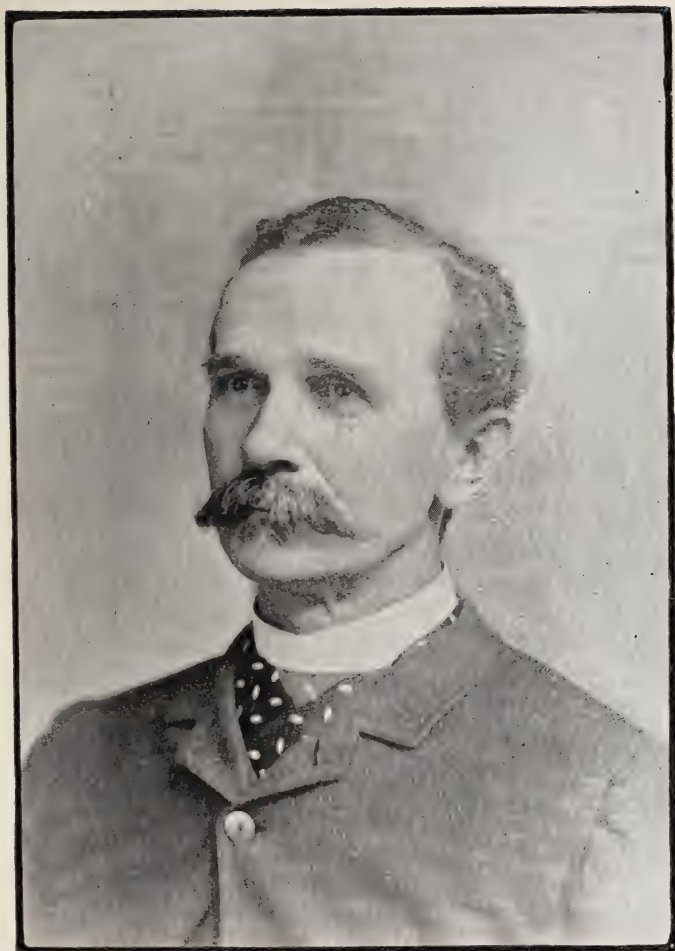
Under the district school system the village was first divided into two districts, one on each side of Market street, that on the west side being No. 4, and that on the east, No. 23. The schools were organized under the general act of 1869. The school on West Main street was built in 1856 at a cost of \$2,500. Among the early teachers there were J. Ripley and William S. Snyder, the latter of whom came to Johnstown in 1860, and is still connected with the schools, having become

superintendent in 1870, at which time the village schools were graded and put under one head. The Montgomery Street school, which stands directly west of the new Union school, was built in 1860, at a cost of \$3,000. It was succeeded in use by a beautiful structure which occupied the site of the present Montgomery Street school, and together with a valuable library, containing several thousand volumes, was totally destroyed by fire, February 1, 1889. It has since been replaced by a handsome three story brick school, and a large brick school-house has also been erected on North Perry street.

Mr. Snyder has ably conducted the different departments of the village schools for many years, and his long connection with educational matters in Johnstown makes his services almost indispensable.

St. John's Episcopal Church.—It is generally believed that Episcopal services have been held in Johnstown since Sir William Johnson founded the settlement in the spring of 1760. No definite statement in any record now in existence can be cited to prove this fact, however, and the exact date of the holding of the first Episcopal service must therefore remain unknown. It is probable that the first church edifice was built during the summer or fall of 1760. It is learned from a record taken from the archives of Trinity Church, New York, that Queen Anne's chapel, at Fort Hunter, was built in 1711 on land given by the queen, and that the first St. John's church of Johnstown was erected in 1768, but other records lead to the supposition that it was at an earlier date.

There was certainly a house of worship built prior to 1771, for in 1769 George Crogan recommended to Sir William, that William Andrews be appointed for the mission at Johnstown and also for the church at Schenectady. In 1770 Sir William Johnston offered a large tract of land to the church at Johnstown, providing they could obtain the king's grant, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts granted to St. John's church the sum of £25 for the support of a clergyman. Referring to the first church building, which stood on the lot occupied by the old cemetery, near the spot now occupied by Messrs. Drumm's glove shop, Sir William writes to Rev. Mr. Barton, of New York, on the 28th of February, 1771, as follows: "The church being small and very ill built," he was "preparing stone and materials for erecting one much stronger and larger, that would accommodate near



H. J. Snyder.

1,000 souls." The old church was built of stone, so as to be used as a fort in case of danger, and, no doubt, the cellar was intended to render it still more available for this purpose. Later on when it was demolished, the stone was used in building the wall which protected the burying-ground. The second church, which was constructed with the baronet's "stone and materials," in 1771, stood on the site of the present St. John's, but instead of having its entrance at the east, as does the present church, it stood with its side to the street and fronted northward. It is very evident that Sir William intended St. John's church yard should extend to Green street, and for this purpose the porch fronted north and thus became conspicuous from a great distance.

Rev. John Taylor, in the journal of his missionary tour refers to this house of worship as "an elegant stone church with organ." The organ in question must have been the very earliest in the state west of Albany. It has been said of this instrument: "It was imposing in size; the case of handsome mahogany had by time become beautifully dark and rich in color, and its clusters of finely gilt front pipes added the beauty of contrast, and the harmony of color. It had but one *manuale*, with perhaps ten registers, but its full sweet, solemn tones, its mellow waves of harmony, its jubilant swell of flute like notes, made all the air tremulous and vocal with solemn praise." It is known that the organ had a reputation extending far beyond its location.

To the extensive plat of ground in front of the church, Sir William added a glebe of forty acres in the southeastern part of the village, but as no conveyance was made, the whole property became liable to confiscation, and St. John's church-yard was cut off by what is now Church street.

In a letter dated May 18, 1772, John Collgrave wrote to Sir William, suggesting that several improvements should be made in the affairs of the village, as became its importance as a county seat, from which we extract as follows: "The first of which is for the immediate finishing of the church; for as the church now remains, your Honour and family can not have the satisfaction which you otherwise would have, if the church was finished, the children, for instance, mix with the aged, for the want of a Gallary;—and for the want of seats, many of the Grown people are very troublesome—The next thing I consider of the utmost

importance to the General welfare of this Patent, is the Clothing of the Poor Children, with something low priced for a suitable uniform, to be worn at no other Time but on the Sabbath—This would encourage and Command the Childrens attendance, and engage their parents: and when Care is taken of the Childrens Cloathes, the expense of Clothing them will be inconsiderable, what a pity is it therefore, to see so great, and so good a thing as this is not to take place; when a Boy, to ride post from the Hall (who perhaps like too many others live in idleness) would more than pay the sum which the before recommended Charity will require." The writer closes his letter with an offer of £10 for clothes.

During the latter part of 1771, and twice afterwards, Rev. William Andrews, who had served as rector of the church at Schenectady, either because the parish here was more to his liking, or because things were not progressing very smoothly among the Dutch people of Schenectady, made earnest appeals to Sir William to be allowed to settle in Johnstown as rector. It is evident, however, that Sir William was at that time expecting a missionary and therefore refused his proposal. In 1772 Rev. Richard Mosely, having had a hard time with the Puritans of New England, was called to the new church at Johnstown as rector.

He came from Litchfield, Conn., where he had been fined £20 for marrying a couple, when he had no other license to act as a clergyman "than what he had received from the Bishop of London, whose authority the court determined did not extend to Connecticut, which was a chartered government." Thirty families of dissenters emigrated at the same time with Mr. Mosely and settled within fifteen miles of him. Upon the arrival of Mosely, Sir William wrote a letter in which he says: "Upon this occasion I ought to observe that the missions established at 40 pounds Ster. p Ann., are found by Experience inadequate to the present age, Some of these in the old Settlements, near the Sea, where the Circumstances and Inclinations of the People are more favorable, may enable a Missionary to live tolerably well, but here where the People who are not of the Low Dutch Communion are New Settlers, & poor, the contributions are as trifling as they are uncertain; This has occasioned the Revd. Mr. Andrews at Schenectady, to have recourse to keeping a school, with which addition to his income, as he writes me he

is not able to take care of his Family. . . . It is an Extensive and most valuable Tract in which the majority of the Settlements and the Church of England are in their Infancy, but such an Infancy as affords the most flattering hopes If properly nourished and improved for a little time." Mr. Mosely was not a strong man physically, and our northern climate was too severe for him. In the early part of 1774 he resigned the parish, on account of his failing health, and went to England the following spring. Writing from New York, April 11, 1774, he expressed the warmest gratitude to Sir William, for his "unbounded goodness to him" while at Johnstown, and "particularly at his departure." He was undoubtedly the first clergyman regularly settled at Johnstown as rector of St. John's church. The parish at this time owned a rectory, in which Mr. Mosely lived. It was built by Sir William on the glebe which he had given to the church and was situated just west of the site where now stands St. Patrick's church on Clinton street. Rev. John Stuart, of Fort Hunter, succeeded Mr. Mosely. He was a great friend of Sir William and took charge of the services of the church until the war of the revolution. He was quite a remarkable man. Born of Presbyterian parentage in Pennsylvania, he was educated in Philadelphia and afterward ordained in the church and appointed missionary at Fort Hunter. He prepared, with the assistance of Brant, a prayer-book in the language of the Mohawks. At the breaking out of the revolution he was unjustly accused of disloyalty to the American cause, and held a prisoner for two years at Schenectady.

As soon as he could be exchanged he made his way to Canada, and there spent the rest of his days. It is probable that the services held in St. John's church by Mr. Stuart in 1776, were the last held in the village for many years. It is proper here to observe the great interest taken in all things of a religious or educational nature by Sir William. He seems to have given special attention to the missionary work of the church in the valley of the Mohawk. After he became a baronet, it is believed that no work was undertaken by the society for the propagation of the gospel, without first consulting and relying upon his judgment and liberal assistance. "Busy as his life was in public affairs of greatest moment, his correspondence with the society for the propagation of the gospel in England and with the clergy here, shows him to have been almost equally busy and interested in the concerns of the church."

The glebe of forty acres southeast of the village was surveyed and set apart by Sir William some years previous to his death for the support of a rector. The church, of course, was a private establishment and not a corporation to hold property, and as has been stated, never received a title to this land. Upon the sudden death of Sir William in 1774 it reverted to his son, Sir John. In the confusion of the revolutionary period, after the confiscation of the Johnson estate, including this property, the Presbyterians occupied both the church and the glebe. With the exodus of Sir John Johnson to Canada in 1777, it is evident that nearly all the prominent church people went also, and it was not until some time after the war that the abandoned church was reopened and used by the Presbyterians and Lutherans. In 1793 the legislature of the state passed an act which granted the stone church and glebe, during the pleasure of the legislature, to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, reserving, however, the use of the church for eight Sundays in the year to the Episcopalians and Lutherans, if required by any number of them not less than ten. In 1796 there was a sufficient number of church people to form an incorporated body, and in that year the parish of St. John's was duly incorporated according to the laws of 1784.

Finally, on March 28, 1797, the vexed matter of the property was settled by a compromise act of the legislature, which granted the glebe of forty acres to the Presbyterians, and the church with the acre of ground upon which it stood to the rector, wardens and vestry of St. John's church, giving, however, to the Lutherans of the village the use of the church edifice four Sundays in each year, and also reserving to the Presbyterian congregation the alternate use of the church, together with the congregation of the Episcopal society, for and during the term of three years. The people of St. John's were never satisfied, however, with this adjustment, as it seemed to them unfair to take from them the glebe of forty acres, giving no equivalent for it. In 1818 an earnest petition was drawn and sent to the legislature, a committee consisting of Daniel Paris, Aaron Haring and Abraham Morrell being appointed to wait upon the legislature pending its action. April 10, 1818, the hearts of the petitioners were made glad by the passage of an act which granted them \$2,400, with interest, for the glebe, which sum was paid by the treasurer of the state to Daniel Paris in 1821. Although it was in-

tended that this money should be funded so as never to be impaired or diminished, yet in 1863 it had dwindled down to \$1,200 and in 1871 the remainder was used in making repairs upon the church. The society had an interest in a tract of land at Fort Hunter, which was conveyed by the Mohawks to Dr. Barclay; but, like the real estate at Johnstown, it seems to have been captured by other parties for a time, and was only recovered in 1797 and 1799 by the aid of Trinity Church, which ten years later advanced \$400 for repairs to St. John's. The business transactions of the church related chiefly to this Fort Hunter land for many years, and in 1819 they asked permission of Trinity to petition the legislature to grant them power to sell the farms. The petition was granted March 24, 1820, and the farms sold during 1823 and 1824 for \$4,357.50. Later on the sum was divided between St. Anne's Church at Amsterdam and St. John's at Johnstown.

The church was burned in 1836, the flames catching from an adjacent building. Among the relics lost in this fire was the lid of Sir William's coffin, which was of dark red cherry and bore the letters marked by brass tacks, W. J., and also the date of the death. The question has arisen, how could the coffin have been despoiled of its lid? And it has been suggested in reply that perhaps when the interment took place at the church the lid was kept as a memorial and another substituted. This seems plausible, since the original lid did not leave the church and still reminded all who saw it that Sir William rested within the sacred enclosure. St. John's was rebuilt with the insurance funds together with money collected in the parish and in New York, and the porch was erected facing the east. This left the Johnson vault outside the church walls. St. John's was built of stone, and for this reason the same material was used in its reconstruction, thus retaining its original distinction as "The Stone church." The new edifice was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, October 15, 1837, and remains an endeared landmark to every old resident of Johnstown.

There is a doubt as to what clergyman served as rector of St. John's during the closing years of the last century, or indeed if any one held that position. Even in 1802 when John Urquhart was rector of the parish the congregation was very small. The following list contains the names of the different rectors with the dates of their service: 1772-1774,

Richard Moseley; 1774-1776, John Stuart; 1798-1806, John Urquahart; 1806-1815, Jonathan Judd; 1815-1819, Eli Wheeler; 1819-1821, Alexander Proal; 1821-1829, Parker Adams; 1829-1832, A. C. Treadway; 1832-1835, U. K. Wheeler; 1836-1839, Joseph Ransom; 1839-1844, Salmon Wheaton; 1844-1850, Charles Jones; 1851-1853, George Sleight; 1853-1857, Lewis P. Clover; 1858-1861, W. H. Williams; 1861-1864, Charles H. Kellogg; 1866-1870, James B. Murray; 1872-1875, James W. Stewart; 1875-1884, Charles C. Edmunds; 1884-1890, J. Brewster Hubbs; 1891 to date, John N. Marvin.

The officers of the church for 1891 are: Rector, John N. Marvin; vestrymen, Jonathan Ricketts, James M. Dudley (deceased), Charles Prindle, Isaiah Yauney, John W. Uhlinger, John M. Carroll, James I. Younglove, and R. J. Evans; wardens, A. S. Van Voast, Thomas E. Ricketts; clerk, James I. Younglove; organist, Mrs. Joseph Thyne; sexton, M. N. Carpenter.

Presbyterian Church of Johnstown.—There is sufficient fragmentary evidence existing to show that there were some persons of the Presbyterian faith living in Johnstown within a short time after its first settlement. There is no definite means of knowing whether these were adherents of the Church of Scotland or the Presbyterian church of the colonies, as the organization of a society, which probably took place several years subsequent to 1762, was brought about principally by missionaries sent out by the synod of New York. The first notice of this church in any ecclesiastical record dates from a period subsequent to its incorporation.

As an additional motive to induce settlers to take up land in the vicinity, Sir William Johnson gave the Lutherans and Calvinists fifty acres of land on which to erect a parsonage if they so desired. As the Presbyterians have always been known as the "Calvinists," it is reasonable that this was the denomination designated by the baronet. His persistent endeavors to Christianize the Indians was a marked characteristic of his life, and his interest in establishing churches throughout the valley of the Mohawk was unceasing. From correspondence between Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, a Presbyterian clergyman sent out by the Scots society, Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopalian, and Sir William Johnson, dated 1766, we learn that other clergymen, besides those episcopally

ordained, had preached the gospel and administered the sacrament at Johnstown. The population at that time was of a very mixed character and the Episcopal element is spoken of as being small, but Sir William is said to have entertained a hope that the whole community would eventually become attached to the service of the Episcopal church. From 1775 to 1784 this region was constantly exposed to the incursions of the British loyalists and their allies, and little is known of the progress (if any) made in religious affairs. The cessation of hostilities, however, and the prospect of peace brought a favorable change, and church matters, which had been in a state of disorganization during the war, began to assume signs of activity.

The Presbyterian church of Johnstown was formally organized in 1785, under an act of incorporation passed by the state legislature the previous year. The instrument reads as follows:

"We, John McArthur, deacon of the Presbyterian congregation of Johnstown, in the county of Montgomery, and Nathan Brewster, elected by virtue of the latter part of the 2nd section concerning officers and judges of the qualification of the electors, at a meeting of a number of male persons who have statedly worshiped with the same Presbyterian congregation, holden in the meeting house in said Johnstown, on the 21st day of November, 1785, for the purpose of choosing trustees to take care of the temporalities of said congregation, do hereby certify, that at the meeting aforesaid, the following persons were elected to serve as trustees for the said congregation by a plurality of voices: Zephaniah Bachelor, Robert Adams, Thomas Reed, James McKill, Daniel McGregor, Nathan Brewster, Benjamin Grosset, William Grant, and John Vechtie; and that the style or name by which the said trustees and their successors in office are hereafter to be called and known is, '*The Presbyterian congregation of Johnstown.*'"

"In witness whereof, the returning officers have hereunto set their hands and seals at Johnstown, the 21st day of November, 1785.

"Witnesses,

"A. COMRIE,

"PATRICK FORBES.

JOHN MCARTHUR,

NATHAN BREWSTER.

"Acknowledged before Zephaniah Bachelor, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Nov. 22nd, 1785."

The church has in its possession a baptismal register bearing the title, "Church Record belonging to the Presbyterian church of Johnstown." It opens with the date 1785, and the inscriptions upon its pages are continued in the same handwriting until the year 1790, when a call was extended to the Rev. Simon Hosack, who came and assumed the duties of pastor. It is not known what clergyman administered the rite of baptism during the five preceding years, as several are mentioned in the records as having been appointed to supply vacancies west of Albany.

Until the year 1799 the congregation had no church edifice of their own; "the meeting house" in which they had worshiped was not the property of Presbyterians or Lutherans, who at that day used it, but together with the glebe of forty acres was undoubtedly intended by Sir William Johnson for the Episcopal church. In 1778, by authority of the provincial congress, the entire estate, including the church and property, became vested in the state of New York. In 1784, however, the legislature passed an act for the speedy sale of confiscated lands, excepting "the parsonage and glebe lands in Johnstown, in the county of Montgomery, or any land heretofore belonging to Sir John Johnson, in said county, on which any church or place of worship is now erected, not reserving more than two acres adjoining to such church or place of worship." The several religious denominations continued to use the church, not, however, without some discord, and in 1793 the legislature passed an act that disposed of the question temporarily, by giving the property during the pleasure of that body to the Presbyterians, reserving the church edifice, however, on certain Sabbaths during the year for the use of the Lutherans and Episcopalians. The act reads as follows, and plainly indicates that the legislature recognized the fact that the property belonged to the state:

"Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in the senate and assembly, that all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the people of the state of New York, in and to the stone church in the village of Johnstown" (here the location and boundaries of the lot are given), "and also in and to all that certain tract of land, containing about forty acres, heretofore set apart by the late Sir William Johnson for a glebe to the church aforesaid, shall be

and hereby are granted and vested in the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation in the village of Johnstown, and their successors, for and during the pleasure of the legislature, reserving, nevertheless, to the Lutherans, in the said town, the use of said church for four Sundays in each and every year, that is to say : The first Sunday after Easter Sunday, the first after Whitsunday, the last in October, and the last in December ; and with the like reservation to the Episcopalians in said town, or Sundays respectively succeeding those herein mentioned, if required by any number of the last named persuasion not less than ten."

Again in 1797 the legislature passed another act, differing somewhat in its provisions for the disposal of the property, but still holding that the title to the whole belonged to the state. It provided that the stone church should be used by the Episcopalians, reserving the right of the Lutherans to hold services therein four Sundays in each year, and the Presbyterians alternately with the Episcopalians. The glebe of forty acres was granted to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation. In 1818, in response to a petition from members of St. John's church, a final act was passed authorizing the comptroller to pay to the vestry and wardens of St. John's Episcopal church the sum of \$4,200, with interest, which at that time was considered a fair equivalent for the glebe, but long before this the Presbyterians had erected a house of worship for themselves. From this point the history of the two churches separates and follows different and distinct paths.

Mr. Hosack, who came to the church in 1790, was a young man just licensed to preach, and he found a wide field in which to labor, extending as it did many miles in every direction. In 1795 a parsonage was built for him by the congregation, in which he lived until the time of his death. In 1799 the society was strong enough to erect a house of worship, which was noticed by Rev. John Taylor in his journal written in 1802, wherein he says of Johnstown, "It contains a Scotch Presbyterian congregation which has an elegant meeting-house." When the church was completed the membership numbered 180, and the names of the following elders appear upon the record: William Grant, Jeremiah Mason, Daniel McVean, John McArthur, and Daniel Walker; the deacons were John Stewart, Duncan McMartin, James Mitchell and

Alexander Russell. The custom then prevailed and continued many years in this church, of using "tokens," which were carefully distributed to the members previous to the communion Sabbath, and collected by an elder after they were seated at the table of the Lord. The church was very largely composed of Scotch people who brought with them many of the customs of their own church.

During the forty-three years of Pastor Hosack's connection with the church, he baptized 1,125 persons, an average of nearly thirty each year, and the records show that he baptized as many as sixty persons some years. He continued to be sole pastor of the church until his death, which occurred in 1833, but his increasing age made it necessary that he have assistance during the latter years of his life, and in 1826, Rev. Gilbert Morgan, then a young man, was called as a collegiate pastor, and his installation took place in February of that year. He remained with the church until October, 1828. During this period difficulties arose among some of the members of the congregation on account of a change in the manner of conducting the singing, which was considered an innovation. These troubles culminated in 1827, when a number of the members, who had absented themselves some time from the services, seceded from the church and with others formed a society which became connected with the Associate Presbyterian church. Later on this was consolidated with the Associate Reformed church, and now constitutes the United Presbyterian church of Johnstown.

Pastor Hosack was assisted in 1829 by Rev. Mr. Hinman. In January, 1831, Rev. Hugh Mair, who had recently arrived in this country from Scotland, was called to act as a colleague of the pastor. He came and remained as such until 1833, when upon the occasion of the death of the venerable Hosack, he became sole pastor of the church. After this event Mr. Mair remained with the congregation ten years, and then leaving Johnstown for another field, he returned on a visit to his former flock and died in the bosom of a hospitable family. Rev. M. N. McLaren was the next preacher, but he was never installed. He supplied the pulpit for a period of fifteen months. Rev. James Otterson was installed in October, 1845, and remained until the year 1852. His successor was Rev. James P. Fisher, who came in July, 1853, and contin-

ued as pastor of the church until June, 1860 Rev. Daniel Stewart came as stated supply, April 7, 1861, and continued in this relation until April 4, 1869. He was followed in July of the last named year by Rev. Charles H. Baldwin, who remained until April, 1873. Rev. M. E. Dunham was installed in August, 1873, and was followed April 10, 1881, by the present pastor, Rev. D. McLane Reeves.

The congregation continued to worship in the old church edifice until the 19th of November, 1865, on which day the last public service was held in it. As early as 1862 steps had been taken towards the erection of a more commodious house of worship, and the present beautiful brick structure on South Market street is the result of these efforts. The church was finished in 1865 at a cost of \$33,000.

As the records of the church are incomplete it is impossible to give a full list of the past elders. Among them were Peter McIntyre, in 1817; Henry Pawling, 1819; Archibald McLaren, James Fraser, Malcolm Carmichael, and John D. McArthur, in 1830; David Miller, Peter McEwen, Robert Kennedy, and Peter Mix, in 1833; James Younglove and Jacob Burton, in 1844; Vistus Balch, Belden Case, Philip Yauney, and Duncan McGregor, in 1853, and Archibald McFarlan, James D. Parker, David D. Selmser, and Horace E. Smith, in 1867. The present elders are: Charles O. Cross, Lucius L. Streeter, William D. Stewart, James Newton, John P. McEwen, H. D. McConkey, Horace E. Smith, and Sidney Bedford. The deacons are: Sidney Argersinger, James McMartin, Peter McKie Wells, and Henry J. Barrett. The trustees are: Martin Kennedy, Mortimer Wade, John H. Decker, John W. Cline, P. P. Argersinger, M. B. Northrup, Richard Evans, and William Wooster.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church. — Among the early settlers of Johnstown was a goodly number of Lutherans, or Evangelical Christians, who received the Augsburg Confession as the standard of their faith. A few of these may have come hither directly from the land of Luther, but the majority were from Schoharie and the settlements along the Hudson river. Sir William Johnson, with wise liberality, shortly after their settlement, gave his Lutheran neighbors fifty acres of land for church purposes, which was known as the "glebe lot." Upon this lot a church edifice and school-house were built, both of which were

removed after a few years to other localities. An ancient burial-ground which was contiguous to the church alone remains, a reminder to the present generation of the spot where their fathers once worshipped. In 1857 this lot was sold to Mr. John N. Gross, and from his hands passed into those of Henry Gross, who devised it upon his decease to his son John, the present owner. Prior to the revolution religious services were occasionally held by Lutheran clergymen in the private homes of their people, upon which occasions they would, in addition to preaching the word, administer baptism and the holy communion. Although a church organization seems to have been effected at an earlier date, yet the first instrument of incorporation recorded bears the date of February 4, 1801. The title of the church was at this time "The Reformed Protestant German Lutheran Church of the Western Allotment of Kingsboro." Jacob Hillabrandt, Adam Plank and Charles Roth were chosen trustees. The congregation was then without a pastor. Since the above named date this church has been thrice reincorporated. First, December 16, 1810, when its name was changed to the "German Lutheran Church of Johnstown." Michael Moore, Peter Plantz and Christian Wert were at this date elected trustees. The Rev. Peter Wilhelm Domier, a learned divine, was then pastor of this congregation, which he served in connection with others at Minden, Palatine, and Stone Arabia. The Lutherans, having no church edifice of their own, were granted the privilege of using St. John's church four Sundays in a year, of which privilege they availed themselves until they erected their first sanctuary in the village during the year 1815-16. The narrative of the building of this first church and of the business affairs of the congregation has the smack of primitive times. On the 21st of October, 1815, Michael Moore, Michael Swobe, Christian Wert, David Algyre, and Adam Plank, trustees, entered into a contract with Peter Fowler, Charles Laughery, and William McDonald, builders, to erect a church edifice on the corner of Perry and Green streets. The building was to be of wood, fifty feet long by forty wide, and the builders among other things were to copy the Presbyterian church in the item of "Venetian windows," and the Episcopal church as to a steeple. They were to receive \$3,000 in payment for the building, which was to be completed sometime during the year 1816. After its completion

services were held therein once a month. At this time the members of the congregation lived principally in two settlements — the one west of town, called Johnson's Bush, and the other east of town, called Albany Bush. Each settlement had its particular part of the church in which to worship, the people entering through the western or eastern door, according to the bush in which they lived. Equally particular were they in apportioning the expenses of the church, the Albany Bush people, being the more numerous, paid three-fifths, and those of Johnson's Bush two-fifths.

On Christmas Day, 1821, the society was again reincorporated under the title of "The Dutch Lutheran Church of Johnstown." The trustees at this time were Michael Moore, David Algyre, and Christian Wert.

The third reincorporation, at which time its present name was given, viz.: "St. Paul's Church, Johnstown, N. Y.," occurred December 11, 1826. Rev. John Peter Goertner was then pastor, and the following officers were chosen: Frederick Plank, Michael Hollenbeck, and Michael B. Heagle, trustees; Michael Moore, Frederick Plank, David Algyre, and Michael Swobe, elders; Baltus Hollenbeck, Frederick M. Moore, John Argersinger, and Abram Neifer, deacons. At a congregational meeting held May 10, 1827, a committee previously appointed reported a constitution, which was adopted, and by which the church was governed for half a century. At this meeting the pastor, Rev. Goertner, because of failing health, tendered his resignation, to the great regret of a devoted people. He was the first pastor who conducted the worship of the sanctuary in the English language, and although his pastorate was short, yet it was fruitful of great and lasting good.

Rev. Thomas Lape succeeded the lamented Goertner, and after a faithful service of six years resigned and was followed by Rev. David Eyster, who remained in charge twenty-one years. During the early part of his ministry, which began in the year 1834, St. Matthew's Church of West Amsterdam was organized from families belonging to this church. For several years after the organization of this latter church he continued its pastor, giving it an afternoon service.

Upon the retirement of Rev. Mr. Eyster the church was without a pastor for about a year, when the Rev. J. Z. Senderling assumed the duties of that office, entering thereupon May 1, 1856. Shortly after

his settlement the Sunday-school was first organized, with a membership of twenty-one. The present membership of the school is nearly five hundred. John Plantz was its first superintendent, Andrew J. Nellis now serving in that capacity. Pastor Senderling remained in charge eleven years when he resigned, and Rev. Marcus Kling became his successor, whose pastorate was a little less than three years. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. P. Felts, who entered upon the duties of his office June 1, 1870. Two years later a fine brick church, 56 by 96 feet in area, with a spire 146 feet high, containing sittings for nearly 700, and costing \$33,000, was consecrated. It contains an organ that cost in its present improved condition \$4,000, and which for eighteen years was skillfully played by W. H. Raymond. Upon his decease the congregation was fortunate in securing the services of B. M. Grant, an accomplished musician. The present communicant membership of the church is about four hundred. Five worthy men have gone forth from this congregation as preachers of the gospel, viz.: David Swobe, John Selmsner, James Leffler, and Nicholas and Joseph Wirt, of whom all except Nicholas Wirt have gone to their rest and reward.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees, Jacob Molz, Fred P. Coughnet, and J. T. Selmsner; treasurer, F. Hanson; deacons, C. E. Schoenfeldt, F. J. Moore, jr., M. L. Hambridge, and John H. Putnam.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—The exact date of the organization of the first Methodist society in Johnstown will probably never be known. Those who participated in the early religious worship have long since passed away, leaving no names or dates for the guidance of the historian. It is evident that a society existed in 1791, as Freeborn Garrettson preached here in June of that year, and in writing from Albany soon after, he mentioned his "little flock in Johnstown." During this visit he secured a lot and engaged men to build a house of worship, which was completed early in the following autumn. It is stated that this building stood on the north side of Main street, a few doors east of the site of Judge Cady's residence, or what is now the People's Bank, and was subsequently sold and the society disbanded. It is learned from Spicer's autobiography that Johnstown belonged to a regular circuit of the New York Conference in 1814, the territory embracing some

fourteen towns lying between the Mohawk and Sacandaga rivers. In 1827 Johnstown formed a part of Montgomery circuit, which had for its preachers, John D. Moriarty, J. W. Denison, and John Alley. In 1828 Pastor Moriarty was stationed at Johnstown and the following year, with Merritt Bates, junior preacher, was appointed to the "Johnstown Circuit." The present Methodist Episcopal society of Johnstown was organized August 31, 1829, at a meeting held in the court-house, and the following trustees elected: Abraham Lake, Benj. Burritt, Caleb Winslow, John Bell, Stephen Kilburn. At this meeting Nicholas Garlock and Russell Prentice presided and Pastor Bates was chosen secretary. The Sunday school of the church was formed July 13 of the same year, with Pastor John D. Moriarty as president, Nicholas Garlock, treasurer, and John Bell, Philip Plantz, George Horning, Russell Prentice, Henry Brown, Stephen Kilburn and Zebulon Phillips, managers. A church edifice was erected the same year, and stood on the site of the present parsonage for nearly fifty-nine years. The dedicatory services performed at the completion of this building were conducted by Rev. John B. Stratton, presiding elder. The edifice underwent repairs in 1838, 1852, 1871 and 1872. Substantial increase of the membership was made during the pastorate of L. S. Walker, 1874-77, and at the end of his term 270 names were on the church roll. It soon became apparent that better and larger accommodations were needed, and during the pastorate of William H. Washburne, in 1881, the lot upon which the present church edifice stands was purchased at a cost of \$4,000. Efforts were made upon two occasions to secure by subscription a sufficient sum to build a new house of worship, but the petitioners were not rewarded with success until eight months after the third subscription list (started July 5, 1886) had been in circulation. At the end of that time \$12,000 had been pledged. The plans for the new building were made by architect Charles C. Nichols, of Albany, and the contract for construction was let to Jonah Hess, of Johnstown. The corner-stone was laid July 16, 1887, with appropriate services by the presiding elder, Rev. Samuel Meredith, addresses being made by Rev. J. H. Coleman, of Gloversville, and Rev. W. H. Hughs, of Schenectady. The dedication of the new church took place on Wednesday, June 20, 1888, Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of the New England Conference, preaching in the morning, and Bishop William

Taylor, of Africa, in the evening. The total cost of the structure, with the lot upon which it stands, and the organ, furniture and other expenditures incident to its construction, was \$38,619.51. The Troy Annual Conference held its fifty-ninth session in this church, commencing April 22, 1891. The present membership is 576.

The following list comprises the pastors of the church from the beginning of its present organization :

Old Johnstown Circuit.—John D. Moriarty and Merritt Bates, 1829-30; J. B. Houghtaling and Merritt Bates, 1830-1; J. B. Houghtaling and Samuel Covell, 1831-2; Samuel Covell and William D. Stead, 1832-3; James Quinlan and John Haslem, 1833-4; Elias Crawford and Albert Champlin, 1834-5; Elias Crawford and Henry L. Starks, 1835-6; Dillon Stevens and Peter H. Smith, 1836-7; Dillon Stevens and Leonard H. Radley, 1837-8; James H. Taylor and Leonard L. Bradley, 1838-9.

Johnstown and Gloversville Circuit.—James H. Taylor, Thomas B. Pierson and Wm. Griffin, 1839-40; Wm. Griffin, Thos. B. Pierson and R. T. Wade, 1840-1; Stephen Parks, Albert R. Speer and Myron White, 1841-2.

Johnstown and N. Amsterdam.—Albert R. Speer, 1842-3; Peter M. Hitchcock, 1843-4.

Johnstown Station.—P. M. Hitchcock, 1844-5; Benj. Pomeroy, 1845-7; Hiram Chase, 1847-8; James Quinlan, 1848-9; William F. Hurd, 1849-51; William R. Brown, 1851-2; Robert R. Thompson, 1852-4; H. C. H. Dudley (part year), 1854; Tobias Spicer and Wm. Tisdale (each part year), 1855; Merritt B. Mead, 1856-8; Henry T. Johns, 1858-9; Robert Patterson, 1859-60; William H. Meeker, 1860-2; Lorenzo Marshall, 1862-4; N. G. Spaulding and J. G. Perkins (each part of year), 1864-5; Isaac C. Fenton, 1865-7; Henry L. Starks, 1867-70; Aaron D. Heaxt, 1870-2; William Clark, 1872-4; Leonard S. Walker, 1874-7; Thomas C. Potter, 1877-80; W. H. Washburne, 1880-3; Lorenzo Marshall, 1883-6; James H. Brown, 1886-91; W. H. Washburne, 1891.

The present officers of the church are: Rev. H. Graham, presiding elder; W. H. Washburne, pastor; Fred G. Baker, C. S. Wemple, F. Meyer, D. H. Van Heusen, and M. Argersinger, trustees; Fred. G.

Baker, recording steward; W. Dawes, P. Farmer, S. Beekman, C. Hodgson, J. K. Young, J. C. Richards, W. S. Argersinger, W. E. Werner, G. R. Smith, John Jackson, H. M. Sutliff, and S. L. Peters, stewards; Robert R. Sands, Sunday-school superintendent.

The Baptist Church of Johnstown.—Little is known of the early Baptists in Johnstown. There were a few of that denomination living in or near the village as early as 1795, and some of them held prayer meetings at the house of a Mr. Hardy, an Englishman, who lived on Williams street, and also at the house of a member of the Methodist church named Brewster, opposite the Dutch Reformed meeting-house. Beginning about 1803, Elders Finch, Throop and Lathrop preached at Johnstown in the Methodist church, but later on most of the Baptists in the vicinity moved north to Kingsboro, and it is said that in 1819 Mrs. Lydia Wells was the only Baptist in the village. From that time forward, however, their number began to increase, occasional services were held and several attempts made to establish a church. Among those who preached at these early meetings were Elders Isaac Westcott, J. I. Whitman and David Corwin, but it appears that their efforts to organize a society were unsuccessful.

In September, 1842, Rev. Lewis Raymond, of Cooperstown, began a series of meetings in Johnstown, the result of which was the organization of a church society on the 3d of November, following. On that day a council consisting of delegates from the Baptist churches in Amsterdam, Gloversville, Pleasant Valley and Broadalbin, met in the court-house in Johnstown and formally organized a Baptist church. The chairman of this meeting was Elder David Corwin and the clerk Elder L. O. Lovell. The church was organized with about sixty members, eleven others being baptized and received two days later. J. H. Murray and Abel S. Leaton were chosen church clerk and treasurer respectively, and on the second succeeding Sabbath a Sunday-school was organized. During the last two months of the year 1842 the congregation was under the spiritual charge of Rev. Mr. Joslyn. The church was regularly received into the Saratoga Baptist Association at its annual meeting held in Gloversville, January 4th, 1843. On January 25th, of the same year, Rev. John Duncan began his pastorate with the church, and on the 21st of the following February the first

deacons were elected—Williams, Potter, Hedden, and Leaton. Elder Duncan terminated his services with the society in June, 1843, and although meetings were held, and different pastors occupied the pulpit for a few weeks at a time, an unfortunate dissension took place in the society, which resulted in its disbanding in February, 1854, and the church building, purchased in 1851, was placed in the hands of the Saratoga Association. Ten years elapsed before another successful attempt was made to bring the Baptists of Johnstown together in harmonious organization. This was finally accomplished by Rev. Mr. Fisher, who went to Johnstown in October, 1864, and held meetings which drew together moderately large congregations. The church was reorganized in June, 1865, Mr. Fisher continuing as its pastor, and as a result of his zealous labors the society received an impetus that was substantially felt for many years. When Mr. Fisher closed his pastorate in March, 1869, the church had a membership of 109. His successor was Rev. W. H. Hawley, who began his services in June, 1869, and remained with the congregation until June 13, 1873, during which time eighty persons were baptized and the society greatly strengthened. Rev. A. J. Allen came to the pastorate January 2d, 1874, and continued his labors until the spring of 1876. On the 15th of the following October, Rev. Roland D. Grant became pastor and remained until November, 1878. Some slight dissensions arose during his pastorate, but otherwise it was very successful. He was followed by Rev. T. Simpkins, who began his labors with the church April 1, 1889, and during a period of nearly eight years served the congregation acceptably. During this time a substantial organization was effected and many improvements introduced into the manner of conducting the various affairs of the church. A new brick edifice was built on Main street and the membership was considerably increased. Mr. Simpkins resigned his pastorate January 1, 1886.

The present minister, Rev. Cyrus H. Merrill, began his work April 1, 1886, and is consequently in the seventh year of his pastorate. During this time 225 persons have united with the church and 151 have been baptized. The total membership is now 330 and the Sunday-school has 350 scholars.

An evidence of the present prosperous condition of the society is the fact that they have in process of erection a handsome brick church at

the corner of Green and Williams street, which, when finished, will accommodate about 900 persons.

The present officers are: Deacons, Abel R. Vibbard, Charles M. Putman and Herbert Allen; trustees, E. Bradt, John W. Hagadorn, L. B. Hawley, Frank Torrey, Byron Chase and C. M. Putman; superintendent of Sunday-school, W. H. Alexander; assistant, Fenton I. Grilly; secretary, William R. Snyder; librarian and treasurer, A. R. Kinne.

The United Presbyterian Church of Johnstown.—The original members of this society were from Scotland, or of Scotch descent. The church was organized in March, 1828, in connection with the denomination known at that time as the Associate Church of North America. In 1858 this body united with the Associate Reformed Church, and thus established the present United Presbyterian Church.

The original members were Daniel Walker, John McNab, John D. Walker, Gilbert Walker, John Walker, Duncan Campbell, Peter McKie, Peter Stewart, David Walker, Robert Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth Walker, Margaret McNab, Catherine Walker, Jane Walker, Margaret Walker, Catherine Campbell, Girsell McKie, Jane Stewart, Isabel Walker, and Catherine McNab.

The first elders were, John McNab and John D. Walker. The successive pastors have been: Rev. J. G. Smart, 1830-1837; Rev. A. Gordon, 1844-1845; Rev. A. Thomas, 1858-1863; Rev. J. A. Williamson, 1864 to the present time.

The first church edifice was a frame building built in 1830, on South Market street. It was afterwards sold and remodeled into a glove factory. The present handsome brick structure on North Market street was erected in 1869, and is one of Johnstown's most imposing church edifices.

The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. J. A. Williamson; elders, John McNab, D. B. Calderwood, and Alexander Walker; trustees, John McNab, Alexander Walker, Leonard Argersinger, W. F. Young, and L. A. Van Antwerp; superintendent of Sunday-school, J. M. Dougall.

St. Patrick's Parish, Johnstown.—In the year 1773, a number of Roman Catholic Scotch Highlanders, 200 of whom were of an age to bear arms, settled at Johnstown at the request of Sir William Johnson. They were spiritually attended by the Rev. John McKenna, an Irish

priest educated at Lorain University. He was the first resident Roman Catholic priest in this state after the Jesuit missionaries among the Mohawks nearly a century before.

Comparatively strangers in the country, and only speaking the Gaelic language, these Highlanders knew little of the points on which the colonists based their complaints against the English government. At the beginning of the revolution they found themselves denounced as papists and tories. Though ready to draw their claymores once more against their traditional enemy and avenge the defeat of Culloden, they were disarmed by General Schuyler and began to abandon their new homes. Before the spring of 1776 the priest, more obnoxious than his flock, withdrew with a company of 300 to Glengarry, Ontario, Canada.

In 1790 the Rev. Charles Whelan came to Johnstown. He had been chaplain in the French navy on De Grasse's fleet until the end of the revolution, and subsequently established the first Roman Catholic church in New York city. During the first half of the present century the few Roman Catholics in and about Johnstown were visited at intervals by priests from Utica, Albany, and New York and more rarely by the bishop of New York.

In 1850 Johnstown became an established mission and was attended successively by Rev. James O'Sullivan, Jonathan Furlong, J. P. Fitzpatrick, Eugene Carroll, M. E. Clarke and Philip Keveny. 1869 the mission was made a separate parish and Rev. B. McManus appointed pastor. In the same year the present church edifice, located on the glebe, was built. Rev. J. F. Lowery was appointed pastor in 1876; Rev. P. B. McNulty in 1878, and the present pastor, Rev. P. H. McDermott, in 1884.

There are at present in the parish more than 200 families. The lay trustees of the church are John Doran, treasurer, and John Manion, secretary.

The original parish has been divided, and there are now in Fulton county five Roman Catholic churches, located at Johnstown, Gloversville, Broadalbin, Middlesprite and Bleecker, respectively.

The Old Burying-Ground. — One of the most interesting, and yet most solemn, places of historical interest in and about Johnstown is the ancient burial-ground at the corner of Green and Market streets. In

this enclosure stood the first church ever erected within the present bounds of Fulton county, and in the church-yard which surrounded it were buried the dead for more than a century. Before the village had extended toward the westward to its present limits this burying-ground commanded a magnificent view stretching for a mile or more in the direction of Johnson Hall, and the old church that stood near its western end must have been conspicuous from a great distance. When this church was demolished it is probable that the stone was used to construct a fence around the cemetery. No burials have been made there in many years, and the towering elms which skirt the sacred enclosure bear silent witness to the antiquity of the spot. Inscribed upon the time and weather-worn monuments can be seen the names of many who have figured in the past history of Johnstown and its vicinity, and whose posterity still hold dear to memory.

The Johnstown Cemetery Association.—The rapidity with which the old burying-ground was being filled made it necessary in 1849 for the people of the village to take steps toward providing a new and larger cemetery. For this purpose a meeting was held October 4, 1849, at which were present among others John Frothingham, William H. Johnson, Daniel Stewart, George Henry, Elijah W. Prindle, Peter McKie, John H. Gross, William Dorn, William Rood, John McLaren, jr., Edward Wells, and John Wells. As a result of this meeting the Johnstown Cemetery Association was organized, with the following trustees and officers: President, Elijah W. Prindle; vice-president, Peter McKie; secretary, John McLaren, jr.; treasurer, John Wells; trustees, the men above mentioned with the addition of John H. Gross, Marcellus Gilbert, and John Frothingham. On November 26, 1849, the association purchased fifteen acres of land from Duncan McLaren and Elias Prindle, for which \$1,220 was paid, and in 1852 more land was added, being purchased from Eleazer Wells for \$200. On June 30, 1860, between six and ten acres were purchased from E. W. Prindle at the rate of \$150 per acre, and on July 1, 1875, another addition was purchased from him, the price paid being \$3,500. A more picturesque location for a cemetery can scarcely be imagined. Gracefully winding around its western and northern boundaries is the Cayadutta creek, crossed at the main entrance on Perry street by a handsome bridge. The ground

from the creek rises gradually toward the east, and its natural features have been tastefully improved by the landscape gardener's art.

The first burial in the cemetery was that of Peter McKie, its first vice-president, and was made November 28, 1849. The several presidents of the association and the dates of their election to that office have been as follows: Elijah W. Prindle, October 4, 1849; Marcellus Gilbert, December 1, 1855; Daniel Edwards, October 7, 1857; E. W. Prindle, October 1, 1861; Burnett H. Dewey, September 16, 1875; James Younglove, February 2, 1886. The present officers are: President, James Younglove; vice-president, Martin Kennedy; treasurer, William S. McKie; secretary, Charles O. Gross; trustees, James Younglove, Martin Kennedy, William S. McKie, Charles O. Gross, William S. Northrup, John W. Cline, and James P. Argersinger.

Johnstown Historical Society.—Probably no village in New York state affords a more promising field for historical research than Johnstown. The ground upon which the village is built and the surrounding territory for a score of miles or more is rich in historic lore and was the scene of memorable events long before other more populous communities of the present day had an existence. The organization of a historical society in Johnstown is therefore to be commended, and the names of those connected with the effort are a guaranty that nothing will be left undone that can bring to light those early and important events, many of which have fallen into comparative obscurity through the lapse of time and the frailty of human memory. The Historical Society was organized May 30, 1892, a day on which the whole country is called once a year to honor the memory of the heroes who fought and died for the cause of union and liberty. The officers of the society are as follows: President, Horace E. Smith; vice-presidents, James I. Younglove, Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, and S. Elmore Burton; treasurer, Donald Fraser; corresponding secretary, Fred L. Carroll; recording secretary, Philip Keck; librarian, Rev. John N. Marvin; trustees, A. S. Van Voast, Rev. Peter Felts, Andrew J. Nellis, John G. Ferres, Fenton I. Gidley, John T. Selmser, and William A. Livingston. Temporary rooms have been engaged and fitted up on the third floor of the Ricketts building.

The Johnstown Water Works.—The introduction of a system of pure and wholesome water into Johnstown. was brought about, as has been

the case in many other instances, by the occurrence of a number of disastrous fires, against which the village had no adequate means of protection. The destruction wrought by these conflagrations induced the board of trustees, early in the summer of 1877, to make some provision against a recurrence of the evil. To this end public meetings were held, at which the citizens freely expressed their views on the subject of water supply, and it soon became apparent that a large majority of those who favored an expenditure to obtain water for fire purposes, also favored the introduction of pure water for sanitary and domestic uses.

Pursuant to that conclusion a board of water commissioners was organized on July 6, 1877, under the provisions of the law of 1875, commonly known as "The Water Act." This board was composed of the following men: James L. Northrup, Levi Stephenson, James F. Mason, Jonah Hess, and Jacob P. Miller. Mr. Northrup was made president of the board; Mr. Mason, secretary; Mr. Miller, treasurer; and James H. Pike appointed superintendent. Preliminary surveys and estimate of the cost of the water works were made, upon the plan of a gravity system, having Cold brook, a stream about four miles distant from the village, and having an elevation above it of four hundred feet, for its source of supply. It was estimated that an expenditure of \$61,000 would be necessary, which amount was \$400 in excess of that authorized by the water act to be raised for the purpose. The board, however, believing that the work could be let within the amount available, decided to ask for the authority to bond the village according to the provisions of the act. That authority was finally conferred by a vote of the citizens and tax payers of the village, taken at a meeting held for the purpose on the 18th day of October, 1877.

The contract for building the work was awarded to Messrs. Donaldson & Geer, for \$50,518, being the price settled upon after making changes in the specifications. Bonds were issued upon the credit of the village, to the amount of \$60,500, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of July, running twenty, twenty-five and thirty years—interest and principal payable at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the city of New York. These bonds were placed in the city of Boston, at a premium of one-half per cent. or

an aggregate premium of \$302.50. The bonds were held by the commissioners and delivered in installments, as the proceeds were needed, giving them the additional amount in accrued interest of \$496.61, or an aggregate from \$60,500 in bonds of \$61,299.11.

The work was begun in March, 1878, and was completed and conditionally accepted on the 5th of October, of the same year. The principal source of supply was taken from Cold brook, which flows from nearly the center of a series of timbered sand hills, which serve as a storage reservoir for the annual rain falls, and through which the water is filtered to the stream, trickling in at its sides with remarkable uniformity throughout the year, and in limpid, crystal purity. The water during the heat of midsummer maintains a temperature of fifty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and never falls below forty degrees in the coldest winter weather.

A timber dam was thrown across Cold brook about 1500 feet below the point where the stream first appears in the ravine. An eight inch iron conduit was constructed from this dam 3,600 feet to the brow of the Cliff's hill, where it was reduced to a six inch pipe running 700 feet down the hill to a distributing reservoir, under a head of 151 feet. The latter reservoir was constructed by throwing a dam or embankment across the base of an oval or egg-shaped ravine, giving a storage capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. At the upper end of this distributing reservoir the Warren brook supply of upwards of 350,000 gallons daily, was connected by a twelve inch cast iron conduit, running from the Warren brook, 515 feet on a level to the reservoir.

A gate-house of corrugated iron was built directly above an inlet chamber of masonry, resting upon a timber foundation, and was supplied with screen, valves, and stand pipe. Through this inlet the water from the distributing reservoir passes into the main conduit of ten inch cast iron piping which runs from the tower 19,377.5 feet to and through the village. When constructed the water was distributed in the village through 6,809.8 feet of eight inch pipe; 12,816.2 feet of six inch pipe, and 4,554.7 feet of four inch pipe. Since that time the street mains have been extended many thousand feet, a description of which will be given later on.

The elevation of Cold brook at the dam, is 433 feet above the

lowest point of distribution in the village. The flow line of the distributing reservoir is 151 feet below Cold brook at the dam.

The first application for water was dated October 7, 1878. Up to and including December 31, the mains had been tapped and water introduced upon seventy-eight applications. No charge was made for the use of water until January 1, 1879, when, with the view of making the annual collections from water rents close concurrently with the fiscal year, the first water rent was made to cover the period of four months, ending with the 30th of April, 1879. From this collection, being for one-third of a year, the amount received was \$229.12; making the annual average receipt from the first seventy-eight applications, a fraction over \$11.50 each. The actual cost of the works up to April 30, 1879, was \$59,806.11, and the total disbursements up to that date, outside of the cost of the work was \$7,620.88 making the aggregate disbursement from the treasury, \$68,426.99. Owing to the fact that the village did not purchase the land surrounding the Cold brook, at the time of constructing the reservoir, they placed themselves liable to action for damages from the parties owning the lands adjoining the stream. Such an action was brought against the village during the year 1881, by James H. Coughnet, who petitioned for an injunction restraining the village from the diversion or further use of the water of Cold brook. After full investigation and consideration by the water commissioners it was decided to make an effort to adjust the damages due the several persons interested, but in consequence of the exorbitant demands of these parties, no satisfactory agreement could be reached. The water commissioners thereupon petitioned the court for a commission to appraise the damage the village should pay for such diversion and use of the water of Cold brook and also for the value of the land adjoining. This was believed to be the wisest action that could be taken to protect the interests of the village. The court appointed a commission, which organized in December, 1880, and after making an examination of the premises and hearing the evidence from the parties interested, made, in April, 1881, the award of damages, which was duly approved by the court. The total amount of this damage to land and water was placed at \$5,084 69, which was paid with interest by the village in 1882.

Extensions of street mains have been made from year to year, as follows, the dates given indicating the end of each fiscal year: 1883, seven hundred and thirty feet; 1884, on Cady street, from Glebe to Fon Claire; on Glebe street, from Montgomery to Prospect; on Hoosic street, from Montgomery to Fon Claire and on Market, from Washington to Fulton; 1885, six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine feet; 1886, three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven feet; 1887, two thousand five hundred and thirty feet; 1888, three thousand five hundred and twenty feet; 1889, three thousand four hundred and fifty feet; 1890, seven thousand five hundred and twenty-one feet; 1891, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven feet; 1892, one thousand six hundred and fifty feet.

In August, 1883, the village employed S. E. Babcock, a hydraulic engineer, to make surveys and examinations of the old conduit and dam at Cold brook, which resulted in the discovery that a large quantity of of water was leaking around and under the dam and running down the old channel of the stream, instead of flowing through the cast iron conduit line to the distributing reservoir. To remedy this defect Mr. Babcock proposed the building of a new stone dam a short below the timber one, and replacing the iron conduit with twelve inch vitrified salt glazed pipe capable of discharging over 1,000,000 gallons per diem, and laid to grades all below a hydraulic grade line. He also submitted an engineer's estimate of the cost of the work, the amount being \$7,067. This was accepted by the water commissioners, September 7, 1883, and Mr. Babcock at once organized a force and began the work within five days after entering into the contract, completing the entire undertaking on the first day of November, 1883. The new conduit, by actual measurement, was found to discharge 550,000 gallons per diem, at a very dry time, soon after its completion, and when the waters of Cold brook were not above their low water stage. Thus the village of Johnstown, at an expenditure of a little more than seven thousand dollars, doubled its water supply and saved from going to waste nearly 225,000 gallons of pure water per day.

The successive presidents of the board of water commissioners since its organization have been as follows: James L. Northrup, 1877-78; John G. Ferres, 1879-80; George A. Streeter, 1881-82; Jonah Hess,

1883-85; Daniel W. Campbell, 1886-88; John M. Dougall, 1889; Oliver Getman, 1890-92.

James H. Pike was the first superintendent of the works and held the position two years, being succeeded by G. D. Henry, who also remained in the position two years. The present superintendent, J. J. Buchanan, assumed the duties of that office in 1884.

The present board of water commissioners consists of Oliver Getman, Archibald McMartin, C. M. Rowell and Marvin Bronk. Mr. Bronk is secretary and Mr. Rowell treasurer.

The Johnstown, Gloversville and Kingsboro Horse Railroad Company was organized in the fall of 1873, and numbered among its early directors the following named persons: Daniel B. Judson, H. L. Burr, Jonathan Wooster, Ira Lee, C. G. Alvord, Richard Fancher, C. E. Argersinger, J. McLaren, Isaac V. Place, F. M. Young, John V. King, N. H. Decker, William Argersinger, James Younglove, D. C. Livingston, J. J. Hanson, A. D. Simmons, and others. A number of these handed in their resignation shortly after the company was organized, among them H. L. Burr, who had served as vice-president, and who was succeeded in that office by Jonathan Wooster. Daniel B. Judson was elected president, and J. McLaren, secretary and treasurer. A line of horse railroad had been constructed from Gloversville to Kingsboro, and proved an unsuccessful enterprise, and subsequently an attempt was made by the Johnstown, Gloversville, and Kingsboro Company to purchase the track and equipment of the former road, but without success. The tracks between Fulton street and Kingsboro, were afterwards abandoned or removed, as the road did but little business. That portion of the road extending north on Main street from Pine to Fulton, however, was leased by the J., G. and K. company, whose road from Johnstown to Gloversville was completed in the latter part of 1874. On April 1, 1875, the road was leased to N. H. Decker, of Johnstown, for a term of five years. This lease was canceled March 13, 1878, and the road was again delivered into the hands of the company. July 1, 1878, the lease was renewed for five years, with the privilege of five years more. This contract continued until November 5, 1885, when the road was again restored to the company, by Mrs. M. E. Decker, into whose possession it had come upon the death of her husband, N. H. Decker. On Decem-

ber 15, 1885, it was leased to Stoller & Van Sickler, who operated it five years. On December 15, 1890, a sale of considerable of the stock was made to stockholders of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, which gave them a controlling interest, and since that time the road has been operated under their direction. The following comprises a list of the officers: President, W. S. Northrup; vice-president, Lewis Veghte; treasurer, H. W. Potter; superintendent and secretary, Lawton Caten; directors, David A. Wells, Lewis Veghte, W. S. Northrup, Jonathan Ricketts, Martin Kennedy, Henry W. Potter, James Younglove, John McNab, Charles W. Judson, Lawton Caten, W. J. Heacock, Frank Burton, William Littauer. The tracks are now being taken up and replaced with new ones with the view of making electricity the motive power.

The Johnstown Electric Light and Power Company was organized March 14, 1887, and incorporated the following day with a capital of \$20,000. The first officers were: President, Jacob P. Miller; secretary, John G. Ferres; treasurer, James H. Cross. A contract was obtained for lighting the streets of Gloversville, and the work of stringing wires was immediately begun. The dynamos were placed for a few months in the mill of John Q. Adams, where the power of his engine was utilized.

On October 18, 1887, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and the company at once began the construction of a permanent plant. It is located at Cayadutta Falls, about two miles southwest of the village, where a fall of seventy-five feet is obtained, furnishing motive power to four pair of brass turbine wheels, twelve inches in diameter, with horizontal shafts. These wheels have a combined capacity equal to 520 horse power. They are the invention of Mr. Lesner, of Sammons ville, and were manufactured by William B. Wemple's Sons, of Fultonville, N. Y. Their motion is governed and kept at any desired speed by an electric water wheel governor, invented by F. E. Pritchard, and made at Cedar Falls, Iowa. In addition to these, the company has a 200 horse power Corliss engine and two boilers of 100 horse power each, which are held in reserve.

In the plant are located seven Thompson & Houston constant current dynamos, with a capacity of 305 arc lamps; two Westinghouse alter-

nating current dynamos with a capacity of 1,000 sixteen candle power lamps, and the company has in use at present 222 miles of wire. The volume of business done at Johnstown and Gloversville is nearly the same. The present officers are: President, Andrew J. Nellis; treasurer, Richard Evans; secretary and superintendent, James H. Cross; directors, James P. Argersinger, Jacob P. Miller, Robert J. Evans, John G. Ferres, Richard Evans, Jason A. Miller, James I. Younglove, Andrew J. Nellis, and James H. Cross. The company's offices are located at No. 3 Church street, Johnstown.

The People's Bank of Johnstown is virtually the continuation, through a succession of well remembered financial firms, of the old Montgomery County Bank. There are but few men living in Fulton county to-day who can distinctly remember the inception of Johnstown's first bank, which was established in 1831, Daniel Potter, of Kingsboro, who had become rich by merchandise, being its first president. Nathan P. Wells another successful business man, was made cashier, and his son, Edward, teller. This bank gave Johnstown high financial distinction and was the monetary nucleus for a large share of the surrounding country. On the death of N. P. Wells, Edward became cashier, and eventually his son, Nathan P., conducted the banking business in the same building. It will be of interest to note that Edward Wells, the present cashier of the People's Bank, is a great-grandson of the first cashier of the old bank — a remarkable succession in financial service. The Montgomery County Bank was succeeded by N. P. Wells & Company, and they in turn by Hayes & Wells: The latter firm was subsequently followed by David Hayes alone, and he by the First National Bank, which was incorporated April 15, 1879, with a capital of \$100,000 and the following officers: President, John Stewart; vice-president, John S. Ireland; cashier, Howland Fish; teller, Edward Wells, This bank continued to do business until January 16, 1889. On the following day the People's Bank opened its doors, having been organized in December preceding. The bank was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000 and the following officers: President, Jacob P. Miller; vice-president, John S. Ireland; cashier, Edward Wells; assistant cashier, Elisha B. Knox; directors, J. P. Argersinger, John S. Ireland, Arch. McMartin, James I. Younglove, Robert J. Evans, Chas. O.

Cross, Jacob P. Miller, J. C. Northrup, Oliver Getman, Martin Kennedy, Jonathan Ricketts, John F. Cahill, John H. Decker, Lewis Veghte, Levi Yauney.

The bank occupies an imposing brick structure at the corner of Main and Market streets and has been exceptionally a successful institution. The present officers are as follows: President, Jacob P. Miller; vice-president, James P. Argersinger; cashier, Edward Wells; teller, William H. Young; directors, James P. Argersinger, David A. Wells, Archibald McMartin, James I. Younglove, Robert J. Evans, Charles O. Cross, Jacob P. Miller, M. B. Northrup, Oliver Getman, Martin Kennedy, Jonathan Ricketts, John F. Cahill, John H. Decker, Lewis Veghte, and William E. Wooster.

The condition of the bank in December, 1891, is shown by the following quarterly report:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors.....	\$508,582 69	
Due from Directors	46,255 08	\$554,837 77
Overdrafts as per schedule		4 36
Due from Trust Companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule..	158,640 01	
Banking House and Lot, as per schedule.....	31,904 09	
Stocks and Bonds, as per schedule.....	5,650 00	
Specie.....	4,034 20	
U. S. Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks...	21,602 00	
Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks for the next day's exchanges.....	1,331 83	
Loss and expenses, viz:		
Current Expenses.....	\$60 01	
Interest Account.....	398 78	458 79
Furniture and Fixtures.....		3,306 74
		<hr/>
		\$781,769 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in, in cash.....	\$125,000 00	
Surplus fund.....	25,000 00	
Undivided Profits, viz:		
Discount.....	\$5,048 43	
Exchange.....	161 19	
Interest.....	537 86	
Other Profits.....	6,150 14	11,907 62
Due Depositors as follows, viz:		
Deposits subject to Ch'k.....	\$352,391 62	
Demand Certificates of Deposit.....	266,617 45	619,009 07
Due Trust Companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule.....		818 10
Unpaid Dividends.....		38 00
		<hr/>
		\$781,769 79

The Johnstown Bank.—This institution succeeded to the banking firm of McIntyre & McLaren, which was composed of Donald McIntyre and John McLaren, who began business in the fall of 1871, and continued the same until 1879. On April 30 of the last named year the Johnstown bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000 and the following officers: President, Donald McIntyre; vice-president, John W. Cline; cashier, John McLaren; assistant cashier and teller, A. B. Pomeroy; directors, Donald McIntyre, John McLaren, George A. Streeter, Webster Wagner, John W. Cline, C. E. Argersinger, Burnet H. Dewey, William S. Northrup, John C. Hutchinson, Eli Pierson, Eli J. Dorn. The capital was increased from the surplus, March 3, 1888, to \$100,000 and has since remained unchanged.

Donald McIntyre retained the position of president of this bank until August 2, 1881, at which time he tendered his resignation and removed to Michigan. John W. Cline was immediately elected in his place and has since held the presidency. The bank does a general American and foreign exchange business and makes a specialty of collections for banks and individuals, also issuing interest bearing certificates. Special deposit books are issued on sums of one dollar and upwards, on which a liberal rate of interest is allowed. The institution has a clear record and its standing has never suffered during financial panics.

The present officers are: President, John W. Cline; vice-president, W. S. Northrup; cashier, William McKie; directors, John W. Cline, W. S. Northrup, John G. Ferres, W. L. Johnson, William B. Van Vliet, Borden D. Smith, George A. Streeter, Eli J. Dorn, Zalmon Gilbert, D. H. Van Heusen, M. F. Pierson, Isaac Morris, and M. L. Hambridge.

The following statement, issued March 18, 1892, will show the condition of the bank at that time:

RESOURCES.

Loans.....	\$569,551 56
Stocks and Bonds....	1,500 00
Cash.....	17,907 14
Due from Banks.....	24,345 02
Real Estate and Fixtures.....	11,700 00
Exchanges.....	58 47

\$625,062 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$100,000 00
Profits.....	67,458 45
Deposits.....	457,378 74
Dividends Unpaid.....	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$625,062 19

The Fulton County Savings Bank, of Johnstown, was organized in February, 1892, with the following officers, all of which still continue in their respective positions: President, David A. Wells; first vice-president, John H. Decker; second vice-president, David H. Van Heusen; secretary and treasurer, Edward Wells; trustees, Martin Kennedy, James McMartin, James I. Younglove, Philetus P. Argersinger, Cornelius M. Rowell, William S. Snyder, Matthias Grewen, George H. Keck, Thomas E. Ricketts, Henry W. Thorne, John H. Decker, David A. Wells, Patrick H. McDermott, David H. Van Heusen, Oliver Getman, William T. Briggs, and Edward Wells.

The office and repository are located in the People's Bank building.

The Fulton County Democrat is the outcome of three previous publications, the first of which was the *Northern Banner*, a paper which made its first appearance at Union Mills, a village in the town of Broadalbin. It was published by John Clark, but was removed to Johnstown after a few months, and the name was altered to the *Northern Banner and Montgomery Democrat*. In 1837 this name was changed to *The Montgomery Republican*, and soon after the entire plant was sold to William S. Hawley, who, in 1842, named the paper *The Fulton County Democrat*, a title that has been retained to the present day. For a time it was in the possession of A. T. Norton; but in 1842, it passed into the hands of Walter N. Clark, who conducted it until his death in October, 1877, when his son, Walter N., became proprietor. In 1878 the paper was sold by Mr. Clark to Walter B. Mathewson, who conducted it until December 23, 1883, when it passed into the hands of George F. Beakley, who still remains its editor and publisher. *The Democrat* has now reached its fiftieth year, having been established in 1842, and in rounding out the half century its publishers are awakening new interest among those who look for reminiscences of early days in Fulton county. On March 1, 1890, Mr. Beakley began the publication of *The Daily Democrat*, which with the weekly has grown to be a strong factor in the politics of the state.



And a Wells

On June 13, 1892, Fay Shaul, the proprietor of the *Evening News* entered into a copartnership with the proprietor of *The Democrat* and both establishments have been consolidated. Mr. Beakley is a native of Schoharie county, and a graduate of Union College. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, but has preferred the duties of an editor to those of a lawyer.

The Johnstown Daily Republican is a representative four page, eight column paper, published and edited by Albert E. Blunck. It is the official paper of Fulton county and of the village of Johnstown. The daily edition was begun July 1, 1890, by the present proprietor and publisher, who has been connected with the paper as owner, first in part and then entirely, since 1881. *The Fulton County Republican*, a weekly newspaper, is issued from the same office. It was considered a hazardous undertaking to establish a daily paper in Johnstown, especially at the low price of one cent, and Mr. Blunck was counseled by many experienced newspaper men not to attempt such an enterprise, but having strong faith in his own convictions the trial was made and the result has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The daily at the present time indeed has a circulation which renders its success absolutely certain.

The Fulton County Republican was originally published at Johnstown in 1838 by Darius Wells. In 1840 Alexander U. Wells became proprietor, and in 1842 he sold it to George Henry, who was a Henry Clay Whig, and who conducted it as an organ of that party, afterwards joining the Republican ranks. His son, George D. Henry, who took charge of it in 1851, continued the publication until about 1864 when it was discontinued. The paper was revived in 1870 by George M. Thompson, who continued it, in connection with *The Gloversville Intelligencer*, a paper purchased by him in 1868. He subsequently sold the plant to Capron & Ward. In April, 1881, Mr. Blunck, the present proprietor, purchased a half interest in the two papers and they were published by the firm of Ward & Blunck until about August, 1881, when William E. Leaning, of Cooperstown, purchased the interest of H. L. Ward. The firm of Blunck & Leaning continued the two publications until October, 1887, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Blunck continuing *The Republican* and Mr. Leaning *The Intelligencer*. Both the daily and

weekly editions are Republican in politics, and vigorously advocate the principles of that party, wielding an acknowledged influence in Fulton and adjoining counties. Mr. Blunck is a native of the town of Otsego, Otsego county, N. Y., and received an academic education at Coopers-town, after which he pursued journalism, connecting himself with several prominent newspapers, in which capacity he attained his present thorough knowledge of the business.

The Evening News was the pioneer daily newspaper in Johnstown, and proved a successful venture. Its founder and publisher, L. Fay Shaul, was a practical newspaper man and profited by the experience he had obtained in other efforts of the same kind. His first venture was in Amsterdam, where in 1885 he established *The Good Templar*, which was in 1886 adopted as the official organ of the Knights of Labor in this section and its name changed to *The Workman*.

In 1887 Mr. Shaul disposed of the Amsterdam plant to James Bartley, of that city, and in August of the same year established the *Gloversville Daily Leader*, a paper that soon became well known and received liberal patronage. In March, 1888, he disposed of a half interest in *The Leader* to William B. Collins, of Albany, and in November, 1889, sold the remaining half to his partner and then came to Johnstown, where he established *The Evening News*, December 31, 1889. This sheet was first published as an independent paper, and despite the fact that in a short time it had two competitors in the field, its business was such as to amply repay the publisher for his enterprise. Early in 1892 *The Evening News* espoused the principles of Democracy and was an able exponent of the Jeffersonian doctrines.

Proposals with a view to consolidation were then mutually considered by Mr. Shaul, and George F. Beakley, of the *Fulton County Democrat* and *The Daily Democrat*. The result was a union of the two journals on June 11, 1892, under the name of *The Daily Democrat*, a title which was chosen because of its long connection with the oldest paper in the county. Mr. Shaul is a native of South Columbia, N. Y., and received his education in Amsterdam, whence he removed to Fulton county.

Grand Opera House.—The building of the Opera House at Johnstown was an event awaited with much interest, and when the beautiful structure for public entertainment was finished its capacity was tested



A. E. Blunck

to the utmost by appreciative audiences. The Opera House Company was incorporated in May, 1889, with a capital of \$20,000, and the following officers: David A. Wells, president; Thomas B. Baker, vice-president; Charles H. Ball, secretary; James I. Younglove, treasurer; James P. Argersinger, M. B. Northrup, Sydney E. Trumbull, James L. Northrup, John T. Selmsier, C. M. Rowell, James I. Younglove, Thomas B. Baker, Thomas E. Ricketts, Philip Keck, John Leavitt, D. A. Wells, and David Ireland, directors. Soon after the organization work was begun on the building itself, the land upon which it was built being purchased from Thomas B. Baker. The house was designed and built by Leon H. Lempert, of Rochester, N. Y., and opened October 24, 1889, by the Conreid Opera Company in "The Kings Fool." Its total cost was about \$30,000. The stage is forty feet deep, sixty-four feet wide, forty-two feet to the gridiron, and has adjustable grooves, eighteen to twenty-one feet. It is fitted with twenty complete sets of scenery, besides set pieces and other paraphernalia usually found in a first class theatre. The proscenium has an opening of forty feet. In connection with the stage are nine large dressing-rooms, carpeted, heated by steam, and with running water in each room. The house is fitted with call bells and speaking tubes to the dressing-rooms and manager's office. It is lighted by gas with automatic electric spark lighters. It has a seating capacity of 1,000; six boxes, and folding opera chairs throughout. The auditorium is also arranged with an adjustable floor that rests upon jack-screws. This can be lowered and a ball room floor placed over the orchestra chairs. Under the lobby is a dining-room and kitchen, to be used on occasions of parties and balls. The Opera House is under the sole management of C. H. Ball, and has always booked and played excellent attractions.

Masonic and other Societies. — Highly favorable views of the value and benefits of Masonry were entertained by Sir William Johnson and his contemporaries, as is shown by the fact that he had scarcely lived at the Hall more than three years, when he took active steps towards the establishment of a lodge, being himself its master. Before giving an account of the progress of St. Patrick's lodge, it seems fitting to relate a few facts to show where and when Sir William himself became a Mason. An old Masonic manuscript, some time since in the possession of Rob-

ert H. Brown, of Albion, contains an account of moneys received for the charity fund of Union Lodge No. 1 of Albany. In this ancient document, under date of April 10, 1766, the following item appears :

Bro. Sir William Johnson on raising.....	£ 0 16 0
Bro. Guy Johnson on raising.....	0 16 0
Bro. Claus at entering.....	3 4 0
Bro. Butler at entering.....	3 4 0
Bro. Moffat at entering.....	3 4 0
Rochat on signing by-laws.....	0 8 0
Bro. Johnson on signing by-laws.....	0 8 0
Bro. Byrne on entering.....	3 4 0
Bro. Trewin on entering.....	3 4 0

From the above it is apparent that Sir William Johnson was "raised" in Union Lodge No. 1, at Albany, on the 10th of April, 1766, as was also his son-in-law, Guy Johnson. Daniel Claus paid his entrance fee at the same time. It is also clear that on the same night that Sir William and Guy Johnson were "raised," Brothers Butler, Moffat, Byrne and Trewin paid their entrance fees of £3 4s. each, and that Brother Rochat signed the by-laws. It is also of interest to note the cost and charges for being "made a Mason" over one hundred years ago in this state. The antiquated Masonic document, from which the above information is gleaned, came into the possession of Mr. Brown from his father, Rufus Brown, of Albany, who was for many years master of Masten Lodge, then No. 2, of that city. It is quite probable that Sir William went to Albany and became a Mason for the purpose of establishing a lodge at the Hall and that Guy Johnson, Col. Claus and John Butler also became Masons to insure the success of the project. These men all held important positions in St. Patrick's Lodge upon its organization. It is now known as St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, but the original number of the lodge was 8. The warrant constituting this venerable body of Masons was dated May 23, 1766, and granted by the provincial grand master of New York, to Sir William Johnson, Bart., master; Guy Johnson, esq., senior warden; and Daniel Claus, esq., junior warden, of Johnstown, N. Y. The organization took place at Johnson Hall August 23, 1766, and the lodge worked under the supervision of Sir William Johnson, as master, until December 6, 1770, when, having been elected master of "the ineffable

lodge" at Albany, Ancient Accepted Scottish rite, Sir William was succeeded by Col. Guy Johnson, who held the office until May 5, 1774, when the hostilities preceding the revolution began. From May 5, 1774, until July 31, 1785, a period of seven years, no meetings of the lodge took place. Up to this time all meetings had been held at the Hall, the first initiation being that of Hendrick Fry, September 1, 1766. On the 7th of the following March Jelles Fonda was made a Mason, and it was in his honor that the town of Fonda in Montgomery county was named. Aside from Guy Johnson, master, Daniel Claus, senior warden, and John Butler, secretary, who were colonels in the British army, many members of the lodge were engaged in the military service either tory or patriot, both as officers and privates. Among the officers were General Nicholas Herkimer, killed at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777; Lieutenants Benjamin Roberts, George Phyn, Turbott Francis, Hugh Frazer and Augustine Prevost, and Majors Peter Ten Broeck and Jelles Fonda. The effects of the war were so much felt by the lodge that of the forty-three who were members when the war commenced only three remained after its close to assist in its reorganization. Some fell on the battlefield, but by far the greater number of them, having taken sides with the royalists, under the lead of Sir John Johnson, lost their property by confiscation, and at the close of the revolution left the country. After the establishment of peace, the lodge reorganized by warrant of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, dated July 20, 1784, granted to Zephaniah Bachellor, master; Robert Adams, senior warden; Christopher P. Yates, junior warden. The meetings were held at a private house for several years, and in 1792 the lodge purchased of Michael Rawlins the property so long known as "the lodge," now owned by Mortimer Wade. The lodge soon acquired a large membership, but later on, owing to a general decline, and the troubles arising out of a division of its members, who had diverging opinions on the subjects involving the Grand Lodge during the anti-Masonic excitement, the lodge relinquished its charter in 1849. It will be noticed that from December 2, 1820, until December 7, 1843, no new master was elected, meetings simply being held once a year, in order to retain the charter. The warrant under which the lodge now works was granted June 6, 1850, to Samuel Maxwell, master; Asahel

Whitney, senior warden; and Marcellus Gilbert, junior warden. As has been stated, St. Patrick's lodge was first known as No. 8, which number it held until July 20, 1784, when it was changed to 9. On June 4, 1819, it was again changed to 11, and on June 4, 1828, to 4, which number it still holds. In 1867 plans were made and work begun on the lodge building on Main street, and the structure was completed and occupied in 1868. It was at that time and is to-day, one of Johnstown's most imposing buildings, and has been a great source of profit to the lodge. The lodge room is spacious and elegant and its walls are adorned with portraits of Sir William and other deceased members of note. The archives of the lodge in Sir William's time are still preserved and contain many points of antiquarian interest. More important, however, than all other historic appointments are the silver emblems which were presented by Sir William and which are among the most valued curiosities of the order. The original charter and the old jewels were carried away by Sir John Johnson when he fled to Canada, and for a half century were lost. The following appears in the records June 3, 1831: "Sir John Johnson gave directions to have the old provincial warrant and jewels of the lodge returned, and the worshipful master has received the same by direction of Sir John Johnson." The most interesting private memorial of St. Patrick's lodge is the silver badge formerly belonging to Frederick Fisher, colonel in the famous Tryon county regiment, and who fought under Herkimer at Oriskany. As Colonel Fisher was made a Mason some years before the revolution, this is probably the oldest relic of its kind in existence. It is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Alfred De Graff, of Danoscure place. The records of the lodge are complete from its organization in 1766 to the present time. Its centennial anniversary was celebrated at Johnson Hall, May 23, 1866, and the occasion was one of deep interest to the public as well as to the members of the order. M. W. John L. Lewis, P. G. M., delivered the oration. The lodge is now one of the most prosperous and wealthy Masonic organizations in the country. Its reserve fund enables it to pay a considerable sum to the survivors of deceased members. Following is a list of the masters of St. Patrick's lodge from its organization to the present time: 1766, Sir William Johnson, Bart.; 1770, Col. Guy Johnson; 1784, Zephaniah

Batchellor ; 1792, John McCarthy ; 1797, John Morgan ; 1802, Abijah Lobdell ; 1805, Richard Dodge ; 1806, Stephen Owen ; 1807, Henry F. Yates ; 1808, Nicholas Philpot ; 1810, Caleb Johnson ; 1811, Peter Brooks, jr. ; 1812, Benjamin Chamberlain ; 1814, Joseph Cuyler ; 1816, John W. Cady ; 1818, Nicholas Yost ; 1820, John L. Lobdell ; 1843, Samuel Maxwell ; 1850, John Frothingham ; 1852, Nathan J. Johnson ; 1855, Daniel Cameron ; 1856, George Perkin ; 1857, J. J. Whitehouse ; 1858, Samuel Hopgood ; 1860, Joseph J. Riton ; 1861, Francis Burdick ; 1866, James M. Dudley ; 1868, John G. Ferres ; 1869, P. P. Argersinger ; 1876, Marcus F. Pierson ; 1877, John W. Uhlinger ; 1882, A. J. Nellis ; 1885, M. S. Northrup ; 1887, James Stewart ; 1888, Sidney E. Trumbull ; 1889, Philip Keck ; 1891, Frank Miller, the present master. The lodge at present has a membership of 160 master Masons.

The present officers of St. Patrick's lodge are : Frank Miller, W. M. ; John J. Buchanan, S. W. ; John A. Karg, J. W. ; John W. Uhlinger, treasurer ; Eugene Moore, secretary ; George C. Potter, S. D. ; William H. Young, J. D. ; Thomas C. Grimes, S. M. C. ; George S. J. Chant, J. M. C. ; Mortimer Wade, jr., marshal ; Rev. D. M. Reeves, chaplain ; George R. Smith, organist ; Douw H. Heagle, tyler ; Samuel Hopgood, James P. Argersinger, John G. Ferres, trustees.

Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, Royal Arch Masons, was organized February 13, 1823. The first officers were Benjamin Chamberlain, M. E. H. P. ; Joseph Cuyler, K. ; Henry Cunningham, scribe ; Samuel R. Dudley, secretary ; Asa Child, treasurer ; Charles Easton, C. of H. ; David Mosher, P. S. ; Aaron Fletcher, R. A. C. ; Nicholas Philpot, M. 3d V. ; Howland Greenhill, M. 2d V. ; Seth Whitmore, M. 1st V. ; Amos Rood, sentinel.

The record of this venerable chapter has been one of unusual success and its members have ever been men of the highest integrity and honorable character. The following is a list of the high priests of this chapter since its organization : 1823 to 1825, Benjamin Chamberlain ; 1825 to 1837, Joseph Cuyler ; 1839 to 1859, N. J. Johnson ; 1859, Junot J. Whitehouse ; 1860 to 1863, Daniel Cameron ; 1863 to 1866 Samuel Hopgood ; 1867 to 1870, James Byron Murray ; 1870 to 1877, Samuel Hopgood ; 1877 to 1880, James H. Pike ; 1880 to 1882, Samuel Hopgood ; 1882 to 1887, Philip Keck ; 1887, Samuel Hopgood ; 1888,

A. J. Nellis; 1889 to 1892, John G. Ferres. The chapter has 186 members. The present officers are: John G. Ferres, M. E. H. P.; Thomas E. Ricketts, E. K.; Sidney E. Trumbull, E. S.; John W. Uhlinger, treasurer; Eugene Moore, secretary; Frank Hanson, C. of H.; John T. Selmser, P. S.; John J. Buchanan, R. A. C.; Harwood Dudley, M. 3d V.; John A. Karg, M. 2d V.; Mortimer Wade, jr., M. 1st V.; Rev. Peter Felts, chaplain; George R. Smith, organist; Douw H. Heagle, tyler.

Johnstown Council, No. 72, R. & S. M., was organized October 3, 1891. With the purpose in view of establishing a council at Johnstown, a number of the members of St. Patrick's lodge went to Albany and took degrees and became members of Dewitt Clinton Council, No. 22. As soon as they received the dispensation from the Grand Council of the State of New York the organization of the Johnstown council took place. There are at present seventy eight members. The first officers have held their respective positions up to the present time, and are as follows: Philip Keck, T. I. M.; Frank Hanson, D. I. M.; John A. Karg, I. P. C. of the W.; Eugene Moore, recorder; John G. Ferres, treasurer; John J. Buchanan, C. of the G.; John T. Selmser, C. of the C.; Rev. Peter Felts, chaplain; A. E. Blunck, marshal; A. B. Wassung, steward; Douw H. Heagle, sentinel; George R. Smith, organist.

Glove Manufacturers.—The glove and mitten factory of P. P. Argersinger & Company is located in the brick buildings Nos. 2 to 8 North William street and No. 2 Church street. The business was established by P. P. Argersinger in the year 1862. He began making gloves on a very small scale compared with the present extensive establishment. In 1864 his brother, J. P. Argersinger, returned to Johnstown from California and became a partner, the glove firm being known thenceforth as P. P. Argersinger & Company. The history of this firm is similar to that of the other large glove manufacturers of Johnstown and Gloversville, inasmuch, the magnitude of its present business being due to untiring perseverance and industry. The first of the brick buildings now occupied was erected in 1873, and together with two subsequent additions, the first built in 1881 and the second in 1889, constitute a block of about one hundred feet square, three stories high, with a basement. The firm manufactures a general line of gloves, from the cheap-

est to the finest qualities, in all styles, including deer, goat, elk, horsehide, hogskin and sheepskin for heavy goods, and kid, dog, mocha, lambskin and coltskin in fine goods. The latter skin is an importation from Russia. There were manufactured by Messrs. Argersinger in 1891 between 45,000 and 50,000 dozen pairs. At present they are turning out about 200 dozen pairs per day. They employ, inside and outside the factory, from four to five hundred people.

The Northrup Glove Manufacturing Company is located at 27 and 29 South Market street. The business of this firm was originally established January, 1869, by M. S. Northrup, who was succeeded in 1872 by W. S. & M. S. Northrup, and in 1875 by W. S. & M. S. Northrup & Company. The present company was capitalized in 1883, the members at that time consisting of W. S., M. S., M. B., J. C., and J. L. Northrup. These members constitute the company at present, with the exception of J. C. Northrup, who died in 1889. The factory is a large, three-story, brick building, 50 x 100 feet in area, fitted with the latest machinery known to the glove manufacturing trade. The enterprise furnishes employment to 400 operatives, and the capacity of the factory is 40,000 dozen of gloves per annum. The product includes fine doe-skin, castor, kid, dog skin and the celebrated mocha gloves, which are well known wherever gloves are used. The company operate in conjunction with their glove factory an extensive skin and leather mill, situated on the west side of Mill street. The tanning and dressing of mocha skins is the chief industry at this mill, and as the process is particularly interesting, a brief description of it may not be out of place in these pages. The mocha is a haired sheep, being in fact the same kind of animal as was tended by shepherds as described in the Bible. It is found in great numbers in Arabia and Africa, and the skins are imported to America from Aden. There are two kinds of mocha, known as whiteheads and blackheads, respectively. The former come mostly from Arabia, and the latter from Abyssinia and the headwaters of the Nile. In Messrs. Northrup's storehouse, a building 50 x 80 feet in area, two stories high, are stored more than 60,000 of these skins, the firm controlling three-fifths of the entire importation to this country. On the upper floor of this building are stored a number of antelope skins, of which the company still handle from 15,000 to 20,000 per

year, although the supply is rapidly decreasing. The skins are first received into the ground floor of the mill, which is used as a beamhouse, where twenty vats are located. This floor is laid in one solid piece of concrete, so graded and intersected with gulleys or sluiceways as to carry to a common center every drop of water or moisture, and preserving a dry, hard surface for the feet of the workmen. The skins are first put in to soak, then run in the stocks to soften them, and subsequently thrown in the lime vats, where they remain twenty-four hours. They are then pulled, each skin being separately put back in fresh lime liquor. After the skins are sufficiently limed they are put through the unhairing machine, with which one man can accomplish as much in a day as eight could by the old process. They then go to the fleshing machine, which removes all the superfluous pieces of flesh from them and stretches them out considerably. In August, 1891, a frizing machine was put into the mill, which removes the grain from the skins, and does it much more perfectly than a man could do it by hand. About 450 skins are put through this machine per day. The next step in the process is known as the scudding, which removes the inner grain, and is done by hand, over a beam, on which a heavy buckskin is placed as a bolster. After the skins are scud and drenched they are placed in a revolving drum, ten feet in diameter, with a dressing composed of salt, alum, and flour, in dilution. One thousand skins are placed in this drum at one time and allowed to remain about two hours. After this they are allowed to drain for several hours, and then put upon trays and hoisted to the top floor, where they are hung on tenter hooks in rooms heated by steam, and dried. They then undergo the process known to the trade as "making," which consists of placing the skins in piles and permitting them to remain untouched for from four to six weeks. Their next trip is to the floor below, where they are spread out in long wooden bins and covered with damp sawdust, which softens and mellows them. They are then knee staked, arm staked, and put on the finishing wheel. This wheel is made of *papier mache*, with an emery covering. The skins are then carried to the ground floor and placed in a slowly revolving drum, where egg yolk is thoroughly worked into them for softening. It is in this part of the process that so many thousand dozens of eggs are used by leather dressers. When thoroughly

egged the skins are again hoisted to the upper floor and dried, after which they are once more dampened in the sawdust, knee and arm staked, and then assorted for coloring, with regard to those which are suitable for ladies' and men's wear. In the dyeing-room two processes are used. One, called the "dipsie," consists of placing the skins in a drum partly filled with warm water, where the dye is slowly worked into them. In the other process the skins are placed upon a lead-covered table and nicely smoothed out. The operator then gives them a preparatory coat of mordaunt, afterwards going over them with a "slicker," which removes the superfluous liquid. They are then treated to four brushes of dye, "slicked" again, and subjected to the action of a chemical known as a "striker," which sets the dye. As fast as two or three dozen skins are dyed they are hung in an adjoining room to dry. Another process of dyeing, where umber and clay colors are used, is done on the second floor. In this no mordaunt or striker is used. After being colored and dried the skins go for the third time into the sawdust, and also receive another knee and arm staking. They are then put on a fine emery wheel, which gives them their finishing touches. Final polish is given to the skins by placing them on a revolving wheel covered with plush, which aside from imparting an excellent finish removes all the dust. This wheel is the invention of a Johnstown leather worker, and when the skins have passed over it they are ready for the glove cutter. One hundred workmen are employed in the mill, and 225,000 castor skins are turned out annually.

J. H. Decker, Son & Company, glove manufacturers, occupy the three story building Number 29 North Market street. The firm's business was established in Johnstown by J. H. Decker in 1875. He was one of the pioneer glove manufacturers of Gloversville, having been associated there with J. C. Leonard under the firm name of Leonard & Decker for many years. Mr. Decker carried on business alone until 1880, when his son, E. C. Decker, and in 1882, Sidney Argersinger were received into the firm, which has since been known as J. H. Decker, Son & Company. The factory buildings cover an area of 50 x 200 feet, including a recent addition of 80 feet, and are all three stories in height. The firm manufactures all classes of heavy and medium weight goods, the product in 1891 amounting to upward of 50,000 dozen pairs.

Employment is given to a large number of operatives, the greater part of the work being done outside of the factory.

Mason, Campbell & Company, glove manufacturers, are located at 10 and 12 North Perry street. The firm comprises as its members, James F. Mason, D. W. Campbell, J. F. Mason, jr., and D. Campbell Mason. The foundation for the present business was laid in the year 1869, by James F. Mason and D. W. Campbell, formerly grocymen of Johnstown, who began making gloves on North Perry street. The junior members entered the firm in 1883. They manufacture all kinds of gents' and ladies' gloves, including a full line of mochas. The product of this firm during the year 1891 was about 20,000 dozen pairs. The enterprise furnishes employment to about one hundred workers.

R. J. & R. Evans, glove manufacturers, 11 West State street. The business of this firm was established by R. J. Evans in 1867. Richard Evans, a brother, was received as partner January 1, 1874, since which time the style of the firm has been unchanged. Messrs. Evans have always manufactured a line of heavy goods, consisting of buckskins, horsehide, calf and sheep-skins. They occupy a brick building, 54 x 86 feet in area, three stories in height, with an attic and basement. Extensive improvements were made to the building in 1879 and again in 1891. The establishment furnishes employment to seventy-five workers in the factory and about one hundred outside. There were manufactured during 1891 about 25,000 dozen pairs of gloves.

Ireland Brothers are located at 23 and 25 West State street and manufacture fine gloves, consisting mostly of kid, colt, mochas, and dog skins. They also make some lines of buckskins and heavy goods. The business was established on Green street in 1875, by John S., James and David Ireland, who came to Johnstown from the west. They remained on Green street until 1879, removing to their present quarters in September of that year. The dimensions of their factory are 35 x 75 feet, the building being four stories in height. They employ altogether 150 operatives and manufactured 22,000 dozen pairs of gloves in 1891. John S. Ireland, the senior member of the firm, died October 26, 1891, the remaining brothers (James and David) have since then conducted the business.

P. Z. Drumm's Sons manufacture a general line of heavy gloves, consisting of buck, calf, goat, hog, and horse-skins, in their factory on State



Jno. Stuart . Ireland.

street at the foot of William. The business was established in 1862, by P. Z. Drumm, who began making gloves and mittens in a small way in the rear of his residence, corner of Green and State streets, at the foot of William. This dwelling-house is known as the oldest one in the village, having been built in the days of Sir William Johnson. Mr. Drumm carried on the business alone until 1878, when he received as a partner his son, Clifford H. Drumm, the firm taking the title of P. Z. Drumm & Son. The father died April 28, 1885, and the present firm was formed January 1, 1886, when another son, Edwin H. Drumm, was admitted, and the firm name of P. Z. Drumm's Sons established. This firm manufactured about 8,000 dozen pairs during the year 1891.

The glove factory of Thomas E. Ricketts is located at 7 North Melcher street. This business was established by Mr. Ricketts himself in 1868. The following year he took Charles Hodgson as a partner and the firm style was changed to Ricketts & Hodgson, continuing thus until October, 1876, when the building occupied by the firm, which was located on the site of the present factory, was entirely destroyed by fire. The firm was then dissolved, both members resuming the manufacture of gloves independently. The building now occupied by Mr. Ricketts was built in 1877-78 and has been used by him as a factory ever since. It is 36 x 105 feet in area, built of brick, three stories high. Mr. Hodgson remained a manufacturer in Johnstown about six years, when he relinquished his business to become a foreman for M. Beeber & Company, Gloversville, a position he still holds. Mr. Ricketts employs about forty workers in the factory, but a large portion of the the product is made outside. There were manufactured at this establishment in 1891 about 15,000 dozen pairs of gloves.

Shults & Company, 26 and 28 South William street, are manufacturers of ladies' and gents' fine kid and castor gloves. The business was established on its present site in 1867 by Byron G. Shults, senior member of the present firm. At that time very few fine gloves were made in Fulton county, and possibly not a single overstitched glove had been made in Johnstown. The building occupied is 40 by 80 feet in area, three stories high, and the firm employs either in or out of the building 150 operatives. They manufactured 10,000 dozen pairs during the year 1891. The present members of the firm are Byron G. Shults and

his son Edward W. Shults, the junior member having entered the partnership in 1885.

J. C. Hutchinson, 33 South Market street, is engaged in the manufacture of fine kid and dog-skin driving gloves, both lined and unlined. Mr. Hutchinson started as a dealer in 1862 and began manufacturing in the year 1865 in the old yellow building opposite the county clerk's office on West Main street. He remained there until 1871, when, together with James Northrup, he purchased the old United Presbyterian church building on South Market street. The structure was repaired, enlarged and remodeled and the south half was used as a glove factory by Mr. Hutchinson and the north half by Mr. Northrup. Mr. Hutchinson now employs on an average about sixty workers, and manufactured upwards of 6,000 dozen pairs of gloves in 1891. The dimensions of his factory are 40 by 80 feet with two "L's" of thirty feet each in the rear. The building is two stories high.

Weare & Chant manufacture fine gloves exclusively, in the brick building at the southeast corner of State and Melcher streets. The business was established by Thomas Busby in 1871 on South Perry street. The firm of Busby & Weare was formed in 1874 and continued a year or two when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Busby, Mr. Weare carried on the business alone until 1884, when he became the junior member of the firm of J. C. Hutchinson & Company. This connection lasted three years. In January, 1887, Mr. Weare associated himself with Ralph R. Chant, forming the present firm of Weare & Chant. They employ altogether about twenty-five or thirty workers and made 3,000 dozen pairs in 1891. Their line includes mochas, fine kid and genuine dog-skin gloves.

C. W. Rowles manufactures light grades of gloves, making a specialty of craven tan and cape driving gloves, at 29 East Main street. Mr. Rowles succeeded to the business of his father, W. H. Rowles, who, with William Mister, began making gloves in 1858 on the corner of Washington and Market streets, afterwards removing to a building on West Main street. They subsequently purchased the old Presbyterian church and converted it into a glove factory. Later on the building was purchased and greatly enlarged by its present occupants, J. H. Decker, Son & Company. The firm of Rowles & Mister continued until 1870,

when the junior member retired and removed to Virginia. In 1875 Mr. Rowles moved his factory to the present location on East Main street. He died March 29, 1889, and the business has since been conducted by his son. There were manufactured at this factory during 1891 about 4,000 dozen pairs.

C. M. Rowell, 33 and 35 North Market street, manufactures gloves and mittens, making a specialty of Indian tan buckskin gloves and mittens, and woolen mittens faced or palmed with leather. In the latter line Mr. Rowell has been the largest manufacturer in the county for several years, making from 12,000 to 15,000 dozen pairs a year of these goods. The business was established by Mr. Rowell in 1874 on South Market street. The building he now occupies is 33 by 70 feet in area and three stories high. He employs from twenty to thirty workers and manufactured about 10,000 dozen pairs in 1891. He is also connected with the Rowell Glove Company whose offices are at Waterloo, Iowa, which city is made a distributing point of the company.

M. B. Vosburgh, 100 South Market street, corner Clinton avenue, manufactures a general line of kid, sheep-skin, mocha and buckskin gloves. Mr. Vosburgh began the manufacture of gloves in 1874 on South Melcher street, removing afterward to a location on Clinton street, whence he moved to his present quarters in April, 1890. The building he now occupies is the old Frothingham homestead, one of the oldest buildings in the village, having been built in the year 1816 by Benjamin Chamberlain. Seven cutters are employed in Mr. Vosburgh's shop, but the gloves are all sewed outside. About 12,000 dozen pairs were made by him in 1891.

Bernard Putnam, 24 South Melcher street, manufactures medium and heavy weight gloves for laboring men, including kid and patent dressed stocks. Mr. Putnam began making gloves in 1876 and has carried on his business in its present location from the start. Henry W. Potter was associated with him as partner during 1876 and W. S. Pierson during the year 1879. Mr. Putnam made 3,000 dozen pairs in 1891.

William Windsor & Son, manufacturers of fine kid gloves and mittens, are located at 322½ West Main street. The business was begun by William Windsor in 1873 at 123 Main street. He received as

a partner his son, Arthur A. Windsor, in 1892, and the firm of William Windsor & Son was thus established. They manufacture about 1,500 dozen pairs during the year.

George R. Smith occupies the ground floor of the building at 13 West Green street. He manufactures a ladies' fine kid glove which is intended to take the place of Perrin's imported goods. Mr. Smith began business on Main street in 1879 where he remained until 1881, when the firm of Smith & Penny was formed, the junior member being Albert Penny. They moved their business to the brick block on Melcher street now occupied by Stewart & Briggs. In December, 1887, Mr. Smith purchased the interest of Mr. Penny and has since conducted the business alone. He has occupied his present location since January 1, 1889. He manufactured about 1,800 dozen pairs in 1891.

Hall & Van Sickler manufacture kid gloves and mittens at 4 West Green street. The business was established by them in 1875 at 14 West Green. They have occupied their present location since early in 1886. The firm is composed of George Hall and C. H. Van Sickler.

The glove factory of Emenzo Bradt is located at No. 1 Gilbert street. The business was established in 1877 by Nelson Vrooman and Emenzo Bradt on East State street. The firm was known as Vrooman & Bradt, and continued under that style for seven years. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1884, and Mr. Bradt erected a factory at the rear of his residence on Gilbert street. He has since made two additions to the original building, one in 1889 and another in 1891. Eight workers are employed in the shop, but all gloves are made outside.

Nelson Vrooman, glove manufacturer, is located at 108 and 110 South Market street. Mr. Vrooman has been connected with the glove industry in its various branches for a period of forty years, having begun to make buckskin gloves by hand when scarcely six years of age. He first engaged as a manufacturer in the fall of 1876, being then located at what is now No. 3 South Melcher street and having Emenzo Bradt as partner. The firm of Vrooman & Bradt continued seven years, the business being removed in 1877 to a factory on Church street, and in 1878 to No. 2 West State street where they remained four years. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Vrooman purchased his partner's entire interest and established himself alone, removing to what is now the rear of 121 South

Melcher street, where he was located one year. He then hired a shop that stood on Melcher street, directly opposite Gilbert street, removing to what was known as Northrup's red shop on South Market street in the rear of the Dutch Reformed church. In the fall of 1886 he purchased the old Academy property on Market street and remodeled it into a glove factory and has occupied it as such ever since. Mr. Vrooman employs in the factory about twenty operatives, nine being glove cutters. His goods are all made outside the factory by farmers' wives and daughters to the number of seventy-five or one hundred persons. He manufactures a style of glove known as fleshers, kid and yellow grained leather, made up into seventy or eighty different styles. Mr. Vrooman began by making about 3,500 dozen pairs per annum at a value of \$15,000 and has gradually increased his capacity until, in 1891, his output has reached 15,000 dozen at a value of \$60,000.

Thomas Davies, glove manufacturer, occupies the west half of the building at 3 and 5 Church street. Mr. Davies established himself as a manufacturer in 1875 in the building now occupied by the *Johnstown Republican* office, remaining there for nearly fifteen years. In October, 1889, he purchased the Jacob Miller property on Church street, which he repaired and remodeled and has occupied the building together with the Johnstown Electric Light and Power Company since early in 1890. Mr. Davies chiefly manufactures driving gloves and employs twenty workers. He made about 2,200 dozen pairs in 1891.

James D. Pierson, manufactures gloves at 10 West Green street. The business was established about 1860, by the late James Dunn, who was at different times associated with John Plantz, Matthew Bearcroft, and later on Abram V. Pierson. The firm of Dunn & Pierson continued until 1880, when Mr. Pierson withdrew and the establishment was carried on by Mr. Dunn until his death, which occurred in July, 1889. James D. Pierson has conducted the factory since that time. He manufactures domestic kid gloves of all grades, and made 500 dozen pairs in 1891.

Edward H. Smith manufactures fine gloves and mittens at 31 South Perry street. He engaged in the manufacture of gloves March 1, 1876, and at that time was located on West Clinton street, where he remained about one year. He purchased the property he now occu-

pies in the fall of 1882. Mr. Smith makes a specialty of fine table cut goods and turned out 800 dozen pairs in 1891.

Mark L. Hambridge & Company occupy the building at 39 South Perry street. This business was established in 1876, by M. L. Hambridge and G. H. Wheadon, on West Main street. The firm of Hambridge & Wheadon continued about nine years. In January 1885, the present firm was formed and has carried on the business to this date. The firm manufacture an excellent line of fine castor gloves, lined and unlined, and employ about thirty workers.

James H. Pierson, glove manufacturer, is located at 4 McMartin street. He began the manufacture of gloves in 1879, on South Market street, where he remained about five years, removing to his present location April 1, 1884. He manufactures mens' and boys' T. B. gloves and mittens, and a Plymouth band top glove. He made about 1,500 dozen pairs in 1891.

William H. Streeter, glove manufacturer, is located in the new building at 307 State street. Mr. Streeter began business in February, 1891, at 14 Cayadutta street. In November of the same year he erected the factory in the rear of his residence, and has occupied the building since the latter part of December. He manufactures a general line of fine kid gloves and mittens and also mocha castors. He made about 2,200 dozen pairs in 1891.

Arthur T. Hallock, glove manufacturer, occupies the lower floor of the Streeter mill at the corner of Mill and State streets. Mr. Hallock began the manufacture of gloves in the rear of 4 McMartin street, November 26, 1890, at the age of eighteen years. His chief capital was perseverance and integrity, and in less than six months felt the necessity of more commodious quarters. He therefore, in July, 1891, removed his business to the premises he now occupies and the capacity of his shop has increased from the limited number of pairs which he himself could cut, to the product of eight cutters, whom he now employs. He manufactures sheep-skin gloves and mittens exclusively and made about 5,000 dozen pairs in 1891.

Stewart & Briggs, glove manufacturers, are located at 5 North Melcher street. The firm is composed of James Stewart and William T. Briggs, the former having been the junior partner of the firm of Ray-

mond & Stewart. Upon the death of William H. Raymond in 1890, the present firm was established, its existence dating from January 1, of that year. Both members of the firm are descendants from pioneer families of Montgomery and Fulton counties, and have built up an enviable standard of quality for their goods. The building they occupy is a brick structure 40 x 100 feet in area, three floors and basement. They make a general line of light and heavy goods for ladies' and gents' wear, catering especially to the retail trade. They employ eighty to a hundred workers, of whom one half are employed in the factory. The firm does a business of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually.

George B. Wayne manufactures gloves at 18 South William street. He first engaged in this business on South Market street in 1881, at the age of twenty-two years, and has occupied his present location since January, 1883. He manufactures a line of heavy goods, well known to the trade, consisting mostly of deer, calf, goat, hog skins and Saranac and Spanish sheep. He made about 3,000 dozen pairs in 1891. His first deposit was \$50.00 in the First National Bank in 1880, giving his note for the purchase of the stock of Captain Thomas Wayne, his uncle, who first started the business in 1866. Mr. Wayne has been successful, although meeting with many losses, but having the spirit of General Anthony Wayne, with firm determination he has overcome many financial difficulties.

Peckham, Powell & Co., 31 South Market street, are glove manufacturers. The business was established in 1880 by S. C. Peckham and W. E. Powell, and that partnership continued until January, 1892, when F. D. Oliver was received as a member of the firm. They confine themselves to a line of heavy and medium weight gloves and mittens, and sell their goods direct to the retailers. The firm handle about 12,000 dozen pairs per annum.

J. P. Miller & Co., glove manufacturers, are located at 32 South Melcher street. The business was established in 1864 by John Stewart and J. P. Miller, the firm of Stewart & Miller continuing until 1875, at which time Mr. Stewart retired and Mr. Miller conducted the business alone until 1889. Charles A. Miller (a son), and William P. Miller (a nephew), were then received into the firm as partners, but no change

has been made since. The firm manufactures a general line of both light and heavy gloves, and the average annual output is about 20,000 dozen pairs. Employment is furnished to sixty workers inside and between fifteen and twenty outside.

M. Wade & Son, 12 West Montgomery street, are manufacturers of gloves and mittens. This business was established in Ephratah in 1857 and removed to Johnstown in 1861. Frank B. Wade was received as a partner in 1889. The firm has confined itself more particularly to the manufacture of leather harvest mittens and gloves, and their output averages about 6,000 dozen per year.

S. E. Trumbull manufactures all kinds of light and heavy gloves at 21 South Market street. This business was established by Peter R. Simmons, who began making gloves in Rockwood, and moved his establishment to Johnstown about ten years ago. Mr. Simmons died in 1881, and Mr. Trumbull purchased the business in September, 1881, and conducted it at Rockwood until January 1, 1883, when he removed it to Johnstown. In 1891 he also purchased the stock and tools of Banta & Quibert, who had been engaged in glove making in the same building about two years, although prior to that they had been in business in Johnstown for several years. Mr. Trumbull also manufactures paper boxes in the same factory. He was for a time associated in this branch of the business with Nelson Vrooman, but during the past sixteen years has conducted the establishment alone. There are employed in the factory sixty operatives. About 10,000 dozens of gloves and mittens were made at this shop in 1891.

E. J. Lucas, 19 West State street, manufactures fine gloves exclusively. Mr. Lucas learned his trade in England and came to Johnstown and began business for himself in the latter part of 1890. He has had the benefit of experience with some of the best manufacturers.

Riton Brothers, glove manufacturers, are located at 111 North Perry street. The firm is composed of Charles J. and Eugene Riton, and a specialty of fine overstitched goods is made. They began business on Melcher street in 1887, and have occupied their present location since January 1, 1891.

William J. Larcombe, manufacturers fine gloves at 118 East Main street. He began on East Main street near the old co-operative shop-

in 1885 and the following year was in partnership with Stephen E. Walrath for about eight months. He makes a specialty of ladies' real kid foster lacing and gauntlet gloves, and turned out 500 dozen pairs in 1891.

George Geary, glove manufacturer, occupies the brick building No. 27 South William street. He began manufacturing on West Clinton street in 1876. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Louis Jennison which lasted two years. He has occupied his present factory since January, 1887. Mr. Geary makes a specialty of fine goods, and turned out 3,000 dozen pairs in 1891.

J. I. McMartin's Sons, glove manufacturers, are located at 3 East Clinton avenue. This business was established by James I. McMartin, prior to 1843, he continuing in the business during the remainder of his life. The firm of J. I. McMartin & Sons was established in January, 1881, at that time Daniel, Eli P., and Archibald McMartin were received into partnership. The following year, James Martin (the youngest son) was also made a partner, and in January, 1883, Daniel McMartin, the eldest son, withdrew his interest and the business was conducted by the father and three remaining sons until the death of the former, which occurred January 2, 1888. It was at that time the present firm name was adopted. Eli P. McMartin died May 17, 1891. The firm manufacture a general line but make a specialty of medium weight and heavy buckskin goods. Their product has been long and favorably known to the trade and they have recently (1892) registered as their trade mark the initial M enclosed in a diamond, which they have used for several years past as a distinctive brand for their goods.

Chapman Brothers manufacture California leather, Saranac and buckskin gloves at 37 East Main street. The firm is composed of George H. and William F. Chapman. George Chapman succeeded to the business of Northrup, Richards & Company, which firm has been in operation in Broadalbin for nearly thirty years. He removed to Johnstown in 1890 and William F. Chapman became a partner the following year. They made 2,000 dozen pairs in 1891.

Andrews & Johns, glove manufacturers, occupy the rear premises of Nos. 7 and 9 McMartin street. The firm consists of G. S. Andrews and J. Johns, who started the present business January 1, 1892. They

make a medium grade of gloves, including specialties in jersey cloth goods.

William D. Foote, manufacturer of all kinds of fur gloves, began business in 1868 as a manufacturer of buckskin goods. He has been located in his present quarters since 1875 and made about 600 dozen pairs during 1891.

F. J. Raymond & Son, manufacturers of fine kid gloves and mittens, No. 9 Green street and 7 Smith street. The enterprising and prosperous firm of F. J. Raymond & Son, manufacturers of fine kid gloves and mittens, whose products have secured an enduring hold on popular favor all over the United States, owing to the uniformly high standard of excellence at which they are maintained, was established in 1886. The success that has attended the enterprise from its inception fully attests the superiority of the articles manufactured as well as the energy and ability displayed in the management of the same.

The factory which, is located on Green and Smith streets, is a large and commodious two story building one hundred feet in length, fitted up with electric motor power and thoroughly equipped with new and improved machinery, furnishing steady employment to a number of skilled operators in the various departments.

John D. Lefler, manufacturer of a general line of light and heavy gloves, 30 North Market street, began business January 1, 1888. He now employs about fifty workers and made 5,000 dozen pairs in 1891.

Among others who are engaged in the manufacture of gloves in Johnstown may be mentioned Hewitt & Hillock, 113 North Perry street, whose business was established in January 1889; John M. Dougall, 100 West Green street, began business with Albert Penny in 1889, and has been a leather manufacturer since 1878; James H. Foote, 211 South Perry street, first engaged as a manufacturer in 1888. A few other names might be added but lack of space prevents detailed mention.

Leather Manufacturers.—J. Q. Adams, manufacturer of glove leather, is located at 9, 11, 13 Adams avenue. He first engaged in this business in 1864, doing beam work and Indian dressing only. He was at that time located in a shop on West Fulton street where he remained about four years, removing thence to the rear of 5 Green street, where he had a small shop in which he did Indian dressing and also dealt in

skins. In 1875 he erected a leather mill on the property and operated it for fourteen years. It was burned in March, 1891, some years after Mr. Adams had vacated it. In August, 1866, he purchased the property known as the "Webber Mill" and this, with several large additions, constitutes his present plant. The main structure is 120 feet in length, 50 feet in width and three and a half stories high. A beam shop built in 1888, 30 by 50 feet, contains sixteen vats. During the winter of 1891 an addition 30 by 76 was built on the south and is used as a wareroom, for storing the skins in the raw state. On the west side of the mill is another storehouse 25 by 70 in area, for the storing of oil and unfinished skins. There is also a beam shop with eighteen vats located at 29 Beaver street which also furnishes skins for this mill. The latter is fully equipped with stocks, drums, paddles, etc., for tanning and coloring; also breaking, staking and finishing machines for the more advanced stages of the process, and the large dry rooms on the third floor are fitted with 1,800 feet of steam pipe. It is operated by a one hundred horse-power steam engine and a fifty horse-power water-wheel. About 400 barrels of oil are used at this mill annually. Employment is furnished to forty-five men and the plant has a capacity of 250,000 to 300,000 skins per annum. The product includes hog, East India elk, Rocky Mountain elk, all kinds of deer skins; sheep, horse-hide, cow-hide, and the various kinds of goat skins used in the leather trade. Mr. Adams was the first man to dress hog-skins with the grain on in Johnstown and has been remarkably successful with this grade of skins.

J. V. & C. King, manufacturers of all kinds of glove leather, have an extensive plant at the foot of Miller street. This business was begun by J. V. King in January, 1867. He began tanning leather in what was known as the "Old Swamp Mill" near Gloversville. He remained there three years, removing then to the T. W. & I. Miller mill. He occupied the latter eleven years and in 1876 received his son, Charles King, into partnership. On August 3, 1891, the firm purchased of David D. Miller the property they now occupy. The first mill on this property burned July 30, 1883, but another was immediately erected to fill its place. Disastrous fire again visited the King property December 28, 1886, destroying the new mill, but the present buildings were

erected at once and were in operation in six weeks. The main building is 40 by 176 in area and three and one-half stories in height, and connected with it are beam houses and other necessary buildings. The forty-six lime vats have a capacity of 25,000 skins and the whole mill is fitted with the most approved machinery for the successful production of glove leather. About fifty barrels of egg yolk and four hundred barrels of oil are used at this mill annually. The plant has a total capacity of 300,000 skins per annum. Between forty and sixty workers are employed.

Maylander Bros., dealers in and dressers of glove leather of every description, are located on Maple avenue. The firm at present consists of L. K. Maylander and William H. Maylander. The business was established by Max Maylander, in 1868. The original mill, built in 1868, was 26 by 40 feet in area and two stories high. An addition was built in 1877, 20 by 26, and another in 1887, 26 by 40. In 1891 the business had so increased that still another addition, 24 by 40, was necessary, and in 1892 still another addition, 26 by 90, four stories. The mill contains several large drums and wringing machines, besides other expensive and improved machinery used in the manufacture of finer grades of kid leather for gloves. Twenty-eight workers are employed and the capacity is about 12,000 dozen skins per annum. The product includes the various kinds of kid dressed sheep and lamb-skins, and the firm make a specialty of the craven tan. Until recently it was supposed that this leather could only be made in Europe, but the American product is now judged by some manufacturers to be superior to the imported article.

Henry D. McConkey, manufacturer of glove and shoe leather, is located on Park Place, and receives excellent water power from Cayadutta creek. Mr. McConkey purchased this property in 1889. It was known as the "Anderson Mill." He at once began the erection of the present mill, which is a frame building 50 by 150 feet in area, with an "L," both structures being four stories high with basement. The mill throughout is fitted with stocks, paddles, drums, breaking, staking and finishing machinery of the most improved pattern. The entire third floor is devoted to drying the skins and is equipped with the Blakeman system, which consists of a 43-inch exhaust fan and two

banks of steam pipes. The product of Mr. McConkey's mill includes buckskin, mocha castors, chamois, yellow and kid leather for gloves, and dongola leather for shoes, and its total capacity is about 1,000 skins per day.

The Mills Leather Company occupy the "Old Red Mill" at the corner of Washington and Mill streets. This company is composed of the Mills Brothers, of Gloversville, who began business here as manufacturers of glove leather exclusively, January 1, 1892. This mill is one of the old landmarks of Johnstown and has a capacity of 300,000 skins per year. It is fitted with two overshot water wheels which have a combined capacity equal to one hundred horse power.

William Topp, leather and glove manufacturer, is located at the corner of North Perry and Miller streets. Mr. Topp began the manufacture of gloves and the tanning of leather on a very small scale in the year 1877, on the site of his present factory. His first specialty was an Indian tan, one finger harvest mitten, which was the first time this particular leather was ever manufactured into this style. Mr. Topp enlarged from time to time his capacity for tanning different grades of leather, until his output included shoe kid, dongola goat, kangaroo, calf and sheep, calf kid, glove kid, yellow and Indian tan, sheep, lamb and calf-skins. His first steam leather mill was erected in 1882, and was destroyed by fire September 20, 1887. A new mill was immediately built, which shared a similar fate, in August, 1888. The present mill is larger than either of its predecessors and was built on the same site. It is 40 x 75 feet in area, two stories high with basement, the tanning of the leather taking place in this latter apartment. The drying and finishing is accomplished on the upper floors where special machinery is used. The glove factory is a two story building located directly west of the leather mill. Thirty workers, including ten cutters, are employed in the former, and about fifteen in the latter. Mr. Topp manufactures heavy and light gloves, making a specialty of one finger mittens, as well as Brazilian beaver fur gloves. In leather he makes the yellow and Indian tan, kid, craven tan in both sheep and lamb, and white and yellow calf. For the shoe trade he makes among other leathers, kid, dongola goat, kangaroo, calf and sheep kid in dongola finish. His capacity for tanning sheep stock is 1,200 dozen skins per

month. Mr. Topp manufactured about 14,000 dozen pairs of gloves and mittens in 1891.

Guibert & Lauret, leather dressers and colorers, until recently occupied the Simon Schriver mill at 22 East Green street. This building was burned April 8, 1892. The firm is composed of Eugene A. Guibert and Louis Lauret, who established the business in 1890. They make mocha castors, kid and chamois leather of a superior quality and have a capacity of 2,000 skins per week. Thirty-five workers are employed in the factory. Prior to embarking in the leather business Mr. Guibert had been engaged in the manufacture of gloves with James A. Banta in Johnstown for several years, and was conversant with the various kinds of glove leather. Mr. Lauret is an experienced leather manufacturer, who came to Johnstown from Millau, France, as did also Mr. Guibert. The firm are building a factory larger than the one above mentioned, in the city of Gloversville, and they now reside in that place.

Roucoules & Limousin, leather dressers and colorers, occupy a mill on Bridge street. The business was established by Emile Roucoules in 1883. He confined himself at that time to coloring leather and was located on East Main street, afterwards removing to a shop on Melcher street. In the spring of 1889 the firm erected the mill they now occupy. The main building is a frame structure, thirty-two by ninety feet in area, three stories high. The tanning, beam work and coloring are all done on the ground floor, as is also the finishing of undressed kid suede. The upper floors are used for knee staking, finishing and drying. They are at present (1892) erecting a three-story 85 x 26 addition to their main building, for a coloring shop, which will be completed by the middle of June or thereabouts, and will utilize the main building for beam work and tanning. Will employ a force of 125 to 150 hands and will turn out double the work they have been doing. The firm manufactures leather for fine gloves almost exclusively, making a specialty of mocha castor. They have recently begun the manufacture of a domestic sheep and lamb-skin, dressed in a castor, which they call American castor. Both members of the firm learned their trade in France. They employ from fifty-five to sixty operatives and turn out about 700 skins per day.

Styer & Behlen, leather manufacturers, are located at the rear of 27 West State street. The members of the firm are John Styer and Frederick Behlen, who established the business in 1884. Their mill is a three-story frame building, twenty-two by eighty feet in area. The tanning is done on the ground floor and fifteen men are employed in the establishment. For the past three years the firm have turned out 15,000 dozen skins per annum. They dress all kinds of domestic glove leather, making a specialty of yellow tan leather and kid.

Thompson, Lord & Company, leather manufacturers, occupy a square bounded by Fulton street, Mill street, the F. J. & G., railway tracks and Cayadutta creek. The firm is composed of A. W. Thompson and Thomas Lord, both residents of Boston, and their salesroom and offices are located at 38 and 40 High street in that city. The firm established itself in Johnstown in January, 1890. The dimensions of the main building are 30 x 125 feet, three and a half stories high, with a tower, brick boiler and engine house and drying sheds. There are sixteen vats in the beam house and when completed there will be in operation twelve paddles, three drums, and one set of stocks. The second floor is devoted to finishing. In this part of the process the staking, glazing, breaking and finishing is done, all being accomplished on special machinery. The third floor is used exclusively for drying and is fitted with a Sturtevant heater and blower. By this system the temperature in the drying room is kept at one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The building is lighted by electricity, and when the new addition and machinery are completed and in operation, the plant will have cost \$20,000. Seventy-five men are employed, and the mill is turning out one hundred dozen skins per day. The product consists entirely of shoe leather and includes kangaroo calf, seal goat, dull dongola, and glazed kid, made from various species of skins.

E. Ackerknecht, manufacturer of kid leather, is located at 121 Washington and 124 Fulton street. This business was established by Ferdinand Ackerknecht, father of the present proprietor, in 1858. He was first located at the corner of Water and Mill streets. His son became associated with him about fifteen years ago, and since 1883 he has conducted the establishment alone. The mill he now occupies was built in March, 1891, taking the place of an old mill which was torn down to

make room for its successor. The main building is 40 x 60 feet in area, four stories high with garret. The tanning is done on the ground floor of the main building, the drying, knee-staking and the finishing is done on the second floor, and the arm-staking and fleshing on the third floor; while the fourth is used as a drying and stock room. Twenty workers are employed and about 140 dozen skins are manufactured per week. The product consists chiefly of domestic lamb and sheep-skins, suitable for fine gloves. Mr. Ackerknecht also deals in egg yolk.

Eli Cool, manufacturer of kid and yellow glove leather, is located at 41 Cayadutta street. This business was established by Cool & Adams in 1872 and continued by them until 1883 when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Cool began on his own account. The mill building is 22 feet by 50 with an "L" 55 feet in width, all built of wood and three and one half stories in height. Employment is furnished to thirteen men and about 5,000 dozen skins were turned out last year.

Isaac Morris, importer of Ellstatter's glove leather, 16 and 18 More block, East Main street, about three years ago established his present importing business. He gives his entire attention to imported leather, and handles no domestic stock whatever. His specialties include dipped leather, colt skins, suedes, and all classes and grades of lamb-skins used for ladies' and gentlemen's fine gloves. The leather is commonly known among manufacturers as "Ellstatter's" leather, named after the founder of the factory, which is located at Muhlburg, Baden, Germany. It is now designated as the "Glacé Leder Fabrik" and is used by the first manufacturers of Europe and America, being noted for its softness, mellowness, as well as its beautiful shades of color. Mr. Morris is the largest importer of glove leather in America.

Joseph Vorel, leather dresser, is located at 337 West Main street. This business was begun by Joseph Vorel & Company in 1883, and continued by them until 1885, when Mr. Vorel left Johnstown about five years, acting in the mean time as foreman for different factories in various places. He returned, however, in 1889, and re-established the leather dressing business under the firm name of Vorel & Company, having as partners his father, Joseph Vorel, and brother-in-law Frank Schos. This firm conducted the enterprise two years, when Charles Miller was received as a partner, and the firm of Vorel & Miller thus

formed. This arrangement continued only six months when Mr. Vorel purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business alone ever since. Mr. Vorel is at present engaged in dressing mocha kid, mocha castor, craven tan, domestic kid, fleshers, and imitation of buckskin leather. The mill has a capacity of thirty-five dozen per day, and employment is furnished to about twelve men.

John W. Hagadorn, leather manufacturer, operates a mill on Townsend avenue. The business was established in 1874 by N. T. Webber and John W. Hagadorn, in a mill at the foot of Montgomery street. This firm continued until 1881, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hagadorn has since conducted the business alone. In 1884 he rented his present mill of Townsend & Yale, of New York, and in 1889 purchased the mill and nine acres of ground adjoining. He makes a specialty of buckskin leather and turns out between 100,000 and 150,000 deer skins a year, furnishing employment to about twenty-two laborers.

S. E. Walrath, leather dresser, is located at No. 113 and 115 Washington avenue. He first engaged in the manufacture of leather in 1887, having been in the glove business three years prior to that day. In the spring of 1889 he erected a frame mill 25 x 50 feet, four stories. To accommodate his growing business he built in December, 1891, an addition to his mill, and incorporated numerous additional facilities. His ground floor is devoted to wringing, tanning and coloring. On the second floor is the office, stock and finishing room, and also accommodations for the knee and arm stakers. The third and fourth floors are given up to drying rooms. Employment is given to about sixteen workers, and the mill has a capacity of several hundred dozens of skins per month. The product consists of domestic sheep and lamb-skins, tanned and colored in all shades.

John De Garmo, leather manufacturer, is located in the northern part of the village between Grove and Mill streets. Mr. De Garmo first engaged in the leather business in 1890, after having been a prominent retail grocer of Johnstown for six years. He occupies two mill buildings; the engine room, and the wringing and tanning department are located on the ground floor of the main building, and on the second floor of which the white leather is dried and also the knee and arm

staking is done. The cold drying rooms are on the upper floor. The hot air drying is effected by circulating steam pipes and an exhaust fan. The establishment furnishes employment to thirty-five workers, and the mill is turning out from 700 to 900 dozen of choice kid skins per month.

The factory of Lebenheim & Company, manufacturers of glove and shoe leather, is situated on the west side of Factory street near the foot of Montgomery. The business was established in 1881, by E. Nollain & Company, in the mill now occupied by Thompson, Lord & Company. In 1885 the firm moved to the old factory building just north of their present mill, where they remained about six years. In 1886 the firm name was changed to Lebenheim & Company, and the building they now occupy was erected in 1891. The tanning is done in the basement which contains fourteen vats. On the first floor, eleven paddles and six drums are in operation, with two double sets of stocks. The finishing and drying take place on the upper floors of the building. Between thirty and forty workers are employed and one hundred dozen skins are manufactured each day. The shoe leather made at this mill consists of dry stock and calf, and the glove leather is known as the "California tan."

Matthew Lynaugh, leather dresser, occupies the mill at 325 West Montgomery street. This business was begun in 1891, under the firm name of Sutliff & Lynaugh. On January 1, 1892, Mr. Lynaugh purchased the interest of W. M. Sutliff and has since then conducted the mill alone. It is a two story frame building, 40 x 70 feet in area, on the first floor of which are located seven double sets of stocks for milling oil and Indian dressed leather. The upper floor is used for a finishing room and coloring shop. The capacity of the mill is about 80,000 skins per year, which consists principally of buckskin, sheep, and antelope tanned in both oil and fat liquor dressing.

A. M. Adams & Son, manufacturers of kid leather, are located at the rear of 12 East Green street. The business of this firm was established by A. M. Adams, on Water street in 1862, dressing milled leather. He remained there one year when he removed to a location on West Fulton street, where he received as a partner C. N. Allsworth, the firm being styled Allsworth & Adams. They confined themselves

entirely to beam work for two years, taking up the manufacture of kid the third year. Mr. Adams then moved to Rockwood, where he was in the milling business for two years, returning to Johnstown in February, 1868. In 1869 he hired a part of the Stewart mill and dressed milled leather there for one year. The firm of Cool & Adams was then established, the junior partner being Eli Cool, of Johnstown. This firm was engaged in buying, dressing and selling kid leather for thirteen years. Mr. Cool withdrew in 1883 and Mr. Adams continued the business alone until 1890, when he received as a partner, his son, Frank Adams. Father and son are experienced leather workers and to this fact is due the gratifying success of their enterprise. The present mill was built in 1873, several additions having since been made. Twelve workers are employed and thirty to forty dozen of domestic kid are manufactured each day.

John Carncross, manufacturer of oil dressed, Indian tan and yellow leather, occupies the Stewart mill at the foot of West Montgomery street. This business was established by George Miller and John Carncross in 1878 on the opposite side of the creek. The firm of Miller & Carncross carried on the business until 1880, when C. S. Wemple took the interest of Mr. Miller and the firm of Carncross & Wemple was formed, and continued until March, 1890, since which time the present proprietor has conducted the business alone. This mill was built by George Stewart and is fully equipped with modern tanning machinery and appliances and has the advantage of a never failing water-power. Mr. Carncross turned out 150,000 skins during 1891.

Delos Brower, leather manufacturer, is located at 110 North Market street. He came to Johnstown in 1879 and began business in 1887, in John Q. Adams' mill on Green street. Later on he moved to the Schriver mill on the same street, and to his present location in 1891. The mill he now occupies was built by Barter & Whitmore in 1887 and subsequently passed into the hands of George Maylander, who disposed of it to Stone, Timlow & Company. Mr. Brower purchased it in November, 1890, and has since made several extensive additions. He employs twenty-six workers and turns out forty-five dozen skins per day.

Stokes & Getman, dressers of glove leather, are located at 100 Washington street. The firm is composed of Oscar Stokes and William

Getman, who succeeded to the business of John Luther in August, 1891. The firm manufactures glove leather from domestic sheep and lamb-skins and turn out twenty dozens per day.

Mark M. Hall, leather dresser, 114 North Perry street, began business in the fall of 1879, in the "old yellow mill" recently purchased by Miller, Argersinger & Company. At present he employs ten or twelve men, and manufactured about 60,000 skins during 1891.

Miller, Argersinger & Company, manufacturers of glove leather, are located at the corner of Mill and Water streets. This firm is composed of Warren Miller, Leonard Argersinger and C. M. Putnam. The business was originally established by Eli Argersinger and Warren Miller in 1874 and was carried on by that firm until 1882. The present firm is a consolidation of Miller & Putnam and Leonard Argersinger. They occupied the "old red mill," belonging to David A. Wells, for seven years, and purchased their present property of John E. Wells in 1887. They have since made several additions and improvements and the mill is fully equipped with modern machinery. The product includes the different classes of skins used in the manufacture of gloves and the mill has a capacity for turning out a large amount of leather.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.—Charles B. Knox, manufacturer of gelatine, is located on the line of the F. J. & G. railroad near the foot of West Montgomery street. The factory building is 45 by 100, four stories high, and was completed in December, 1890, at which time operations were begun in the chemical department. The raw material from which gelatine is made comes from nearly all the leather mills in the county, but the most desirable part of it consists of the skin of calves' heads, and a few other portions of the animal which contain gelatine to a large degree. It is first washed in clear spring water for twenty-four hours, and then placed in a chemical bath which raises the grease to the surface, after which it is treated with a solution of lime and soda for eight weeks, to remove all impurities. It is then again placed in drums, and washed thoroughly in spring water forty-eight hours, which makes it as white and clear as a piece of paper. It then goes to the first floor where the cooking is done. This process is accomplished in three kettles, each having a capacity of one ton of gelatine. It is then drawn

off in the form of a liquid and pumped to the cooling room of the third floor where, after having gone through four filters, the liquid is drawn into metal-lined cooling boxes and is kept at a temperature of fifty degrees. It soon solidifies into jelly and is then taken to the cutting room on the same floor where it is cut into sheets about 1.4 inch in thickness and then spread by girls on cotton nets to dry. It is then placed in the drying room, where with revolving fans and artificial heat all moisture is evaporated. This room is kept at a temperature of seventy degrees in one end and fifty degrees in the other, the sheets being moved gradually toward the highest temperature. Then in the form of oblong sheets of transparent gelatine, it goes to the fourth floor where all perfect pieces are shredded and packed into small boxes for table use. Any pieces that are imperfect in color and clearness are ground in a large mill and sold as confectioner's gelatine and also for decorator's use. The establishment furnishes employment to thirty-five workers and the capacity averages one ton of product per day. Mr. Knox's gelatine received the medal of superiority over all brands at the American Institute fair in New York, held in October, 1891; also the pure food exposition in Boston in 1891, and the same at Philadelphia exposition last year. This is the only gelatine made in this country which is positively free from all odor and taste.

The Brower Glue Manufacturing Company, whose works are located on Maple avenue opposite the Maylander mill, succeeded to the business of A. Brower & Son, who had been engaged in the manufacture of glue for the past twenty-five years. The company operate two factories, one in Johnstown and the other in Gloversville. The manufacture of glue in the locality of these two glove manufacturing centers depends directly on the glove industry itself. The raw skins that are imported to the leather dressers are divested at the beam shops of clippings from their fleshy side, in order to make them uniform. These clippings constitute the glue stock, known to the local trade as "pates." The process used in making glue consists chiefly of thoroughly washing and boiling the stock, but the fine quality of the product is almost wholly due to patented processes and also years of experience. This company, as organized in 1888, consists of A. Brower, A. D. Brower, W. W. Brower and H. M. Brower. The output of Johnstown factory is about 7,000 pounds per week.

James I. Younglove is proprietor of a planing-mill and lumber yard at No. 112-116 North Market street. It is the oldest established planing-mill in the county and was built at a time when there were but few houses in Johnstown as far north as the mill. The business was begun by Spalding & Voorhees in 1856. At that time the Woodworth rotary planer was about the only machine of its kind in use, and John Gibson, of Albany, controlled the rights for certain territory in this state. Spalding & Voorhees were compelled to pay him a royalty of twenty-five per cent. of the gross earnings of the machine on all lumber planed by it. In 1857 Andrew Spalding withdrew from the firm and the business was conducted by John H. Voorhees until 1860, when the firm became Voorhees & Younglove, James Younglove taking part interest in the concern. Thus it continued until 1870, when Mr. Voorhees withdrew and went to Brooklyn. In 1873 James I. Younglove, a son, was received as a partner, and the following year the firm style became Younglove, Son & Co., by the addition of Amos Hess. In January, 1884, the present proprietor purchased his partners' interests and has since conducted the enterprise alone. He manufactures sash, blinds and doors, and for the past two years has been the only one doing this class of work in the county. In connection with the mill he also conducts a fully equipped lumber yard, and handles lime, cement, and sewer-pipe. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, and the establishment has never been shut down on a working day since it was first opened.

John E. Seaman & Co., 27, 29, 31 and 33 Chestnut street, are contractors and builders, and deal in all kinds of building material. They also operate in connection with their establishment a steam planing-mill, in which are manufactured all kinds of mouldings, ceilings, floorings, doors, sash and blinds, and adjoining the whole is a well-stocked lumber yard. The business was established in 1856 by John E. Seaman, the present senior member of the firm. He was located for many years at the corner of Smith and Market streets, and moved to his present location in 1888. Philemon M. Simmons became a partner in 1872, after which the firm was known as John E. Seaman & Co., and in 1888 James T. Seaman, a son of the senior member, was also received into the firm. Messrs. Seaman & Co. have built a great share of

Johnstown's finest residences and business buildings, including the greater part of the brick blocks on Main street, and many of the handsome dwellings on South William and other prominent thoroughfares. Within the past few years the firm has furnished many towns in various parts of the state with folding booths for voting purposes, as required by the new election law. Notable among these contracts were all the booths used in Fulton and Hamilton counties.

L. Stephenson, general retail lumber dealer, conducts extensive yards at the corner of State, Mill and Washington streets. The business was established by Mr. Stephenson in 1867, and the venture was fully warranted by the fact that he had been connected with the lumber business in Johnstown since 1855. He has occupied his present location for the past ten or twelve years. Aside from a general jobbing trade in all kinds of lumber building material, Mr. Stephenson conducts a fully equipped planing-mill, which furnishes employment to eight workers and is fitted with modern machinery for planing, moulding, scroll sawing and turning. Sash, doors and blinds are also manufactured, and contractors are supplied on short notice.

Jonah Hess, contractor and builder, 404 West Main street, began business in the year 1874 under the firm name of Moyer & Hess. This partnership continued three years, when Mr. Hess purchased his partner's interest, and has since then conducted the business alone. He has built many of Johnstown's best residences and public buildings, including the Methodist, Episcopal and Baptist churches, the latter now in process of erection. He conducts a well equipped shop, which has been enlarged from time to time, and at present contains seven wood-working machines, operated by a ten horse electric motor, and furnishes employment to six or eight men. The shop has a capacity for turning out doors, mouldings, counters and store fixtures, together with other general wood-working material. In his building operations Mr. Hess furnishes employment to about twenty carpenters. His office and warerooms are located at 22 Cayadutta street.

The Royal Knitting Company, 9 and 11 South Melcher street, succeeded the firm of Potter Brothers in 1891. This business was established in 1884 by E. L. and J. L. Potter, who began making glove supplies at 23 South William street. After moving to their present quarters

in 1889 they at once began the manufacture of yarn mittens. The present company was incorporated June 1, 1891, with a capital stock of \$5,000 and the following officers: C. M. Putnam, president; C. H. Merrill, vice-president; E. Bradt, secretary, who with E. L. and J. L. Potter, form the board of directors. On June 15, 1891, the company began making knit gloves and at present they are turning out about twenty-five dozen per day and are furnishing employment to thirty-eight hands.

S. Boehnlein conducts a naptha process mill on Maple avenue, about 1-4 of a mile north of the Maylander mill. The business was established by the Maylanders in September, 1891, who sold it to Mr. Boehnlein in January, 1892. The process consists principally of taking the grease from skins by chemical preparations.

The Johnstown Metallic Binding Company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of 5,000 and the following officers: Philip Keck, president; Warren Miller, vice-president; C. M. Putnam, secretary and treasurer. They are engaged in the manufacture of metal binding for oil cloths with patent adjustable corners.

Robert R. Sands, jobber in glove colors, occupies a portion of the second story of the "old red mill," corner of Mill and Washington streets. He began business in 1888 in partnership with Louis Argersinger and that firm continued one year. Mr. Sands employs on an average six men and has a capacity for coloring 10,000 skins per month.

Connelly & Shubert, Factory street, foot of West Montgomery, operate a beam shop where skins are frized and scud. They began business in 1885 and turn out 30,000 skins per annum.

Peter Getman has a saw-mill and wood yard at the foot of West Clinton avenue. He began business in 1884. The saw-mill is operated by water power and is the property of the McIntyre estate.

Bert Wessel began manufacturing knit wrists for gloves in January, 1890, and is located at 106 North Market street.

R. Burke & Company, manufacturers of skin mats and rugs, occupy part of the Schriver property on North Perry street. The firm is composed of R. Burke and John Burke who began business in January 1891. They turn out 500 rugs per week.

Burke & Mullins, leather dressers, are located on the Schriver property, North Perry street. They began business January 1, 1892.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF KINGSBORO AND GLOVERSVILLE.¹

THE history of any prosperous American city, could it be fully written, would be an interesting contribution to the record of man's slow conquest of an unwilling world.

Modern scientific philosophers have much to tell about environment. Even man, they say, is shaped by his surroundings; he is what he is because he is where he is, and he thus bears the stamp and seal of his locality. If, however, the average man of even a century ago and a citizen of Gloversville to-day should meet at the corner of Main and Fulton streets, they would behold much to modify that opinion. They would find themselves alike in many points; but the environment of the former would be changed beyond all recognition. The race would be improved in many ways, but the whole locality is revolutionized.

The comparison becomes still more impressive if we take humanity of a century earlier. The Indian of the Cayadutta and of the Mohawk was the warrior whose desire was to make himself dreaded from the Atlantic to the far west. In the arts of peace, however, he appears to less advantage. He only utilized the products of the earth as they grew, but went no further. Even with the white man's counsel and example, he learned the arts of peace with difficulty. He always bore the stamp of his environment, and was therefore in that condition which is properly termed savage.

Civilized man, however, takes possession of the land: utilizes its natural advantages and capabilities to the utmost, and supplements its deficiencies.

Judged by this standard, Gloversville and the men who made it take the highest rank as exponents of civilization. The physical advantages of the neighborhood are comparatively few. It has no harbor upon lake or sea. No commerce-bearing river flows by its warehouses, or

¹ By Rev. Isaac O. Rankin, of Peekskill, former pastor of the Kingsboro Presbyterian Church.

furnishes power to its mills. No fertile fields yield corn to its store-houses. No mines of coal and iron, silver and gold, supply its industry with raw material. On the south, a ridge of sand sloping away in hills and hollows, clad with yellow pine; on the north, a space of stronger land bearing a heavier forest growth and reaching to the foot wall of the Adirondack wilderness; in the midst a stream flowing through a boggy valley. It is out of such elements that man has wrought his triumphs, thus creating the city of cheerful homes and busy industries. There was tough fibre in the character of the men who wrought this miracle of transformation. The strong keen air and pure water of the mountain gave them vigor, the biting winters toughened the frame and wrought energy and endurance; but the men and women had an inborn force which enabled them to profit by such lessons. The town is their creation, under God, who gave them strength and opportunity. Had they been less self-reliant and industrious, such a work could never have been done; and some other city would have handled glove leather, and perhaps have achieved wealth and distinction for this manufacture.

To tell this story of the men of Gloversville and their successful conflicts is the purpose of the succeeding chapters of this history, and its chief interest will be found in the triumph of civilized man over such a discouraging environment. A stalwart and unconquerable race has created for itself a city rich both in private comforts and in common wealth of interests, on a spot where an earlier people, brave but uninventive, hunted in the forests and fished in the streams.

When Arent Stevens and his nine partners purchased the land of the Mohawks, and when the Indian trader, William Johnson (not yet conqueror at Lake George or Niagara, or a baronet) bought the land of this ten, neither they nor he would have selected the site of Gloversville as the future seat of busy life and power. Johnson indeed made a very different choice and laid out his town on the richer lands four miles to the south.

He began a second settlement, however, on the watershed between the tributaries of the Mohawk and the Sacandaga, partly within the present city limits; but this had its natural extension eastward, and in its connection with the outer world avoided the site of the future city. To this lesser settlement, intended to be an outpost toward the wilder-

ness, was given the name of Kingsborough, which had previously been applied to the whole patent of twenty thousand acres. Its origin, which has given rise to numerous conjectures and not a few myths, was probably an expression of honor to the king, just as a neighboring and earlier patent to the eastward was called Queensborough, and as Johnson himself more than ten years later called the royal grant "Kingsland." As an Irishman, the peculiar form of the word (borough) would be familiar from the title of an Irish nobleman, the Earl of Kingsborough, and this perhaps determined his choice.

The tenants who settled on Sir William's Kingsborough farms, were therefore the first white men living upon the site of the present city. With them the name of Kingsborough become localized, no longer the designation of a wide tract of wilderness, but of cultivated farms. These tenant farmers, however, were not the fathers of the present municipality. Like their Indian predecessors, they were eventually removed and expatriated by war, and their children live far away and under another flag. A third and mingled race, from New England, and also Scotch, German, and Dutch, came on the great wave of immigration which began to flow after the revolution, and were the true fathers of the city. Their names are not only household words, but are suggestive of business power, in the city streets to-day. Their influence is still felt in the throbbing life about us, and their history is our inheritance. It was a cosmopolitan stock in the best sense of the word; mingled blood and mingled traits of character helping to fashion the men of Gloversville. Others came in, and have proved themselves worthy to be sharers both of their work and their reward, but these alone are the fathers of the city.

There are four stages of history since man first knew these hills and valleys, and we may appropriately call them the Indian, the Feudal, the Agricultural, and the Manufacturing periods. The "Oldest Inhabitant" can tell us of the third, which he easily remembers, the fourth is still in process of development, but the first and second go back beyond memory, and hence are not without their inevitable accompaniment of myth and legend.

The story of this immediate locality in the Indian age is almost a blank. It was a part of the wide hunting grounds of the Mohawks and

nothing more. It was not even on the track of the ordinary war parties, although now and then a band of warriors crossed it on some expedition, where for special secrecy an unusual route had been taken. Its only memorials are the stone arrow-heads, few in number, which have been picked up near this obliterated and almost forgotten track.

While the central village of the tribe was still at Caughnawauga, near the mouth of the Cayadutta, the Indian hunters must have often followed the stream to its head waters. When the efforts of the French missionaries were at last successful, and many of the tribe were induced to settle in the new Caughnawauga, or La Prairie, at the foot of the La Chine rapids of the St. Lawrence, the neighborhood, for a time, became less frequented.

Then it was penetrated by a new race. The Indians themselves diminished and degenerated. The settler and the land speculator trespassed more and more upon the hunting grounds, and, gradually, induced the remnant of the tribe to part with their title. The Dutch, after more than a century of occupation, were growing strong in the lower Mohawk country, while the Germans had found a refuge from war and ravage at Stone Arabia and German Flats, and also in Schoharie.

Speaking of the settlement of the Highland Scotch in Kingsborough, to which we shall soon refer, it must be remembered that all the settlers in the Mohawk country brought with them the memory of conflicts in the land which they had exchanged for the wilderness. It was no chance which brought them hither, no mere hope of gain, or purpose to "grow up with the country;" but they either came with a high purpose, or they were precipitated on this new dwelling-place by tempests at home.

The Dutch, whose blood flows in the veins of so many of our people, were no inferior stock. It was at the very pinnacle of its greatness that the republic of the Netherlands founded its colony in the new world. The sons of one of the greatest powers of Europe built Fort Orange and New Amsterdam. The victory over Spanish tyranny was at that time not only complete, but was recognized as such by even arrogant Spain. A few years later Van Tromp was sailing through the English channel with a broom at his masthead, showing that, by victories over

both Spaniard and Englishman, he had swept it clean. The Dutch republic at this time was an aristocratic commonwealth, and had given its colony of Fort Orange (afterward Albany) as a feudal possession to the Van Rensselaers. Hence Arent Van Curler and his friends pushed on, in 1662, to the Mohawk country, purchasing lands in the "Great Flat" of the river and laying the foundations of Schenectady, "the place outside the door," as the Indians called it. Theirs was a movement for liberty, and deserves our honor, and this together with all those noble elements in the Dutch character which awaken our admiration are the inheritance of Gloversville, so far as Dutch blood flows in the veins of its citizens.

So also the Germans, who nearly a century later settled on the banks of the Mohawk. Theirs was the land of the grape on the banks of the Rhine, until they became the victims of the lust of war and love of cruelty, which characterized Louis the Fourteenth of France, falsely called the "Grande Monarque." He was engaged in war with England and Germany, and, in one of his campaigns, his armies ravaged the Rhenish Palatinate with fire and sword. The land was a desert behind them, and thousands were homeless and in destitution. Then Queen Anne and her people were moved with pity, and the most needy and helpless were transported from the banks of the Rhine to those of the Hudson. They founded a colony near Kingston, but did not prosper. A separation took place; one portion settling in Pennsylvania, where they are widely known for their peculiar language as the "Pennsylvania Dutch," while the other made its way to the Mohawk and the Schoharie valleys, and though less tenacious of the German tongue, is hardly less prosperous and respected. Its hero is General Herkimer, and its sufferings and victories in the land of its adoption are also the inheritance of all who partake of German blood.

At this point we meet for the first time with one of the most remarkable characters which America has ever developed. The history of the Mohawk country cannot be told without constant reference to the career of Sir William Johnson. Born in Ireland, near Dublin, about the time that the Palatines on the Hudson were separating for their second flight, he was trained as a merchant's clerk, and came to America because of a love disappointment. His uncle, Peter Warren,

an officer in the navy, had married Miss Delancey, of New York, whose dowry included wild lands on the Mohawk; and Johnson came hither as his agent. The possibilities of the situation dawned at once upon the young man; he took naturally and easily to the untrammelled life of the frontier; became fur trader, and land owner; made friends with the Indians, and became a chief of the Mohawks; and thus advanced steadily to wealth and influence. He was a type of that class whose ambition craved manorial estates in the new country after the usages of England, and he was by far the most successful as well as the most deserving. The house where he accomplished most of his work, where his children were born, and whence he marched to his victories, is still known as "Fort Johnson," and may be seen by every traveler on the New York Central railroad. It stands embowered in a locust grove, three miles west of Amsterdam.

With the advance in immigration, and the increasing greed of the land-speculator, the tenure of the Indian was evidently near its end. The hunter, too, was doomed, for the agriculturalist was reaching control. It became a question only how and when any property would pass into the hands of the settlers, and what pittance would be paid to its former owners. This was a question determined too often merely by the greed and cunning of the purchaser; but, to Johnson's honor, it was by him generally satisfactory to the Indians.

The territory, part of which forms the site of Gloversville and purporting to be 20,000 acres, was purchased of the Indians, October 19, 1752, by Arent Stevens and nine others; and with the confirmation of that purchase by the governor, June 23, 1753, begins the feudal tenure of the Kingsborough farms.

The original Indian deed, the petition for confirmation, and the grant by the government, may still be seen in the office of the secretary of state. The Indian deed is very interesting. It conveys the whole site of the present town of Johnstown to the king for the consideration of "three peices of Showde" (an inferior kind of woollen cloth, the precursor and namesake of our "shoddy"), "six peices of gailing linnen, three barrels of Beer, six gallons Rum, and a fatt Beast." The beer, the rum and the beast, it will be noticed, are put in capitals, and no doubt represented the larger share of the immediate inducement; although

winter was close at hand and the "showde" would soon be needed. Whether the Indian grantors, Esau-like, simply disposed of some part of their birthright for this poor mess of "pottage," or whether in a discouraged hour they foresaw the end and were glad to get something tangible and drinkable for that which was slipping through their hands, is a matter of conjecture. Certain it is, however, that the white man's land occupation here, as often elsewhere, began with an Indian debauch.

The grantors mentioned in this deed are, "Cechehoana, Seth, Hance Ranceer, Abraham Dow, Jacob, Hendrick, Petuis Hance, the Wild Deaf Hendrick, Daniel Sayengaraghta, Native Indians, and sole and absolute proprietors of the Mohawks in the country of America, and also the Province of New York." Their names present an interesting combination of Iroquois, Dutch, and English, suggestive of the confusion of tongues and manners prevailing at that period in the Mohawk valley. Only one of their number is famous in the history of the times; this was Hendrick, better known as "King Hendrick," who was one of the greatest leaders and wisest counsellors among all the Indian chiefs. It was he that chiefly helped Sir William Johnson to hold the Mohawks in alliance during the French war, and was killed while fighting under Sir William in the battle of Lake George.

The above mentioned grant is absolute and without reserve, but it is neither made to Arent Stevens and his associates nor to Johnson, who probably paid the price of purchase; but to "our said most gracious sovereign King George the Second," in whose name Stevens and Douw Fonda in behalf of the rest, had made the purchase. The Indian signers represent the three totems, or family distinctions of the tribe, two turtles, two bears, and two wolves. They make their marks in a decidedly awkward manner, affixing each a seal, which in this instance is probably that of Johnson, who acted as interpreter, and who seems to have had a secret interest in the purchase from the first. He certifies over his signature that the Indians knew what lands they were selling, and the cloth, the liquor, and the "fatt Beast" had been properly delivered.

The purchasers represent the average population in the neighborhood. They were Arent Stevens, Barent Vrooman, Mathew Ferrall, Robert

Adams, Cadwallader Colden, Junior, John Young, John Sewell, Ephraim Arnold, Douw Fonda, and Jelles Fonda. Dutch and English names predominate; one is Scotch, and one probably Irish, but the German element is wholly unrepresented. The purchasers were neighbors of Johnson in the Mohawk valley. Arent Stevens was his interpreter, agent, and messenger among the Indians. Colden was the surveyor whose certificate of survey and list of boundaries accompanies the petition for the grant, and also the son of the surveyor-general (afterwards lieutenant-governor and acting governor), a man well known in the history of the province, and as a botanical collector and student of Indian life. Douw and Jelles Fonda were brothers, prominent as business men in the valley, their name being now preserved by the villages of Fonda and Fonda's Bush. Jelles Fonda was a major in the provincial militia, and did good service in the French and Indian war. He was for years a close friend of Johnson, but embraced the patriot cause at the outbreak of the Revolution.

In the original deed the name by which the tract was afterwards known is not mentioned, but in the reference to the transaction, and in other deeds (in which the boundaries are referred to) it is immediately and always called the "Kingsborough Grant." Its location, and the quality of a large part of its soil gave it distinction and its importance was greatly increased by Johnson's settlement at Johnstown. How long Arent Stevens and the ten held the property is not known; and the writer has not been able to find the record of transfer to Sir William. It would be interesting to learn what consideration was mentioned in the deed, and also its exact date. It is clear, however, that the Kingsborough tract was not a royal grant in any other sense than a score of others in the valley, and also that it came to Johnson as a purchase, and not a reward. All titles in the valley then rested upon royal grants, and this no more than others, but Kingsborough, purchased by Stevens in 1752, has been confused with Kingsland, granted to Sir William as a special reward in 1769. It seems probable, however, though it cannot be proved, that the ten purchasers were originally Johnson's agents, and, if this be true, he may in one sense be regarded as the purchaser, even although his name was omitted. The government was already jealous of the large landholders, of whom Johnson, even before the Kingsbor-

ough tract was granted, was chief, and hence license to purchase Indian lands in large parcels was only obtained with difficulty, which indeed in 1763 became, by proclamation of the governor, an absolute prohibition, so that Johnson's Kingsland estate only came into his possession by special grant as an exceptional reward for brilliant service.

The landholders of Gloversville may be amused to know that their property was originally granted by King George "to be holden of us and our Heirs and Successors in free and common Soccage as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, yielding at our Custom-House, in our city of New York, on the feast of Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, the yearly Rent of two shillings and sixpence for each and every hundred acres, except the highways," and that it was forbidden to cut trees above a certain size, or of a shape suitable for the knees of vessels, all of which were reserved for the king's use in shipbuilding.

Soccage, it may be added, is a feudal tenure, under which the rent is fixed and definite. From the old world point of view it was a favorable tenure. It bound Johnson to the king, and he in the same manner bound to himself the tenants to whom he granted leases.

In this point he was highly favored. A body of men to which the strictest personal dependence was perfectly familiar, and which was separated in language and religion from all other inhabitants of the valley, was ready to begin tenantry. They were the Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, who, after the ruin of the Pretender's cause at Culloden, had been exiled to America. They had been treated cruelly, and did not forget the lesson they had learned, but in the breaking up of their clans and the loss of their hereditary chiefs they were ready for the control of a man like Johnson.

Macaulay in his history of England, after drawing a vivid picture of the Highlands before 1745, expressly compares the inhabitants who were the ancestors of the Kingsborough men, to American savages. An observer, he says, would have found in the character of the Highlanders "closely intermingled the good and bad qualities of an uncivilized nation. He would have found that the people had no love for their country or for their king; that they had no attachment to any commonwealth larger than the clan, or to any magistrate superior to the

chief. He would have learned that a stab in the back, or a shot from behind a fragment of rock, were approved modes of taking satisfaction for insults. He would have heard men relate boastfully how they or their fathers had wreaked on hereditary enemies in a neighboring valley such vengeance as would have made old soldiers of the Thirty Years War shudder. He would have been struck by the spectacle of athletic men basking in the sun, angling for salmon, or taking aim at grouse, while their aged mothers, their wives, and their tender daughters were reaping the scanty harvest of oats. Yet even here there was some compensation. It must in fairness be acknowledged that the patrician virtues were not less widely diffused than the patrician vices. A gentleman of Sky or Lochaber, whose clothes were begrimed with the accumulated filth of years, and whose hovel smelt worse than an English hog-stye, would often do the honors of that hovel with a lofty courtesy worthy of the splendid circle of Versailles. When the English condescended to think of him at all, and it was seldom that they did so, they considered him as a filthy abject savage, a cut-throat and a thief. A Macdonald or a Macgregor in his tartan was to a citizen of Edinburg or Glasgow what an Indian hunter in his warpaint is to an inhabitant of Philadelphia or Boston. Artists and actors " (in the sentimental period afterwards) " represented Bruce and Douglas in striped petticoats. They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk and girt with a string of scalps." The Macdonalds, from which clan many of Johnson's Kingsborough tenants came, were among the most powerful and warlike of all the Highlanders. To them belonged some of the wildest valleys and most inaccessible retreats of Scotland; also the Western islands, Sky and Mull, the valleys of Ben Nevis, and the Grampian Hills. Their chieftain claimed the proud title of "The Lord of the Isles" and hated the Campbells who had usurped it. A maiden of their name and race, Flora Macdonald, had gained fame by aiding the escape of the Pretender after Culloden, while the son of an exiled clansman became one of the Marshals of France.

Such were the elements which Johnson brought into his feudal settlement, and, in their well tested loyalty as well as in their isolation from the world, they promised to be all that his ambition could require. A view of these characteristics and antecedents is necessary to render their



Nathaniel W. Welch.

history understood by readers of the present day. The scheme appeared promising, for Johnson was a born leader. His consummate tact, knowing how far to go, and where to stop, when to threaten and when to cajole, his real dignity and apparent familiarity enabled him to control the Indians as no other man could, and served him almost equally well when dealing with his Highland retainers. Their faithfulness to his son in the dark days of the Revolution is really a tribute to the father's genius. The feudal period, however, was brief (less than twenty years in all), but while it lasted, the Kingsborough farms were held by loyal followers of the chief, sturdy fighters and unquestioning partisans.

We have no record of home life during this feudal tenure and we only know that the men became accustomed to a northern climate and had few and simple wants. The land they tilled was rough. Forests were to be cleared and crops planted amid the stumps. The grain they reaped was carried on horseback along the Indian trail and paid toll at the landlord's mill. We hear nothing of schools or even of religious service. The first years of their occupation were years of war, which left Johnson little leisure for such matters, and the Roman Catholic church, of which they were members, was still unorganized in the northern colonies. It was more than thirty years before its first bishop was ordained, so that it is not surprising if this little flock in the wilderness was neglected. Close at hand lay the wide forest, with peril from savages, but with its attraction for the hunter and the trapper. The houses were log huts and their dwellers were deerskin shod, and clothed in homespun.

For Johnson, however, and in some degree for his Kingsborough followers, those were glorious and heroic days. He became a great military hero and led the savages to the defence of British interests. Assisted by the New England men he won the famous victory at Lake George, and also captured Fort Niagara. Washington at the south and Johnson at the north were the only chieftans who knew the wilderness and could meet the enemy on their own ground, and also in the use of their own weapons. If their advice had been heeded Braddock's defeat would have been prevented and Montcalm would have been deprived of his Indian allies, by which that long war would have been far earlier brought to a close. Unfortunately it was not heeded. Englishmen

had still to learn how to adapt themselves to a wilderness and to a savage foe. Washington's time had not yet come, but Johnson soon had his opportunity, which he improved. He was rewarded with a baronetcy, which was a high exaltation for a provincial, and also by a liberal gift of money, and the confirmation of his title to a wide extent of wilderness which he had previously bought of the Mohawks, and which was long known as Kingsland, or the Royal Grant.

The story of Johnson's life is elsewhere told at large in this book and only so much of it is recalled here as is required in the outline of the earlier days at Kingsborough. Most of the able bodied men of the settlement were absent at the war, serving under Johnson's command, and hence the labor of clearing and cultivating fell on the few who remained at home. Women thus became accustomed to severe outdoor employment, but they were women of an indomitable spirit and bore the burden so bravely that Gloversville may be proud that they once occupied this historic spot.

At last Fort Niagara fell and then Quebec. The troops came home again and Johnson, in the intervals of his work of pacifying the Indians, began to build his house on the land which he had bought ten years previously of Arent Stevens. Honors and rewards fell richly upon him and the clansmen shared the honor even if they had but little of the reward.

To picture life during the peaceful days of the Kingsborough settlement we cannot do better than to follow the children of these same Highlanders to their quiet Nova Scotia villages. The martial spirit sleeps for want of opportunity, but the old-time simplicity remains. The mental action of the community is but little modified by the lapse of time, more democratic than of old, for lack, perhaps, of leaders and also a cause, but it is isolated from the world, and they are Gaelic-speaking Scotchmen still. They are also faithful adherents to the Roman Catholic faith, farmers and fishermen whose simple self-dependent life presents a striking contrast with the feverish activity of the outer world.

Ten years of peace followed Johnson's success at Fort Niagara and Wolfe's crowning victory at Quebec. The dread of Indian forays ceased. The open land again encroached upon the woods. The quiet life of the Kingsborough farms promised to become a permanence. The varied

season brought their changes in labor, and they knew no greater excitement than the merry-makings at Johnson Hall or the Indian councils and the rough Irish games of which Johnson was so fond, with glimpses of the visitors of rank and fashion who were so often his guests. Methods of farming were improved under his supervision; improved breeds of stock imported; fruit trees planted and peace and content bade fair to make the feudal experiment a success.

Troubles however were even then rising under all this peaceful surface. Johnson's son and sons-in-law were men of less ability and far less tact than their father, and the power which he held so easily was certain to slip from their grasps. The democratic spirit was rapidly increasing in the Mohawk valley, and while loyalty to the king was in common parlance, there were open threats of opposition to his advisers. The Albany Congress of 1754 had opened the eyes of the colonists to the possibilities of strength in union, and race prejudices helped the growing discontent.

Just as this spirit of independence reached bold utterance, and revolutionary discussion became rife, Johnson died. It was fortunate for his fame, for it was just before the decisive question could have been forced upon him. Men were heard saying that he had killed himself because he was afraid to face the choice between the king's cause and that of the people. It was a cruel and baseless rumor and only showed what extremes can be reached by conjecture. Johnson's degenerate son hesitated, temporized, and at last broke his parole, and fled to Canada, and with him went the loyal Kingsborough tenantry. Under the strain of popular revolt the fabric which had been built so carefully in the wilderness went to immediate ruin.

It is not surprising that the elder Johnson's baronial experiment should have failed in the hands of his weak and arrogant son. The personal force of its architect, and the Highland blood and training of the Kingsborough men alone had made this possible. The land was too wide for a system of tenantry to which neither the Dutch nor the German took kindly, and still less the New Englander. Hence, the whole structure went down; not only from internal weakness, but from irresistible external pressure.

It may seem strange that the Highlanders who had fought so fiercely to overthrow George Second, should be so ready to take up arms for

George Third, but it was really true to character. They cared little for the government, but everything for their leader. The old clan instinct was as strong as ever. They had few interests in common with their neighbors, but they were Johnson's men, and where he went they followed. In the barbarous forays by which Sir John Johnson laid waste his native valley, and killed his former friends and neighbors, they bore a congenial part. Disguised as savages they shot and scalped, enacting the Indian role with more than savage spirit, and rendering the names of Johnson and Kingsboro detested in the valley.

In May, 1777, the final Tory exodus took place. The men of the settlement had gone to Canada with Sir John in his precipitate flight the year previously, but the women and children remained, and the settlement became at once the centre of information and the base of supplies to the enemy. Spies and messengers came and went. The trail along the Sacandaga and through the Adirondack woods was in incessant use. Sympathy and supplies were always to be had from the loyal Highland women. There were meeting places in the woods where swift attacks upon unwary settlers further south and east were planned. Agents of the king were active in their efforts to win the lukewarm and wavering. Driven out of the other settlements, Kingsborough was the beginning of the loyalist's safety on his way to Canada. Hence, as viewed by the revolutionary leaders, the whole neighborhood was a nest of treason. Military force could not be employed against women and children, but it was decided that they should be removed to a place where they could do no further harm. In April, 1777, it was proposed to arrest and remove all who remained, "to the number of four hundred." The matter was discussed by General Schuyler with General Herkimer and the Tryon County Committee, and became generally known, so that when the troops arrived the expected captives were gone. It must have been a painful journey for the aged and also for the children, but they were used to hardships; and there was no one to record their trials. It was the exodus of a people whose very existence has been well nigh forgotten on the lands which they cleared and cultivated, and where they hoped to make a permanent home. Jacobites in Scotland, and Tories in America, they had twice joined their fortunes with a sinking cause.

With them fell the fortunes of their leader. They did their best, after their savage fashion, to restore him to his own, but their senseless cruelty only made more inevitable his final loss. A Kingsborough MacDonald would have had small chance of life in the Mohawk valley after the massacres of Cherry Valley and Schoharie. Popular feeling ran high, and too many of the victims survived, with bitter memories of what they had seen and suffered.

All the vast estates of the Johnsons were confiscated. The innocent suffered with the guilty. There were to be no more great holdings in the Mohawk country, and no more "loyal tenants." Thenceforth the freeholder took the place of the soccager, and democracy expelled feudalism.

There was some compensation, however, for both master and men. The Johnsons continued to hold office under the British government, and received large grants of land in Canada, while the Kingsborough fugitives were provided for in Nova Scotia. The cruelties of their campaigns will never be forgotten in the Mohawk valley, but let them have at least the merit of an unquestioning loyalty.

Thus ended the feudal period at Kingsborough. The neglected fields and ruined houses passed into the hands of the administrator of forfeitures, and for a while lay vacant, awaiting the slow processes of the law, and the rising of the tide of immigration. It was not however a complete relapse into the wilderness. The story of the Johnson lands and the Johnson confiscations was familiar to many in New England. At Lake George and Ticonderoga, the militia had seen Johnson and his Kingsborough troopers, and inquired, with Yankee curiosity, about them. The very fact that the farms were partly cleared was an attraction at a time when the emigrant's heaviest work was his preliminary battle with the forest. Squatters from the neighborhood came and took possession. Some few of the former tenants, who were not of the Highland blood, found their way back, but for the most part the fields lay fallow under the summer sun, and buried by the snows of winter. The law continually worked through its tedious processes, and the land was sold; plans of settlement began to be put in operation, and, with the newcomers, the enduring life of the locality began.

After the hard-won triumph of the revolution there was a brief period of uncertainty and exhaustion; and then began that movement of the

population westward, which is the wonder of our history. Like the blind instinct of the bees in swarming time, men in the older states, and especially in New England, felt an unconquerable impulse to leave home and bear the hardships of the wilderness, and the uncertainties of travel through an unmapped land, in order to make their fortunes on the newer soil. There was a great faith in the future of the country behind those moving wagons, a faith which was too much a matter of course to need expression in words, but which sustained men in the loneliness of the woods.

In New England "the west" at that time meant the Mohawk valley, and also what we now call Western New York, and the journey took as long as the present trip to California. The Mohawk valley was then, as now, the natural path of western travel, but an eddy of the stream turned aside to settle in Johnstown and on the deserted Kingsborough lands.

This immigration was largely of Anglo-Saxon elements. The Dutch and Germans of the Mohawk valley were already dwelling upon richer lands, and there was room enough and work enough for all their sons at home. The New Englander, however, had seen little of the actual fighting in the last years of the war; his land at home was poor and stony; he was naturally restless, and behind him was the ceaseless current pouring into the Atlantic ports from the old world.

Broadalbin was rehabilitated first, the settlers being chiefly from Scotland; then Mayfield, and then the confiscated lands of Kingsborough. The tradition of the household removal is preserved in more than one of the older families of Gloversville. The breaking up of the old home, the loaded wagon, the farewells at the departure for what was deemed a lifelong separation, the slow progress over the hills and through the valleys, the nooning while the cattle rested, the camping out from night to night, the fording of the upper Hudson, the log house, put in repair or built anew, and the slow progress of the settlement. It may all seem dim to the present generation, but little more than a century has passed since out of that school of hardship strong characters were developed whose influence we feel to-day. Rugged endurance and steady thrift alone made success possible in the new conditions. There were idlers and drunkards then as now, but they were not numerous enough to change the character of the settlement.

It must not be imagined, however, that the new holders of the Kingsborough farms constituted in any sense a model community. It impressed a conscientious spectator of that time as being much above the average of the frontier towns (as we shall have occasion to show presently), but it also impressed him as much below the mark in morality. Perhaps he was too severe a critic, but there is evidence to show that there was wickedness enough to have awakened fears in any thoughtful man, for with elements which promised grand success, the community suffered from the demoralization which always follows war, and also from the recklessness which seems inseparable from frontier life. There were men who would rather live from hand to mouth as hunters and fishermen, than grow rich by steady industry. Hard drinking was common, and met but little rebuke. Rum and cider were still counted friends of man. The feeble remnant of the Mohawks hung about the settlements, and intermarried with the negro slaves. The license of the army had corrupted some, as its discipline and high patriotic spirit had uplifted others, and yet the puritan spirit, although thus hindered and repressed, was still in the ascendant, as is shown by the religious tendencies which soon appeared.

Land speculation was also one of the public dangers. A few men bought and controlled large tracts in the very centre of the settlement, and their tenacious grip for long years hindered its growth. They laid the foundation of private fortunes, but diverted business from Kingsborough to the lower ground, where it still has its center.

Among the early settlers the Connecticut influence seems to have been strongest. A large element of the population came from the neighborhood of Hartford, and especially from West Hartford. They brought their Congregationalism with them; and it is to them that we owe the gift of ground which makes the church park at the head of Kingsborough avenue. They possessed the Yankee energy and thrift,—or rather, one is tempted to say these two qualities possessed them. It was the Connecticut men who were the tinsmiths, and whose trading wagons later on brought the raw supplies of buckskin to the earliest tanners and glovers.

It was really as much an age of household industry as the present, for the spinning wheel and the hand loom held the place now occupied

by the sewing machine. In 1824 48,952 yards of cloth were woven in the town of Johnstown, and every yard of it was done at home. At first the roads were few. Supplies were brought from Schenectady by the boats on the Mohawk, or on the state road which crossed the town. The linen and the wool were home-grown, home-spun, home-woven, and home-made, and were, it may be added, chiefly worn at home, travel being at that time a laborious effort, not to be undertaken without serious thought and careful preparation, while the excursion trains which carry the present inhabitants of the city to Niagara or the seashore would have seemed as much a fable as Aladdin's lamp. Self dependence is still the law for the farmer, but it was then the absolute law of a successful existence. Money was scarce, and specie most of all, and the continental paper with which the soldiers had been paid was nearly worthless. It was a time of barter, rather than of sale; of hard work with imperfect tools; of waiting for great results; of laying foundations for the success of a later generation.

We have, fortunately, a census of the population by the most competent and careful of observers, Elisha Yale, not indeed at the first settlement, but in 1803. This was soon enough, however, to give us the original society after the restless element has moved on, leaving a permanent character to the place. Early in May of that year, after six weeks' study of the locality with a view to settlement as pastor of the church, he thus describes it: "Kingsborough is a pleasant society, five by seven miles in extent, about fifty miles from Albany, nine north of the Mohawk, containing 233 families, and about 1,400 souls. Of the families, 191 are of English descent, twenty-three Scotch, fourteen Dutch, and five Irish. There are in this church about twenty male members; in the society fifteen Methodist families; seven Baptist, and five families of Friends."

Fortunately Mr. Yale's choice of a home did not rest upon his experience of six weeks' residence alone. He determined to "go West" before deciding, and spent some weeks in visiting what he calls the "Whitestown country," now Oneida county. He traveled as far as Fort Stanwix (Rome), and remarks of that and the neighboring towns that "the state of society is very wretched in them all," so that he was evidently glad to return to his friendly Kingsborough people.

Of the families of English descent in the above census, much the larger share, as has been already said, came from New England. Most of them, indeed, were from Connecticut, and all acquainted with the history of that state will recognize such names as Ward, Burr, Mills, Beach, Wells, Judson, Giles, Case, Cheadel, Churchill, Gillett, Hosmer, Leonard, Potter, Parsons, Steele, Thomas and others. It was indeed through the correspondence of the West Hartford people with their former pastor, Mr. Strong, that Elisha Yale first came to Kingsborough.

Others of English descent were chiefly from the counties on the Hudson and other places in the state, including the southern part of Montgomery county. The names of Burton, Heacock, Peake, Place, and Smith will occur to every one as representatives.

The Scotch came partly from the Perth and Broadalbin settlements, and partly direct from the "land o' cakes." The names of Livingston, Miller, and Robertson occur in the early records.

These are but a few out of the many which have come down to us, for an exhaustive list is far beyond the scope of an introductory sketch of the history of Gloversville.

The intellectual life of the young community centered for long years in its churches, whose story will be told in its appropriate place. It was a time of controversy, and the tone of polemics now seems unnecessarily severe; but it showed at least that men held their beliefs as matters of more importance than mere opinion, and also that they were willing to defend them at the expense of friendship. House to house instruction was then more common than now; the ministry was held in more unquestioning reverence, the school-houses were in constant use for preaching, and revival after revival brought converts into the church, and changed the face of society. There was certainly less distraction, and more depth of thought. If the opinions of men seem less liberal in this retrospect, they were at least not less sincere.

There were at first three principal sources of religious influence which can be traced upon the records of the infant community. One was the Congregationalism of New England, a novelty in that neighborhood, and yet holding from the first a commanding position and even a leadership. Another was the Presbyterianism which had gained such influence in the middle states by its self-sacrificing support of the patriotic

cause. This element had from the beginning the sympathy and support of the old church in Johnstown, and also of the Dutch Reformed church in Mayfield. The Scotch, the Dutch, and the immigrants from the valley of the Hudson were its natural supporters. A third was Methodism, whose enthusiasm had been kindled in New York a little while before, and had spread like wildfire through the settlements. There was soon a "class," and later on a camp-meeting within the circle of the Kingsborough farms, and though the fire burned low for a season, it never died. The Methodism of that time was more puritan than even the Puritans. Its sources of strength were in its self-sacrificing zeal for evangelism, and also its genuine democracy. Incidentally it gained adherents as a protest against the rigid and excessive Calvinism which tintured much of the current theology. The camp-meeting (which it borrowed from the Presbyterian evangelists of the south), became a powerful influence, while its circuit preachers penetrated everywhere, and did much to turn the tide against the prevalent French infidelity which came in during the revolution.

We hear no more of the "Friends" whom Pastor Yale found at the beginning of the century, but the Baptists increased and have borne a large share in the religious life and labors of the community. With the growth of the population other elements came in, organized, and have also had their share in leavening the public with religious activity, and the history of each of these will be found in its appropriate place.

Among the Congregationalists Elisha Yale was for half a century the commanding figure, and no description of the inception of religion in the town would be complete without special reference to his work and character. Although deficient in liberal education, he had the instinct of scholarship, and a passionate devotion to learning. He made up in hard work what he had missed in opportunity and thus became an admirable instructor of many pupils. He was so ignorant of every other system of church government than the Congregational, that when he first came to Kingsborough the Dutch Reformed methods filled him with wonder, and yet he became himself a Presbyterian. This openness of mind, full as much as the depth of conviction which showed itself to every one who knew him, was the secret of his power. His genuine reverence, his moral earnestness, his fearless expression of strong be-

liefs, his unrivalled method in the business of the ministry, together with a wide range of interest in all the movements of the day, and a willingness to learn from all, won for him at first respect, and then an almost reverent obedience.

Education was from the first a leading part of the duty of these New England people and their like-minded neighbors. The district school-house, we are told by Horace Sprague in his "Model Village," was "a small wooden structure, built in the year 1800, and stood about a quarter of a mile west of the Fulton street bridge. The second school-house, a commodious brick building, was erected in 1814, on the northwest corner of Main and Fulton streets. The third, a two story wooden building, was erected on the north side of Fulton street, near the Cayadutta." The earliest of the present buildings, constituting the Union Seminary of that day, was built in 1854. Since that time there have been constant additions and improvements as the city increased. What was then the Central school-house, at Kingsborough, was probably built some years before the earliest school-house of "Stump City," or soon after 1786; and, at the beginning of the century, we discover the whole district system in good working order. In the spring of 1803 we find the record in Yale's journal of meetings regularly held in at least three school buildings in different parts of the neighborhood, of which the structure referred to above (as erected in 1800), was probably that which he calls "the South school-house."

Opportunities for higher education were meagre at first, depending entirely upon the energy and charity of the young pastor. A year after his arrival he had a young man studying with him, and afterward, for thirty years, he was constantly a teacher, and his home was a school. It added something to his slender income, but it greatly increased his cares. He had an enthusiasm for education, and especially for classical study, and delighted to share his own hard won attainments. Union College, which had been founded in Schenectady in 1795, and which enjoyed the presidency of Eliphalet Nott for sixty years after 1804, was the natural alma mater of the Kingsborough students, and graduated then (as now) many from the neighborhood who have made their mark. In this way also the people were kept in sympathy with the larger thought beyond their hills and valleys. After the lapse of a quarter

century the work of higher education had evidently grown beyond the power of one busy man, and the financial ability of the people had grown in a corresponding degree. Pastor Yale then planned a school which should better do his work, and, in 1831, the academy was founded and an edifice erected which (with enlargements) is still used by the Kingsborough Avenue school. Of the record of this institution the community may well be proud. It enlarged what the pastor had been doing by personal effort. It educated the wives and mothers of the people as well as the sons, and its surviving graduates may be found all over the land, many of them indeed holding honored places in public service. The names of Calvin Yale and Horace Sprague, its teachers, are still remembered with grateful pleasure by the scattered pupils, and also by many of our own citizens. After nearly half a century of usefulness the academy was merged into the public school system as a Union Free School, and its higher work is now carried on in the High School of the city.

A natural result of these efforts for education was the beginning of the library system. While Pastor Yale, with the help of his people, was attempting to supply the needs of the destitute regions to the north, the wants of his own flock were by no means neglected. Circulating libraries of well-selected books were formed, and the pastor acted as librarian. It was before the age of light reading, and religious works formed a large proportion, but history and general information were by no means omitted. Many of the books survive, and the printed labels, with their code of rules show the careful method with which they were managed. In the "Farmer's Library" there was a list of fines and penalties for misuse which would delight the modern librarian's heart if he could enforce them, as, for instance, "For lending it," (the book), "ten cents, and suspension one month. For every letter, figure or mark with a pen, two cents; a grease-spot, six cents; every leaf through which it penetrates after the first, two cents; a spot made with ink, or something similar, five cents; a leaf turned down, two cents; a leaf torn, ten cents; a leaf torn off, but not lost, twenty-five cents; other damages in proportion." Considering the fact that all the mending was to be done by the pastor, personally or by deputy, and taking into account the cost of books at that day and the value of time to so

busy a man, it must be conceded that the tariff on grease-spots and dogears was not unreasonable. Even the children were not forgotten, as books belonging to the "Juvenilian Library" prove. With the founding of the academy a broad foundation for a larger collection was laid, and the carefully selected volumes, containing the best works in history, travel, and physical science of that day remained in the school-house until the consolidation of the educational system of the city. These beginnings of instruction for the people were a part of the foundation for the future city: not unworthy forerunners (considering the limited opportunities of that day) of the present well equipped and well patronized Free Library of the city, whose story will be told in its own place.

The original centre of population of Gloversville, as distinguished from Kingsborough, was on the west branch of the Cayadutta, and along the line of Fulton street. This is indicated by the position of the early school-houses already referred to, as the direction of growth is shown by their change to the eastward at each new rebuilding. From the present site of the railroad station to the locality now known as Berkshire there were only two houses, one of them occupied by William Ward, sr., who owned most of the land on which the present business centre of the city now stands.

Horace Sprague, to whose researches we are indebted for the preservation of so much information in regard to the early history of the town, gives a partial list of the original inhabitants in these two localities, derived no doubt from those who had been personally acquainted with them. "The names of some of the heads of families at the mills," he says, "were as follows: James Lard, a magistrate and a person of some note; Job Heacock, ancestor of the Heacocks of Kingsborough; Jehial Griswold; Benjamin Crosset, a loyalist of the Revolution; Robert, Charles and John Wilson, brothers, with whom lived their mother, the widow Wilson and their grandmother, the widow Greig, whose oldest son, Captain Greig, was an officer in the American army, whose capture by the Indians, as narrated in the story of 'Faithful American Dog,' was familiar to every school boy, thirty years ago; Thomas Mann, father of William and John Mann, afterwards favorably known in the community; Asa Jones, grandfather of Colonel Harvey Jones; Rev.

John Lindley, 'minister,'" (from 1797 until about the beginning of the century), "of the church at Kingsborough Center"; Samuel Giles, and William C. Mills. Of those living at the four corners, on the hill, the more conspicuous were as follows: Daniel Bedford, keeper of a store and tavern; Rev. George Throop, a Presbyterian minister, and George B. Throop, an adopted son; Colonel Josiah Throop, his brother, and Rev. William Throop (who preached to a Baptist congregation in West Kingsborough); and Stephen Hartshorn. "Most of the above named families" he adds, "passed away, leaving no trace behind them; but Samuel Giles, William C. Mills, William Ward, and at a later period, James Burr, with their immediate descendants, on account of their enterprise, energy and success, are generally considered to have been the founders of Gloversville." To these must be added, of course, the Kingsborough names which Sprague leaves wholly out of this enumeration, but which must be considered in any view of the general advance of the community; and also many others, who came in and bore part in the new life and progress of the place.

After 1808 the farm lands, which William Ward, sr., had held in the center of the present city, came gradually into market, and the growth of population to the eastward began, but in the beginning what is now Fulton street was the main street of the village. The first store was built on Main street, in 1818, and was followed by a tavern (The Temperance House in 1835), by which time the business supremacy of this location was fixed. After 1855 came a sudden expansion and growth, which added 114 houses to the village in the space of three years. This was checked at once by that sudden panic which blighted the hopes of the whole country in 1857; but it must have added nearly a third to the size of the place, which in 1858 had only 500 dwellings, and 3,000 inhabitants.

That growth which seemed so phenomenal to Horace Sprague in 1858, has continued since then with accelerated speed. The land values which he announces with an air of wondering satisfaction, have some of them, increased tenfold; while the population has increased to 15,000 in 1892. Since 1825 there never has been a doubt that there would be a thriving center of population and of trade at these upper forks of the Cayadutta: but the lad who left the struggling but ambitious

hamlet of that time would be astonished when returning, while yet in a green old age, to find that there had grown up a large, and still enlarging, city on the site he knew so well.

The neighborhood was patriotic from the beginning. Some of the original settlers, both of Kingsborough and of the lower mills, had been soldiers of the revolution, and were object lessons of patriotism to the growing children of the community. Bunker Hill and Saratoga, Valley Forge and Monmouth, the execution of Andre, and the surrender of Yorktown, would seem very real events as they talked with men like Giles, and Beach, and Cheadle. A few from the neighborhood joined the levies of 1812, but most of them saw only barrack service, or sentry duty on the American side of the St. Lawrence.

When the great struggle for the Union began, it awoke a full response. Public meetings were held, and many volunteered, so that Gloversville was represented on the field through the whole war. Some left their bones on the battle-field, or died in southern prisons. Some returned to keep alive the spirit of patriotic devotion by stories of camp life and hard fighting. The thinned ranks of the veterans stood about the memorial of the dead, which was erected in the beautiful cemetery on the hill in 1890, and year by year they awaken again the gratitude and sympathy of the community as they march together to lay flowers on the graves of their honored comrades.

Political excitement ran high in the earlier as it does in the later days of the community, and the keen discussions, in public meetings and private talk of each campaign, helped the education of the people. For many years the *Albany Journal*, then the oracle of Thurlow Weed, was the most widely circulated newspaper, and the weekly arrival of that and the opposition sheets were important events. In 1855 the first home newspaper, the *Standard*, was begun, and twelve years later the *Intelligencer* appeared.

The political history of the locality is lost at first in that of the town at large. At the opening of the record this region was included within the limits of Albany county, until, in 1772, Sir William Johnson obtained a division and organization of Tryon county, with its county seat at his new village of Johnstown. After the revolution its name was changed to Montgomery in honor of the hero of Quebec; and finally, Fulton county was set off from Montgomery in April, 1838.

The town of Caughnawaga was organized March 7, 1788. Five years later it was divided into the four towns of Amsterdam, Mayfield, Broadalbin, and Johnstown. The post village of Gloversville was incorporated in April, 1853, and its territory was set off as a separate road district by act of the legislature in the following year. After swift growth, whose story is told in the following chapters, and can only be sketched in the barest outline here, it absorbed its former rival, Kingsborough, first into its postal territory with free delivery system, in 1887, and then into full union, when it became a city, February 19, 1890.

What the life and occupation of the people was in the old Kingsborough days, we can only tell by gathering up such hints and traditions as have come down to us on record, or tradition. We know that from the first there was a steady and continuous home industry, the loom and wheel giving place directly to the sewing machine. We know that the Connecticut men were tinsmiths and obtained support from the outer world by diligence in business. We find Ezekiel Case in 1803 as far west as Cincinnati, bringing home the secret of the Indian tan for dressing leather. A few years later we hear that William C. Mills is making trips across the state road to the Holland patent, bringing home flour and raw leather for the tanners. It was not long before the peddling wagons, which at first brought home leather taken in trade, began to take out gloves and mittens along with the ware; finding a market everywhere among men who were familiar with the ax and plow; and making wider and wider circuits, until, in 1825, a wagon load was sent as far as Boston.

At first the men dressed the leather, and the women made the gloves. It was a woman, it is said, who cut out the first pair, and for a long time the sex had a monopoly. The leather was stretched on a table, the shape of the glove marked out, as children mark out patterns with a flat block and a pencil, and the leather was cut with sheep shears. With the coming in of Fairbank's invention of the cutting die, greater strength was needed, and the men took the place of the women, who found ample compensation, however, in the use of the sewing machine, which was introduced in 1852.

An interesting glimpse of the neighborhood in 1824 is afforded by Spafford's *Gazetteer of the State of New York*. At this time, we learn,



Engr'd. F.G. Kennerly N.Y.

Nathan L. Bauer



there was no post-office either in Kingsboro or "Stump City," the nearest established office being at Johnstown, four miles away. Speaking of the township, the writer says, "The present inhabitants are a mixture, rather than a compound, of Yankees, Scotch, Dutch, German, and other immigrants and their descendants, remarkably sociable and polite in their manners, and seem to be very industrious and intent on keeping pace, in every improvement, with the progress of things around them. At Kingsborough, four miles north of Johnstown village, there are two meeting-houses, one for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians, and extensive manufactories of tin ware, and leather gloves and mittens; of the latter, in 1821, there were made here 4,000 dozen pair."

In 1848 Mather and Brockett write of the two villages in their *Geographical History of the State of New York*, as follows: "Kingsboro' is another village in the same township, famous for the manufacture of deerskin gloves and mittens. It has an academy of some note. Population 400. Gloversville, in the same township, is also celebrated for the manufacture of mittens, gloves, and moccasins of buckskin. Population 400."

This date, then, marks the point of equality between the two villages, but Gloversville passed rapidly ahead. The enterprise of the neighborhood found in that village land which could be purchased at a reasonable price; while the owners on the hill had so serene a faith in the future that they were unwilling to sell; they found water for tanning, the stumps had decayed, and a body of citizens had been drawn together who were ready to welcome innovations if they promised to advance their common or their individual interests. Kingsborough slept on through the years, letting its opportunities pass unimproved, and found itself, first outgrown, then overshadowed, and at last absorbed, by the new city.

It is in 1816 that the younger of the two villages first appears upon the scene, emerging into the clear light of history out of the shadow of its elder sister, Kingsborough. It was then content to be called "Stump City," from the abundant stumps left by the woodman's ax, among which were a few scattered dwellings. By 1828 there were fourteen houses amid the stumps, and the place was thought worthy a

post-office, for which Jennison Giles and Henry Churchill suggested the name of Gloversville.

The Baptists and Methodists organized in 1838, the Congregationalists swarmed from the Kingsborough church and made a home for themselves in 1852. A colony of Presbyterians from the same prolific hive followed in 1858; and later on came the organization of the other churches of the city, Protestant and Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran, whose story is told in its appropriate place.

The Fulton County Bank was organized in 1852, and the Manufacturers' and Merchants' in 1887. In 1854 the Cemetery Association was incorporated, and its beautiful grounds purchased and dedicated. The library was founded by public subscription, aided by the generous gift of Levi Parsons, in 1880. The Kasson Opera House, or Memorial Hall, was opened to public use in 1881. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1882, and the Board of Trade in 1890.

The means of transportation gradually improved. Indian trails gave place to roads, and wagons took the place of pack-horses. In 1825 the Erie canal was opened, and became the highway of travel, its packet boats being a great advantage in speed and comfort over the lines of stages which they occasionally superseded. Soon afterward public meetings were held and serious efforts were made toward the building of a canal from the Mohawk to the Sacandaga, which would have traversed the valley of the Cayadutta, and anticipated many of the advantages of the railroad. The plank road, making the way to the canal easily passable for loaded teams at all seasons, was another step in advance. Then came the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad, and penetrated at last the southern gateway of the Adirondacks, having been opened as far as Gloversville in 1870.

In all these years there were vicissitudes in business, seasons of general prosperity, and also years which threatened decadence. Commercial panics in the great centres were naturally felt by the merchants and manufacturers of Gloversville. The war for the Union brought its trials and its triumphs. Many strong arms and warm hearts were missed from shop and fireside; but the work was doubled for those who remained, and the needs of the army gave a great enlargement to the trade. There were losses and failures, as there are eddies on the sur-

face of the river; but the course of the stream has been in the main unchecked, carrying on its bosom an ever increasing prosperity, and still having room for more.

Of the history thus briefly sketched, it may be said that all changes brought prosperity, and that every year opened the door of a new opportunity. The business of the city still gives promise of enlargement. It already is world-wide in its scope. Hunters in South and Central America, in Africa and India; in Europe, and in Australia, and also both east and west in our own land, supply the skins, while the fishermen of Labrador and Newfoundland send oils to dress them. The lady's dainty foot is clad in leather of our tanning, while her hands are protected by our kids. Yes, and at the same time the miner wields his pick, and the lumberman his ax, in mittens from Gloversville.

The town has already been in harmony with the progress of the world. It commands resources everywhere, and pushes its business over every line. It takes courage from the lessons and the triumphs of the past, and looks with great hopes to the future. Youngest among the cities of the Empire State, it does not propose to be least. The promise of the days to come is now, as always, in the personal qualities of its citizens. If they continue strong and reverent, as of old—if they labor with the enterprise and perseverance of the years gone by—who shall limit the triumphs which yet await them, in that great conflict through which man will master the reluctant world?

In the preceding portion of the present chapter the civil history of Kingsborough has been given in connection with its pioneer and social record. It never had a corporate existence except as it forms a part of the city of Gloversville. It had, however, a local water supply company, of which Daniel Potter was the originator and chief owner. The company is still in existence and furnishes water to the inhabitants in the north part of the city. In 1825 a post-office was established at Kingsboro,¹ and four years later another about a mile further south, the latter called Gloversville. However the name Stump City was continued for several years thereafter, and was only dropped when the rival village on the south became of more importance than the pioneer hamlet.

¹ The old name (Kingsborough) has been thus far retained in this work, but we now adopt the more convenient abbreviation.

Before leaving our record of old Kingsboro, which was eventually included within the corporate limits of the now progressive city, we may properly furnish the succession of postmasters at that place as follows: Abner Johnson, appointed February 12, 1825; Lucius F. Potter, April 1, 1834; Isaac P. Harvey, April 9, 1835; Daniel Potter, March 19, 1840; Isaac P. Harvey, December 17, 1847; Jonathan Wooster, June 6, 1849; Daniel Potter, July 22, 1853; Horace Hulett, May 13, 1858; William S. Wooster, June 20, 1861; George H. Wooster, April 4, 1870; Elihu F. Enos, March 2, 1877; James H. Foote, March 29, 1880; Charles W. Dennie, February 21, 1881; Daniel H. Cole, December 26, 1884; Edward G. Cole, October 11, 1886, and who served as postmaster until the office was discontinued.

It would indeed be difficult to accurately state just when Gloversville became the larger and more important village of the two now included within the same corporation, but so near as we can ascertain it had acquired a business advantage as early as 1835, for there were then in operation several fairly large manufacturing industries, and its population was rapidly increasing with each succeeding year. As early as 1830 several streets had been laid out and opened, and although not then named as at present, each had its principal industry and was generally designated by the proprietor's name. The present Kingsboro avenue was then known as the "Johnstown road," which was in fact one of the first highways in the region. West Fulton street was called the "Bennett's Corners road," as it led west to the hamlet of that name. West street was then the "Abram Pool road," and crossing it was a highway leading east to Lemuel Gillett's farm called the "Gillett road." East Fulton street was known as the "Fonda's Bush road," Cayadutta street the "Mill Pond road," North Main street the "Kingsboro road," South Main street the "Johnstown road," and the narrow lane leading west from James Burr's was likewise known as the "Philo Mills road." These were the principal thoroughfares of travel fifty and more years ago, and under other names they are still in use by the people of the locality. With succeeding years and the growth in population and business interests new streets were necessary, and twenty years later we find Gloversville an incorporated village.

In 1847 the legislature passed an act providing for the incorporation of villages in the state upon petition to the Court of Sessions of the

county in which they were situated. In pursuance of the act the village of Gloversville was incorporated, although there are evidences tending to show that an effort in this direction was at least the subject of discussion among the inhabitants as early as 1851. The petition to the Court of Sessions was presented on the 16th of November, 1852, by J. G. Ward, A. S. Shottenkirk and E. L. Burton, petitioners, and the order of incorporation was at once granted by Judge Johnson, subject, however, to ratification by electors residing within the proposed village limits, who were directed to vote upon the question on the 14th of January, 1853. A certificate filed with the county clerk showed that 194 votes were cast, of which 119 were in favor of and seventy-five against the proposed incorporation. The lands included within the village were five hundred and twenty-five acres in extent, and contained a resident population of 1,318 persons. The number of families was 249, there being an average of about six persons to each family, the largest being that of Edwin Frisbie with sixteen persons, followed by David Spaulding with fifteen, E. N. Spencer thirteen, and Alanson Hosmer, J. D. Haggart and Smith Lake with twelve each.

The first village election was held March 15, 1853, and the following officers were then chosen: Trustees, Samuel Gilchrist, W. C. Mills, William Case, D. S. Frank and Samuel Mills; assessors, Charles Sunderlin, Duncan McFarlin and Sherwood Haggart; treasurer, Timothy W. Miller; clerk, W. D. Sunderlin; collector, L. C. Washburn; pound master, David Wilson. At the first trustees meeting, held March 26, William Case was elected president, and Samuel Gilchrist vice-president. The second annual election was held March 7, 1854, and resulted in the re-election of the first officers with the exception of clerk, R. B. Chadsey succeeding W. D. Sunderlin. The following year, 1855, the officers elected were as follows: Zina Case, Samuel Gilchrist, Robert Earl, S. Mills and Sherwood Haggart, trustees; Rufus Washburn, William Van Vrankin and Charles Sunderlin, assessors; T. W. Miller, treasurer; John D. Plummer, collector; Seymour Sexton, clerk; Isaac M. Place, pound master. The next village officers were: T. W. Miller, Edward Leonard, Darius C. Mills, Elisha L. Burton and Seymour Sexton, trustees; N. J. Burton, clerk; David Wilson, H. C. Thomas and C. J. Fox, assessors; Jonathan Carpenter, road commissioner; L. C. Washburn, collector; H. C. Day, pound master.

Jonathan Carpenter was elected road commissioner in pursuance of an act passed April 1, 1854, by which the village was constituted a separate road district of the town of Johnstown, although the act designated the office as overseer of highways. This allusion to legislative action naturally leads us to now refer to the several acts of the legislature that have been passed and which have had reference to the municipal history of the village and city. By an act passed April 30, 1860, the village election was directed to be hereafter held on the first Tuesday in April, instead of in March, as provided by the law of 1847. In 1866 another special act enlarged the powers of the corporation, and authorized the trustees to regulate and control markets, to appoint an inspector of wood, and enforce such by-laws and regulations as should be adopted by them. The first extension of the village limits was made under an act of the legislature passed in 1867. This act also provided for the election of a police justice and "police constable." Chapter 821 of the laws of 1871 (passed April 28) provided for the selection of village water commissioners.

From the time of original incorporation until 1873, Gloversville was what has been commonly known as a municipality of the third class, but in the year last mentioned it advanced to the second class, being then granted a charter under the name of "the village of Gloversville," and declared to be "a body politic and corporate." This was done by an act passed May 14, 1873, which act provided for the election of a president, eight trustees, a treasurer, clerk, three assessors, one police justice, one superintendent of streets, sewers, and village property, a collector of corporation taxes and three inspectors of election; also for the appointment by the trustees of a health officer and other officers authorized to be appointed by the board of trustees. The same act, also made provision for a board of health (to comprise the president, clerk, and two of the trustees), a police department, commissioners of excise and a fire department. The office of superintendent of streets was made elective by the act referred to, but in 1878, by an amendatory act, that officer was to be appointed by the trustees. Another act, passed May 5, 1886, again enlarged the powers of the village authorities, made elective all offices except clerk, policemen and superintendent of streets, but still the village remained a part of the town of Johnstown,

and was not entirely separated therefrom until the granting of the city charter in 1890, the latter constituting Gloversville a city of the "first class," having all the powers and liabilities of cities in this state.

On the 9th of March, 1890, the legislature passed an act to incorporate the "City of Gloversville," by which the former village corporation was dissolved. The city was divided into six wards, and election of officers was authorized as follows: Mayor, chamberlain, recorder, two justices of the peace, two constables, nine members of the board of education, five water commissioners, one commissioner of charities, and three assessors. The officers directed to be appointed were three excise commissioners, one city attorney, a clerk, one superintendent of streets, one chief of police, and policemen (as the common council shall determine) and from two to four city physicians. It should be stated, however, that an act passed in 1891 provided for the election of school commissioners on the second Tuesday in September, instead of the day of the annual city election.

The first mayor of Gloversville was Ashley D. L. Baker, elected in 1890, succeeded in 1892 by Clark L. Jordan. The first chamberlain was J. Frank Davis, who was re-elected in 1892. Jerome Eggleston was the first city recorder, and likewise re-elected for a second term of office. Ralph Sexton has been twice elected commissioner of charities.

The foregoing record furnishes a brief municipal history of Gloversville from the time of its original incorporation as a village to the granting of its city charter, the latter resulting in a complete separation of its territory from the old town of Johnstown. When first incorporated the village population was little more than 1,000, while now the city has 15,000 inhabitants, a growth in forty years of nearly fifteen times its original number. However interesting would be a detailed history of the founding and growth of this remarkable municipality during the last half century, the absence of records precludes the furnishing of such a narrative, and whatever is known or accessible is fragmentary and disconnected. From the original limited area of less than a square mile of land there has grown a city of good proportions, and within its boundaries is included the old and historic hamlet of Kingsboro. The once remote lands of the village have been brought into service for building purposes, the results of natural increase in population and the

enterprise of local capitalists. Several years ago a horse railroad was put in operation between Gloversville and Kingsboro, but the project not proving a financial success was therefore abandoned. More recently, however, measures have been adopted for again connecting these points by modern means of travel, by constructing a belt line of electric road through various portions of the city. However, the most interesting part of the history of Gloversville is that recorded in the history of its institutions and business interests, public and private, and to those the attention of the reader is directed; but before entering into their detail it is proper at this time to furnish the succession of postmasters, as has been done in recording the history of Kingsboro. In Gloversville the postmasters, with date of their appointment, have been as follows: Henry Churchill, January 29, 1829; Harvey Jones, August 26, 1841; Henry Churchill, August 6, 1845; Lorain Sunderlin, August 26, 1845; Henry Churchill, May 18, 1847; Elisha L. Burton, June 8, 1849; Lloyd H. Copeland, June 15, 1853; Ebenezer R. Mackey, September 26, 1854; Isaac Combs, February 13, 1855; Elisha L. Burton, May 30, 1861; Esther L. Burton, October 28, 1862; Edward Ward, January 6, 1871; Albert W. Locklin, February 26, 1877; George C. Potter, February 9, 1891.

*Public Schools of Gloversville.*¹—The first public school-house of Gloversville was built of slabs in 1800.

It stood on the north side of West Fulton street, probably a little west of Orchard street, but the exact locality is in dispute. It was removed about 1811 to a spot on South Main street, on land then owned by James Burr, opposite the site of the Alvord House.

Three years later a second school-house was built, this time of brick, near the present northwest corner of the Rose block, on Main and West Fulton streets. This was a commodious building and was used until 1836, when it gave place to business structures.

The third school-house was a two story wooden building which stood on the site of the present Martin house at the northwest corner of West Fulton and School streets, and gave its name to School street. At the end of thirteen years it was replaced by a larger building in which the district school was held until the close of the summer term in 1868.

¹ By Prof. H. A. Pratt.

This building was arranged for three teachers and (somewhat raised and enlarged) is known as the Martin House.

The district known as school district No. 16 of the town of Johnstown, included the greater part, but not all, of the corporation of Gloversville. Its boundaries were somewhat changed from time to time, but were never the same as those of Gloversville.

In 1867 the school was an ordinary district school with accommodations entirely inadequate for the school population, and the attendance was small and irregular. Many pupils were attending private schools, of which there were three in the village, in addition to those at the seminary.

The people were dissatisfied and after some agitation, on December 30, 1867, the following request was presented to the trustees of the district, Charles C. Bowen, Elias C. Burton, and Henry C. Thomas. "We, the undersigned, do hereby request that a special meeting of the taxable inhabitants of this school district be called for the purpose of adopting measures and obtaining an expression of the minds of such taxpayers, in relation to making an application to the legislature to change the present system of schools in this district into that of a graded school, and for such other business in relation to such object as may come before the meeting. [Signed by:] W. J. Heacock, E. Leavenworth, R. Washburn, Phillip Graff, W. H. Place, Daniel Hays, J. K. Sexton, G. S. Chadbourne, A. Simmons, Wm. C. Mills, M. W. Oderkirk, J. H. Seymour, A. D. Brower, U. M. Place, V. S. Harmon, N. W. Welch, J. McLaren and A. E. Porter." The result was that on February 25, 1868, at a meeting held in the district school-house, it was voted by 169 to 33 to change the system of the village schools by combining them into a graded school, and to increase the number of trustees to nine. At another meeting at the same place March 2, following, the new board of trustees was chosen as follows:

For three years, James H. Seymour, Seymour Sexton, Joseph S. Heacock; two years, U. M. Place, E. Leavenworth, P. R. Furbeck; one year, Daniel Hayes, William H. Place, William A. Kasson.

On March 9, 1868, the new trustees organized as the Board of Education of Gloversville Union Free School, otherwise known as District No. 16, and elected W. M. Place, president; P. R. Furbeck, clerk.

The new system began operations May 11, 1868, at the old school-house with about 100 pupils, Cyrus Stewart being principal, Miss Lizzie Windoes and Miss Mary Wyckoff, assistants. Before the close of the term the attendance fully doubled, the corps of assistants was raised to five, and an additional building west of the Alvord House procured for the overflow.

Mr. Stewart retired at the close of the term and H. A. Pratt, a graduate of Yale College, who for the past year had been principal of the seminary, succeeded him.

During the summer negotiations for the purchase of the seminary property terminated successfully, the district paying \$17,388.88 for the same, and on October 25, 1868, the fall term of Gloversville Union School began at the old seminary with about 500 pupils under the charge of nine teachers, Mr. Pratt being principal and Miss Rhoda Waterbury preceptress. The old school-house on School street was no longer used for school purposes, and all private schools had been discontinued.

The school rapidly increased in numbers, 783 pupils having been enrolled during the school year and two teachers added, the average daily attendance having been 465.

As the school grew, new rooms were fitted up from time to time in the seminary building, until it contained thirteen, with one recitation room.

These being insufficient to accommodate all the pupils, a three story, six room brick building, now known as the south building, was erected on the seminary grounds in 1874-75, at a cost, including furniture, of about \$15,000.

In 1883 a similar building, now known as the north building, was erected at about the same cost, this also being on the seminary grounds. In 1888 another six room, three story brick building, now known as the Spring street school-house, was erected on Spring street at a cost, including site, of some \$17,000.

In 1891 the Park street school-house, also a six room, three story brick structure, was built at a cost, including site, of about \$16,000.

In 1892 \$18,000 was voted by the school district for another school-house, which will be built on the southwest corner of North Main

street and Green avenue. This will probably be a two story, eight room building,

When Gloversville became a city on March 19, 1890, and all the territory within its limits became a school district to be known as "The School District of the City of Gloversville," it was found that this new district embraced nearly all of the former districts Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of the town of Johnstown, No. 16 being also known as Gloversville Union School, and No. 17 as Kingsboro Union School. This gave the city of Gloversville the old school-house in Kingsboro, formerly occupied by the Kingsboro Academy, containing four rooms and a two room building on South Main street, both wooden structures. In June 1892, therefore, "The School District of the City of Gloversville" owned seven school-houses, containing forty-one school rooms, with a seating capacity of upwards of 2,400. These, however, were not sufficient to accommodate all the pupils and the district was forced to hire two additional rooms for the overflow.

In 1881, by special act of the legislature, Gloversville Union School became entitled to public money to the amount of \$800 a year for a superintendent of schools. Mr. H. A. Pratt was elected superintendent, which office he continued to hold until his resignation.

In September, 1871, an academic department, subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, was opened under the charge of George R. Donnan, a graduate of Union College. He served one year and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Kelley, who held the position until 1878.

Other teachers in charge of this department were: Miss Emma J. Chriswell, 1878-85; Miss Villa F. Page, 1885-86; Miss Jessie Hughes, 1886-87; Miss Metta L. Persons, 1887-92. They were assisted by Mr. A. L. Peck, 1877-88; Mr. B. C. Van Ingen, 1888-91; Mr. Robert J. Hughes, 1891-92; Mrs. E. C. West, 1884-91; Miss Mattie J. Law, 1891-92; Miss Helen Lawn, 1892.

In 1885 drawing was introduced into all of the rooms, and has ever since been regularly and systematically taught with excellent results.

Kindergarten work was introduced in 1886, Miss Beulah Gilman, a trained kindergartner from the Oswego Normal School, having been the first teacher in that department. Miss Gilman proved very capable

and the experiment was so satisfactory that, later on, four kindergarten teachers were employed at the same time and this has become one of the most flourishing departments of the school system.

The study of vocal music began in 1887, under the efficient supervision of Miss Lizzie Macnee, and has been continued down to the present time.

Mr. Pratt resigned in 1890, after having served continuously in Gloversville as principal and superintendent of schools for twenty-three years. He was succeeded by James A. Estee, a graduate of Alfred University, who is now superintendent.

The history of the public school system of Gloversville, since the organization of the Union School, is one of continuous growth and prosperity. Beginning the school year 1868-69 with nine teachers and less than 500 pupils, the total enrollment for the year was 738, and it has steadily increased year by year, until in 1891-92 it contains upwards of 2,800 pupils, under a superintendent with forty-seven assistant teachers.

The growth for a series of years is shown by the following extract from Superintendent Pratt's last report, which, except for the last year, includes residents only:

School Year.	Number Enrolled as Pupils.	Average Number at School Each Day.
1881-82	1,401	864
1882-83	1,376	877
1883-84	1,421	979
1884-85	1,466	1,005
1885-86	1,514	1,010
1886-87	1,605	1,083
1887-88	1,744	1,165
1888-89	1,938	1,284
1889-90	2,507	1,720

The Academic Department, now named the Gloversville High School, has also grown steadily under its able corps of teachers and is in a flourishing condition. Starting in 1871 with one teacher and less than a dozen academic pupils, it now has four teachers and has enrolled during 1891-92, 140 students. Its pupils may take a three years' English Course, a four years' Classical Course, or the Regent's Academic Course, and may be fitted for the classical or other departments of college.

The "course of study" in the other departments, preparatory to the High School, occupies eight years.

Appended is a list of the presidents of the Boards of Education: U. M. Place, Dr. James H. Seymour, Dr. P. R. Furbeck, John Ferguson, James D. Foster, Solomon Jeffers, Dr. Eugene Beach, Dr. Charles M. Lefler, F. M. Young, Daniel Hays.

Private Schools.—In 1849 Miss Emily Corwin opened the first private school (of which there is any account) in Gloversville. In 1850 Miss Smith, with one assistant, established a select school for young ladies, which proved very successful. She was succeeded in the fall of 1851 by Miss S. E. Roberts (now Mrs. E. R. Churchill), who conducted the school for twenty-two weeks, her successor being Miss Sarah Sherman, under whose charge the school continued to flourish. In 1852 she left for a better position, and was succeeded by Miss Efner.

In 1853 Miss Bright came to Gloversville, expecting to take the school, but the accommodations were so poor that she would not consent, unless the people would build a suitable school-house. A few ladies and gentlemen met in the parlors of Mr. Alanson Judson to discuss the subject. Other meetings followed, resulting in the formation of a stock company and its incorporation under the name of Gloversville Union Seminary.

The seminary was managed by a board of twelve trustees, four from each of the then existing churches, the pastor of each church being *ex officio* a member of this board. The original trustees were as follows:

Congregational—Alanson Hosmer, Alanson Judson, U. M. Place, Rev. Homer N. Dunning.

Baptist—Henry C. Churchill, Henry C. Thomas, James H. Burr, Rev. Isaac Westcott.

Methodist—Harry C. Jones, J. G. Ward, Samuel Gilchrist, Rev. Merritt Bates.

The trustees organized by the election of Mr. Churchill as president and Mr. Ward as secretary, and soon after bought about two acres of ground on the corner of North Main and Prospect streets for \$100, and in 1854 erected thereon the building long known as Gloversville Union Seminary, now the center building of the three public school-houses on

the same plot. It is a three-story brick building, 105 feet long, 51 feet wide, and was originally intended for a boarding-school for young ladies, in connection with a day school for the more advanced pupils of both sexes in the village. It was furnished throughout and contained accommodations for upwards of fifty boarders, and about 200 day scholars. The cost of the building, furniture, etc., was about \$21,000.

The circular issued by the trustees in 1855 contains the following:

"This Seminary throughout is *new*: its Buildings, its Apparatus, its Instruments, its Furniture are all new, neat, convenient, *and as they should be*. Every window has blinds, every sash a pulley and weights, and every room a ventilator. Its apartments are not cells, but high and spacious. In every desirable appointment for a school purpose, its equal can scarcely be found in the state The Seminary has the most ample accommodations for at least forty boarding scholars—exclusively female."

All expenses for boarding pupils, music excepted, were given as \$160 to \$180 a year.

The school was opened September 12, 1855, under the charge of Rev. Edgar Perkins, who was its principal for about five years. He was succeeded by Fitz Henry Weld, who retired about 1865. Other principals were George W. McLellan, 1865-66; R. S. Bingham, 1866-67, and H. A. Pratt, 1867-68.

Under the administration of Mr. Perkins the school soon gained a high reputation and was well patronized, the rooms for boarders being nearly all occupied, while the day school was largely attended and proved of great benefit to the youth of the village. The original design was not, however, rigidly adhered to, and male boarders were soon admitted.

The school continued to prosper during the earlier portion of Mr. Weld's administration, but later on for various reasons the boarding department declined, and did not regain its importance under his successors.

Under Mr. Weld a primary department was established, which was continued until the sale of the property.

Although the seminary was for a time highly prosperous and undoubtedly of great importance to the village, it was never remunerative

to the stockholders, and in 1868 the property was sold to the school district of Gloversville, and ever since has been used for public school purposes.

Since the establishment of the Union Free School there have been no private schools of any great size or importance in Gloversville.

Libraries.—The history of the Gloversville library, including the details of united efforts to provide suitable reading matter for the public, is of more interest than many of our citizens really suppose, and hence it deserves a prominent place in our history. From books, time worn and antiquated, and also from old "regulations" now in possession of the Gloversville Free Library, it is evident that as early as 1803 and possibly even previously, one well organized library association was in existence. A bookplate pasted beneath another of later date shows that a small association named "Juvenilian Library" supported a circulating library which was afterwards united with a larger institution under the corporate name of the "Farmers' Library." Both of these libraries seem to have been managed in a systematic and careful manner, for in the regulations printed on a bookplate (in Robertson's History of America) it is required that "This book must be returned on the Friday next succeeding the Second Tuesday in March, June, September and December, three hours before sunset, under penalty of twenty-five cents." There are also fines fixed for various damages such as tearing of covers or defacing. The librarian (then no less personage than Pastor Yale himself) seems to have examined every book page by page, and he entered on the fly leaf every injury the volume had suffered. Few libraries of the present day indeed have such tender care. It is also known that in 1825 Philander Heacock, father of Willard J. Heacock, bought with the proceeds of a lottery ticket a small library which he gave to the Kingsboro Sunday-school. Later on the Kingsboro Academy had at one time an excellent district library which was by far the best in this region.

In 1853 the Young Ladies' Library Association was established and though the names of the original members are not all known, it is certain that Misses S. M. Wells, Jennie Case, Electa Hildredth (Mrs. Geo. Fay), Abby Gillette (Mrs. Charles Fox), Helen Churchill (Mrs. Root, of Hartford, Conn.), Mary E. Leonard (the late Mrs. Post, of Chicago),

Elvira Champlin (Mrs. A. P. Smith, of Sterling, Ill.), Eliza Stevens (Mrs. Geo. M. Thompson, of Albany), Hattie Judson (Mrs. Seth C. Burton), Lucy J. Judson (Mrs. Nahum Grimes, Canandaigua), Lizzie Windoes (Mrs. E. R. Bowen, Chicago), were the constituent members.

Miss Wells held the office of president about four years, and Miss Stevens acted as secretary for ten years.

By-laws were adopted permitting gentlemen to become honorary members by the payment of twenty-five cents annually, and then they were entitled to attend the fortnightly gatherings to assist the young ladies, and sometimes to escort them home.

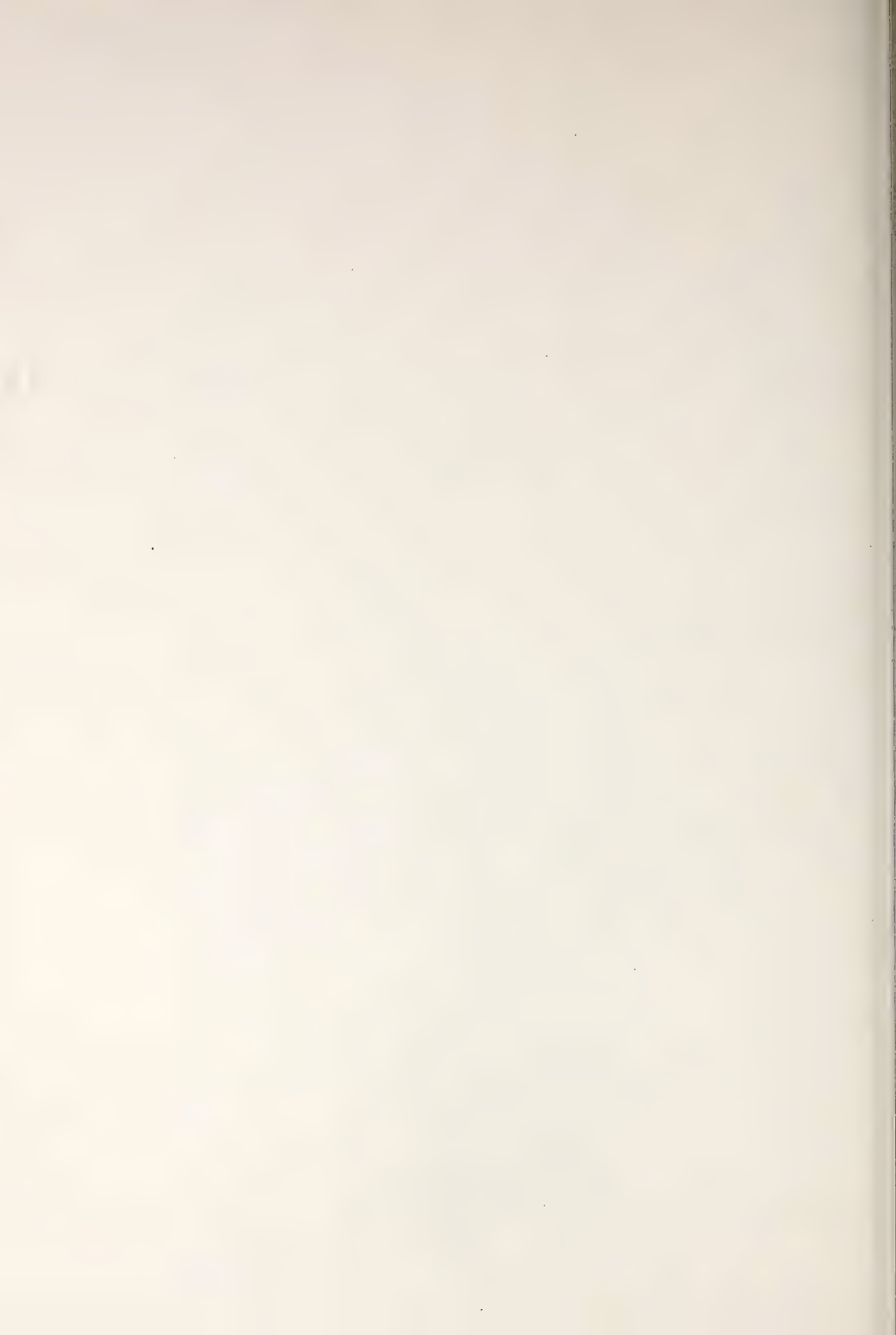
The first books were purchased in 1855. As the records have been destroyed there is a little difference of opinion as to the amount of money invested, but we know that nearly one hundred volumes were purchased. Miss Case was the first librarian, and generously allowed the books to be kept at her home.

In 1873 a new organization called "The Young Peoples' Library Association" sprang up and was in need of books. Hence on April 9, 1874, at a meeting called by the president (Miss Lucy Judson), and composed of directors Deacon Henry Thomas, U. M. Place and John McLaren, Misses Case and Judson and Mrs. Lizzie Windoes Tyler, these questions were considered, "What shall we do with our books?" "Where would they accomplish the most good?"

After deliberation it was decided to loan the books to the Young Peoples' Library. A memorandum shows that 667 volumes were thus transferred from the Young Ladies' Library Association to the new institution. The Gloversville Young Peoples' Association took a stronger hold and extended a greater influence upon the community. Our present librarian has been unable to find records of its origin, but it is certain that Drs. Furbeck and Beach, C. T. Brockway, now of Syracuse, D. F. Cowles and James W. Green were very efficient in organizing and sustaining it. Each of the two last named persons saved the institution from bankruptcy for a time, the one by a large subscription, the other by organizing a lecture course. Mainly through the enterprise of Mr. Cowles there was secured the best course of popular lectures which the place has ever enjoyed. But there was at that time no thoroughly trained librarian in Fulton county, the old books were not taken proper



Very truly yours
Horton D Wright.



care of and few new ones were purchased. It is not surprising to find how soon a library that secures only a few new books and fails to keep up with the issues of the press, will fall behind the wants of the time. In spite of noble efforts to sustain it, this library died at last because it lacked the main elements of a library's life, viz. : money and a competent librarian. The two institutions above named shared the usual error of subscription libraries, they never reached the class of persons who needed the books most. A subscription library only encourages a class of persons who have been trained already to read. A free library at once makes a new class of readers from the previously non reading classes, and is the only real solution of the library problem. The two libraries did, however, a most useful work, being the origin of that public interest in libraries which has sustained the present institution.

The Levi Parsons Library, the third institution of the kind in Gloversville, was founded by Judge Levi Parsons, a native of Kingsboro, who had spent the greater part of his working years in successful business enterprises in California. He was one of the founders of the Whig party in that state in 1849, and was the first judge appointed in San Francisco. While on a visit to Kingsboro in October, 1879, Judge Parsons remarked to Dr. Eugene Beach that he would give \$5,000 for a public library in Gloversville, provided that the citizens would subscribe an equal amount. This remark lay like a seed unplanted for four months, until on February 27, 1880, Rev. William E. Park casually remarked at his breakfast table that he heard of such a proposal having been made. His mother-in-law, the venerable Mrs. J. W. Edwards, immediately remarked: "After breakfast, go right over and see Dr. B.; find out whether Judge Parsons did make that proposal, if he did, write him at once asking if the offer remains good, and have your letter off in to-night's mail."

The wise suggestion was heeded and the letter to Judge Parsons was written the same day. In about a month a letter was received from Judge Parsons (then in London) in which he stated that we might depend upon receiving the \$5,000. Rev. Mr. Park laid the offer before the ministers of the place, who were then accustomed to meet every week, thus forming an association which was a great moral force in the community. The ministers promptly published a card in the papers

calling attention to Judge Parsons' proposal, and leading citizens from all our churches began to take an interest in the matter. On the 14th of April Rev. William E. Park visited Judge Parsons in New York and was very favorably received by him; arrangements were completed and the draft for the \$5,000 reached Gloversville in a few days. There can be no doubt that the enthusiasm and zealous energy of Mr. Park, next to the generosity of Mr. Parsons, did much to found the library. Ever since Mr. Park has been an active member of the board of directors and chairman of the library committee.

On Saturday, April 17, the memorable meeting was held in the rooms of the Fulton County Bank. D. B. Judson was appointed chairman and Clayton M. Parke secretary. The report of the visit to Judge Parsons was presented, and the gentlemen present voted to raise the required \$5,000. During the meeting great enthusiasm was aroused by a telegram that arrived from New York, stating that a much larger sum would be given. The sum of \$3,810 was pledged in a few moments, and four energetic committees secured within a fortnight pledges from which the sum of \$8,569, was eventually realized. The chairmen of these committees were H. C. Day, Aaron Simmons, Seymour Sexton, E. A. Spencer, and D. B. Judson.

This effort was soon afterwards incorporated under the "Act of May 15, 1875, of the State of New York for the Incorporation of Library Societies." A library association was organized in which each donor secured a year's membership for every \$2 of his subscription, and there was formed at the same time the board of directors, which, remaining in principle unchanged to the present day, has always been the working force of the library. The official members of this body consisted of the president of the village and the principal of the public school, to whom were added the pastors of the six churches of Gloversville and Kingsboro. Later on twelve additional directors were elected. The late Alanson Judson, who, next to Judge Parsons, had been the largest subscriber to the project, was made the first president and held the office during the remainder of his life. Daniel B. Judson was elected vice-president, and Clayton M. Parke, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were framed and adopted. A very important step was taken in the selection of Prof. A. L. Peck, then a teacher in the Academic

department of the public school, for the important position of librarian. On July 26 following, D. B. Judson, Rev. H. C. Farrar, Rev. H. A. Cordo, Rev. W. E. Park and the librarian went to New York and did a hard week's work in the book stores, selecting and purchasing 3,262 volumes with which the institution afterwards began its work. In addition to the above the library received 714 volumes from the defunct Gloversville Young People's Association.

The great task of preparing these books for distribution was performed by Professor Peck and his assistants, and occupied nearly all their time for four and a half months. Each book had to be collated, stamped, labeled, covered, and catalogued.

The work was begun on August 18, 1880, and on January 3, 1881, the printed catalogue was issued and the library was opened to the public during the afternoon and evening of each day, in the room now occupied by the *Intelligencer* office, over the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. The reading room had been opened, however, during the previous November. To persons who had not secured memberships, \$1 a year was charged for the use of the books, a measure which was unavoidable at the time, but which had the effect of closing the library to persons not accustomed to read, who did not appreciate books enough to pay for their use. A library fee always reserves the institution for the educated class, and fences off the non-reading classes, for whom it should principally exist.

Before the library was opened, however, a great accession to its influence was made. On December 21, 1880, an indenture was executed by Judge Levi Parsons, vesting in the trustees of Union College the sum of \$50,000, the interest of which is to be mainly applied to the education of young men in Gloversville, Kingsboro, Johnstown and Fulton county. The right of nomination to the scholarship rests solely with the directors of the library. Thirteen scholarships are provided by means of which ninety-seven of our young men have already received a liberal education, few of whom would have entertained such an expectation without this encouragement. The fund has done its first work, while yet its future benefits must be of untold value. The library not only furnishes the people with books but holds in its hands the key to collegiate education.

For two years the library progressed without a book being lost or unnecessarily damaged, and the institution grew in use and favor within a certain limited circle, but from his position the librarian saw the necessity of pressing the circulation and reaching a new class. The free library which he advocated and which was really needed, could not then be thought of. Hence as the best means of increasing the usefulness of the institution he recommended the reduction of subscription rates to library clubs and the formation of such clubs. On December 22, 1882, the board of directors authorized the clubs, giving a reduced rate to a certain number of subscribers. Mainly through the indefatigable efforts of the librarian, clubs were formed in all our churches and in the public schools, as well as in the largest of our shops. The rate was diminished until it rested at fifty cents a year, a price too low to bring the institution much income and yet still high enough to exclude those who most needed the books. The income from the latter soon increased from \$187 to \$388. This small encouragement, however, was the prelude to a series of financial disasters, occurring at intervals through the next three years. In the summer of 1885 the funds were utterly exhausted, and temporary relief was obtained by a subscription of \$1,200, secured with considerable difficulty by the librarian. One-sixth of this amount was contributed by Judge Parsons, who in November of the following year gave to the library his last donation of \$600. In this time of distress and poverty, however, several great improvements were made. The old quarters were found to be more and more uncomfortable, and on February 11, 1885, the late Nathan Littauer offered to the library rooms in his new building, rent free for one year. The courteous proposal was accepted, and on March 13 following, the library was opened in the commodious apartments which have been used ever since. The friends of the library are grateful to Mr. Littauer for the year's rent given. In spite of the scanty means of the institution, a new and much needed reading room was secured in 1886. This was accomplished largely through the efforts of the librarian, by whose earnest solicitations the citizens subscribed nearly \$300. An event now occurred which brought the library no immediate gain and yet led to the most important future results. Largely through the management of parties in this place, in May, 1887, a legislative bill was enacted

whose main provision was, that any library in the state owning five thousand volumes, paying a rental of \$300, or owning \$4,000 worth of real estate, might apply to the trustees of its town for aid to the amount of \$1,000, for every 15,000 volumes circulated. This bill was framed by the librarian after consultation with library officials in other places and with many prominent citizens of Gloversville.

On October 23, 1887, Judge Parsons suddenly died. He was the founder of the institution and gave to it in all the sum of \$6,800, besides books and engravings to the value of \$1,000 more. To him alone the library owes its share in the Union College scholarship fund and the entire right of nominating the beneficiaries. The gift really is a wise, far-sighted and permanent contribution for the education of young men in Fulton county. Judge Parson's early desire for a collegiate education inclined him to make this provision for the young men of his native district. He had planned at one time to do far more than this, but his services to the library, though falling far short of his original purpose, have been very great.

The year 1888, the brightest by far in the history of the institution, opened in gloom and darkness. Debt which had been accumulating for a long time, reached the sum of \$1,800. All temporary expedients to obtain money seemed to be exhausted. An offer to purchase the books and furniture of the library was made and the plan of selling it out was seriously considered. The directors were not then aware of the interest felt by the outside public, and to many of them the sale of the property seemed to be a sad but unavoidable measure.

At this point the utter destitution of the library obliged its managers to do what they should have done long before, viz.: go to the public. An energetic soliciting committee was appointed and their prompt success astonished all parties. The seed of long continued good library management; the feeling that so much had been done for the people with such scanty means; the fact, rare in a library's history, that not a book from a large stock had been lost or unnecessarily injured for eight years; the ceaseless efforts of the librarian to extend the influence of the institution by the formation of reading clubs and study classes—all these things told in the trial hour. The plan of selling the property grew more and more objectionable, and to save the institution many contrib-

uted from the smallest incomes. It was found that the library had a root in every family, we might say a rootlet in the heart of every school child. After three weeks' hard work the committee reported contributions to the amount of nearly \$4,000.

The names of these three men, immortal in the library's history, are Seymour Sexton, A. D. L. Baker and Frederick Steele. The direct consequence of their efforts was that the use of the library books was made free on February 4, 1888. This was a result towards which events had been tending for several years; in fact the course had been advocated by the librarian for years, and again recommended by him in his annual report read on the previous July. The effect of this step was felt instantly. The circulation of the books at once doubled. The influence of the library immediately penetrated to quarters where it had never before been felt. An entirely new class of readers was formed.

Steps were taken immediately to change the name to that of Gloversville Free Library, but the legal forms were not completed until October 11, 1888. Another equally important step was taken at the annual meeting in July last, when the library committee recommended that the salary of the librarian be increased so as to secure his whole time for the institution, enabling him to keep the library open the whole day. The debate on the question was shortened by a keen remark from Rev. A. W. Bourne, who said: "Gentlemen, it is now to be decided whether we will maintain this as a library or run it like a peanut stand." The larger view prevailed and the "peanut" policy disappeared forever. On February 11, 1889, a long growing public sentiment came to the surface, and the trustees of the village generously voted to appropriate for the library in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act before mentioned the sum of \$1,000 for every 15,000 volumes circulated.

At the present day the Gloversville Free Library contains more than 10,000 volumes with an annual circulation of over 45,000, and every book is of a pure and useful character.

The books of the library are classified and catalogued; every book returned is carefully examined before it is permitted to leave the library again; all minor repairs are made immediately and all willful mutilation is checked by the collection of fines. The result of this systematic and

faithful management is that with an issue of 317,562 volumes, during the past twelve years not one has been lost.

The free reading room connected with the library enjoys a great patronage and contains the leading dailies and weeklies, as well as all prominent monthlies and quarterlies. During the past year it was utilized by nearly 20,000 readers. There is also a free reference library of several hundred volumes in constant use, and the institution is growing in appreciation and popularity.

Private generosity has done a great deal for this educational institution; during the past twelve years the citizens have contributed nearly \$20,000; in addition to this the ladies of the city united their efforts and formed a Ladies' Auxiliary Association, whose efforts, increased by the proceeds of a very successful fair (held at the then new railroad depot) created a permanent fund for the purchase of books. A similar fund has been given by Mrs. Sarah B. Place in memory of her husband (the late Mr. U. M. Place) who was the main support of the Young Ladies' Library of 1853, and in this manner his beneficent plans have been carried into execution.

The library has also been remembered by substantial bequests in the wills of two public spirited citizens lately deceased, Mr. Isaac V. Place and Mr. Alexander J. Kasson.

The library management is vested in a board of directors numbering twenty-four, twelve of which are elected by the association. An annual payment of \$3 constitutes a membership in the association; the payment of \$50 secures a life membership. While the use of the library is entirely free to all inhabitants of the city, only members of the association have the right to vote and are eligible to office. There are at present over one hundred life members.

The board of directors is constituted as follows: Directors for life, Talmage L. Parsons, Seymour Sexton, A. D. L. Baker; directors *ex-officio*, the mayor and superintendent of public instruction, the rector of the St. John's Church in Johnstown and the pastors of the six Protestant churches; directors by election, D. B. Judson, J. S. Burr, C. M. Parke, W. J. Heacock, Daniel Hayes, L. Caten, S. H. Shotwell, John McNab, W. F. Steele, George M. Place, John L. Getman, John C. Allen. The officers of the association now are: President, Dr. Eugene Beach,

1st vice-president, R. B. Parsons; 2d vice-president, C. W. Judson; secretary, E. A. Spencer. Officers of the library are: President, Daniel Hays; vice-president, Seymour Sexton; secretary, C. M. Parke; treasurer, W. D. West; librarian, A. L. Peck; assistants, Miss Jennie A. Bailey and Miss Lizzie M. Fosmire.

The library maintains also successfully free evening classes, various reading circles and a centre for University extension. The latter contained last year 79 members.

Gloversville Water Works.—The introduction of a systematic and practicable supply of pure and wholesome water into a populous community is an important event. The first legal measures for such a purpose in Gloversville were taken in May, 1875. During the year 1871, a special act was passed by the legislature, forming a number of citizens into a corporation, with full power to introduce water, and a similar act was passed in 1873. Some preliminary examinations were made by the later organization, but no definite plans were adopted. The necessity of a supply of water for domestic use and also for extinguishing fires was acknowledged by the great majority of citizens, and on May 25, 1875, in pursuance of the provisions of the law, the board of trustees was duly organized as a board of water commissioners with the following officers: John Ferguson, president; Eliphalet Veeder, secretary; C. M. Ballentine, treasurer. A special election was held July 31, 1875, which resulted in 273 votes "for the water taxes," and 210 votes "against them." From the date of this election until May 7, 1877, the time was chiefly occupied in making surveys, examining various streams, conferring with persons of experience, and other necessary preliminary work. At a meeting of the board on the last mentioned date, it was unanimously voted to select the "Poor House stream" as a source for the supply. On May 18, 1877, the village board fully complied with the law and filed their bond as a board of water commissioners, and upon the next day organized with the following officers: President, Harvey Z. Kasson; secretary, A. D. Simmons; treasurer, John Sunderlin; commissioners, Levi T. Marshall, Purdy Van Wart, Daniel Lasher, James H. Johnson, Crosby McDougall, George W. Nickloy. During the midst of this commendable activity the village was visited by a disastrous conflagration. On May 21, 1877, between midnight

and 5 A. M., a terrific fire raged through the very heart of the village, leaving desolation and destruction in its path. In the brief space of five hours, twenty-two buildings were entirely destroyed. The fire originated, it is said, in No. 133 Main street and burned everything within reach, crossing Church street, consuming two large buildings, one of which (a wooden structure) had formerly been occupied as the First M. E. Church, and the other, which was of brick, had been used by the National Bank. This disaster illustrated more vividly than anything preceding it, the great necessity for a sufficient water supply. In June, 1877, the board advertised for proposals for constructing the works. The plans and estimates were made by Peter Hogan, civil engineer, of Albany, who continued in the employ of the water board until the work was finished. The contract was awarded to Sherman, Flagler & Babcock, June 26, at \$50,243.63. July 3, one week later, work was commenced with C. W. Knight, of Rome, as assistant engineer.

The work was completed and the water turned on November 16, 1877, and a public trial and exhibition took place the following week. The first application for water was made by John Ferguson, who was the first president of the water board. The pipes were first tapped, however, for E. Veeder, to supply water for the Veeder block on Main street. During the progress of construction some changes were made in the plans, making the total cost of construction exceed the original estimate. The works as completed in 1887, consisted of three reservoirs and eight miles and 4,904 feet of piping, fifty-two hydrants and fifty-one gates. Extensions were made during 1878, at an expense of about \$10,000, nearly half of which was expended in improving the reservoirs. In 1879 there were no extensions made, excepting a small pipe to afford temporary supply for domestic purposes. It was shown from the report of Dr. Eugene Beach, health officer for 1879, that the death rate for 1875 was 120, while in 1879 it was only fifty-three. Undoubtedly much of this decrease in mortality may be attributed to other causes, but there can be no question that pure and wholesome water contributed to this beneficent result. There are at present five reservoirs, as follows: The Poor-house, built in 1877, elevation 280 feet, capacity 3,000,000; Middle, built in 1877, elevation 281 feet, capacity 500,000 gallons; Bleecker, built in 1877, elevation 288 feet, ca-

capacity 1,500,000 gallons; the Potter, built in 1885, elevation 177 feet, capacity 10,000,000 gallons; Rice Creek, built in 1889, elevation 245 feet, capacity 3,000,000 gallons. The total cost of the water works, including land damages and construction, up to February 1, 1892, was \$192,508.94. To meet this outlay there has been issued in bonds the sum of \$155,000, as follows: In 1877, \$80,000, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent.; in 1885, \$20,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.; in 1889, \$55,000, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. There have been paid of the second series in 1886 and 1888, \$2,500, leaving unpaid \$152,500. The present board of water commissioners is composed of J. H. Richardson, president; James W. Filmer, Charles E. Sweet, Zenas B. Whitney, Marcellus G. Burr. The superintendent and clerk is J. B. Tuckerman

Opera House.—Kasson's Opera House, or Memorial Hall, occupies a convenient site on Main street. This opera house was erected in 1880 by the late A. J. Kasson, at a cost of \$70,000, and was opened to the public February 1, 1881. The theatre has a seating capacity of 1,200, and is fitted with modern conveniences. The stage is thirty-three by forty-five feet in dimensions, and has all the necessary appointments for the display of scenic productions.

Gloversville Fire Department.—When the disastrous fire of 1877 visited the block of wooden buildings located on Main street between Church and Middle, Gloversville was in great need of protection against such conflagrations. Without suitable water works (as the steps for the present supply were then only partially under way) and with nothing more than a few buckets in the hands of such citizens as might volunteer their aid, any building which might become thoroughly ignited, was almost sure to burn to the ground. The great fire above mentioned awoke the people to a sense of their danger, and within a remarkably short space of time, the village possessed a duly incorporated hose company, as well as a hook and ladder brigade.

The present Neptune Hose Company was organized April 21, 1877, under the name of "The A. J. Kasson Hose Company," and included the following persons among its charter members: J. K. Belding, E. S. Botsford, W. H. Browne, C. W. Brockway, W. F. Cole, H. G. Dewey, B. J. Dye, M. D. Kasson, W. E. Lansing, Seymour Lebenheim, A. B.



A. J. Kasson

Peake, M. F. Button, and M. L. Shaffer. Meetings were held in a room fitted for the purpose in A. J. Kasson's barn at the rear of the present Memorial Hall. The only apparatus was a chemical engine worked by hand pumps. Later on a small amount of hose was purchased and this was carried upon the shoulders of the members when called out for duty. Soon afterward two hose carts were purchased by the village trustees and placed in the care of the hose company and considerable new hose was also added to their equipment.

The first fire after the organization occurred December 5, 1878, and destroyed Gorton's block, at the corner of Main and Washington streets. The next large fire to which the company was called into service was the burning of the Johnson block, on Bleecker street, March 25, 1883.

The name of the company was unanimously changed from A. J. Kasson Hose Company, to The Neptune Hose Company, July 12, 1882, during the foremanship of C. W. Brockway. Shortly after this the headquarters were moved to rooms in the Collins block, on Main street. On February 13, 1884, the headquarters were removed to the Miller block, where they remained until the completion of the Corporation building, in which three large rooms were fitted up for their exclusive use. They moved into these elegant apartments in 1887. The company has thirty-one members at present and the following officers: Foreman, Charles H. Krause; first assistant, Frank Pryne; second assistant, Herbert L. Montanye; treasurer, Frank J. Titcomb; secretary, E. A. James; surgeon, Dr. J. S. Phillips.

Without going into additional detail it is sufficient to say that the department has always displayed a willingness to serve to the best of its ability, and deserves great credit for its promptness in responding to every alarm. It may also be said that The Neptune Hose Company has been very successful in winning prizes at running contests in various parts of the state. The most conspicuous of these was the prize of \$250, won at the state firemen's convention at Herkimer, August 21, 1891. The distance was 900 feet, make and break, and the running time of the Neptune team was $44\frac{2}{5}$ second, beating the next best company by one fifth of a second.

Mechanics' Hook and Ladder Company of Gloversville.—Although this organization is no longer connected with the city fire department,

it was for many years composed of the most active fire fighters in the village, and has always done gallant service. The company was organized May 16, 1877, with the following officers: Foreman, L. M. Bolles; first assistant, Wesley Lyons; second assistant, C. P. Bushman; secretary, A. B. Pearce; treasurer, Walter Burling. Among the charter members were Silas P. Back, John Aucock, Samuel Bellen, Andrew Burns, Ed. Collins, James Delamater, P. V. Dwyer, James A. Furbeck, James R. Haggart, Abram Hanson, James H. Johnson, W. C. Lounsberry, Gustav Levor, Thomas McDermott, Frank Peek, Charles Mead, Charles Porter, Charles Phelps, Charles Sunderlin, Henry Jenkins, C. Hull, W. Allen, A. B. Bellis, E. R. Van Valkenburgh, Gilbert Van Valkenburgh, John Mickel, Charles McCoy, Isaac Graff, C. R. Golder, M. J. Orrup, Isaac Shonebergh, E. P. Shove, and possibly a few others.

The meetings, for several years, were held in the old truck-house at the rear of Kasson's Memorial Hall, the rooms being occupied jointly by the hook and ladder and hose companies. The company afterwards had its headquarters in different buildings on Main street, but moved into the Corporation building some time after its completion. During the latter part of 1891 a difficulty arose between the members of the company and the city authorities regarding certain changes in the manner of selecting a chief for the fire department, and also concerning the maintenance of a team of horses to draw the truck to the place of service and return. These differences resulted in the resignation of the Hook and Ladder Company as members of the fire department, on November 16, 1891. The company at once assumed the title of The Mechanics' Club and Drill Corps, under which they had been incorporated in July, 1890, and moved their furniture and other club property to their present commodious and handsomely fitted rooms on the second floor of the Helwig block, No. 22 North Main street. The organization has since been conducted under the above name and maintains a social club and efficient drill corps.

The successive foremen of the old Hook and Ladder company from its organization down to November 16, 1891, with the dates of their election are as follows; L. M. Bolles, May 16, 1877; Thomas McDermott, February 1, 1879; A. B. Pearce, June 4, 1879; H. J. Jenkins, June 1, 1880; Charles S. Phelps, August 13, 1880; Charles Mead,

May 3, 1881; Charles S. Phelps, May 2, 1882; John W. Mickel, April 1, 1884; Philip Fliegel, May 5, 1885; Elisha S. King, May 4, 1886.

There at present fifty-five or sixty members of the club and twenty-seven members of the drill corps, E. S. King being president of both. The club secretary is George H. Amenta, and the treasurer, Thomas Howland. The corps secretary is Herbert Steiner.

The Glove City Hook and Ladder Company was organized December 7, 1891, with the following charter members: Charles Fox, foreman; Will Safford, first assistant foreman; A. C. Slocum, second assistant foreman; George H. Junod, secretary; Fred Taylor, assistant secretary; Frank Bassler, treasurer; F. E. Freeman, W. H. Downing, J. M. Fort, Abram Nellis, Frank Hurdman, Frank Bush, William Loft, George Fancher, Peter Ryan, Frank Kelly, Eugene Van Rensler, Albert Mills, Philip Fairchilds and Charles Hillery. The company occupies convenient rooms in the corporation building fitted for the purpose. The present officers are: Foreman, Charles Fox; first assistant foreman, Charles Hillery; second assistant foreman, George Fancher; secretary, Lester Hoag; assistant secretary, George H. Junod; treasurer, J. M. Fort.

The Gloversville Fire Department came into existence December 28, 1877, on which day a meeting of the board of village trustees was held and confirmed the following officers; Chief engineer, John W. Peek; first assistant engineer, A. W. Locklin; second assistant engineer, John S. King, all of whom had been previously selected at a meeting of the board of directors. John D. Knight was made secretary and John S. King treasurer of the board.

The positions of chief, and also of first and second engineers, was held by the above named persons until May 5, 1879, at which time A. W. Locklin was elected chief, J. J. Hanson first, and John Fulton, second assistants. At the next annual meeting, held May 3, 1880, the following were elected: Chief, John Fulton; first assistant, A. B. Pearce; second assistant, M. F. Button. The officers elected May 3, 1881, were: Chief, John Fulton; first assistant, M. F. Button; second assistant, James A. Furbeck. No change was made in the above named officers in 1882. On May 7, 1883, M. F. Button, C. R. Golder and M. L. Shaffer were elected chief, first and second assistants. May 5,

1884, Charles S. Phelps was elected chief; C. W. Brockway, first, and F. H. Wilmarth, second assistants.

The officers for the year 1885-86 were: Chief, Charles S. Phelps; first assistant, C. W. Brockway; second assistants, Fred B. Van Natter and E. C. Boyle; 1886-87, chief, E. C. Boyle; first assistant, William Carson; second assistant, Philip Fliegel; 1887-88, chief, Frank Carson; first assistant, F. Wurtzenburger; second assistant, S. P. Back; 1888-89, chief, C. W. Brockway; first assistant, S. P. Back; second assistant, John E. Dye; 1889-90, chief, E. C. Boyle; first assistant, S. P. Back; second assistant, John E. Dye; 1890-91, chief, E. C. Boyle; first assistant, S. P. Back; second assistant, John E. Dye; 1891-92, chief, E. C. Boyle; first assistant, Archibald Wemple; second assistant, William Marriot. The present officers were elected in May, 1892, and are as follows: Chief, George L. Fort; first assistant, Archibald Wemple; second assistant, William Marriot; secretary and treasurer, William Marriot. Until within the last year the office of chief, as well as all other positions in the department, have been without salary and the duties have been performed voluntarily. With a view of making the department more efficient if possible, the common council have made the position of chief a salaried office and he is required to be present at the city building during specified hours.

Fulton County National Bank.—This institution is a continuation of the first bank established in Gloversville. Its history has been marked by success and even during general financial pressure, when the great majority of business and commercial institutions felt keenly the prevailing panic, it has been exceptionally free from embarrassment. It was first organized as a state bank, under the name of the Fulton County Bank, in the year 1852, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1853 to \$150,000. The first board of directors was composed of John McNab, T. W. Miller, John McLaren, jr., R. P. Clark, W. N. Clark, Joseph Blair, Fay Smith, Daniel Christie, Isaac Lefever, Duncan McMartin, Daniel I. McMartin, James W. Miller, Alanson Judson, H. Churchill, A. Hosmer. Isaac Lefever was made president, T. W. Miller vice-president, and John McLaren, jr., cashier. In 1865 the institution was reorganized as a national bank, and the name changed to the National Fulton County Bank with the following directors: John

McNab, Henry Churchill, A. C. Churchill, Alanson Judson, Seymour Sexton, William Case 2d, Austin Kasson, James H. Burr, H. C. Thomas, T. W. Miller, U. M. Place, D. I. McMartin, James Sumner, Stephen Hagedorn and John McLaren. In 1885 the bank, by mutual consent of the stockholders, went into liquidation and paid off all obligations. At the same time the Fulton County National Bank was organized with a capital of \$150,000, and with the following board of directors and officers: John McNab, president; Daniel B. Judson, vice-president; Wayland D. West, cashier; Alanson Judson, A. C. Churchill, Seymour Sexton, H. C. Thomas, H. Z. Kasson, F. M. Young, Daniel Hays, J. R. Berry, W. L. Sporborg, I. V. Place, A. D. L. Baker, E. L. Heacock. The present officers are: John McNab, president; Daniel B. Judson, vice-president; Wayland D. West, cashier. The board of directors includes the above named officers with the addition of A. D. L. Baker, C. W. Judson, Seymour Sexton, Daniel Hays, W. L. Sporborg, F. M. Young, L. N. Littauer, James W. Green, W. J. Heacock, E. L. Heacock, T. G. Foster and John C. Allen. The following report of the condition of the bank was issued December 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$955,224 40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,954 22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	37,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents	146,631 50
Due from other National Banks	716 41
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,827 17
Banking House, furniture and fixtures	19,000 00
Other real estate	504 83
Current expenses and taxes paid	241 82
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	5,367 19
Checks and other cash items	4,808 05
Bills of other banks	1,696 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	187 41
Specie	37,598 50
Legal Tender Notes	23,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,687 50
TOTAL	\$1,238,945 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$150,000 00
Surplus	110,000 00
Undivided Profits	23,126 33
National Bank Notes outstanding	32,760 00
Due Depositors	914,281 45
Due Banks	8,777 22
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$1,238,945 00

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, May 1, 1887. Its first president was William H. Place, and its first vice president, Cyrus Stewart. Mr. Place still holds his office. Mr. Stewart died in April, 1892. Edward Wells was the first cashier and was succeeded by M. V. B. Stetson, January 21, 1889.

The original board of directors consisted of the following persons: William H. Place, Cyrus Stewart, J. A. Miller, J. H. Drake, J. A. Quackenbush, George C. Burr, Erastus Darling, E. Barton Whitney, James M. Thompson and A. J. Zimmer. Upon the removal of Mr. Whitney from Gloversville, his place in the board was filled by D. F. Cowles. The present capital of the bank is \$100,000, to which amount it was increased February 1, 1891. Its financial standing is shown by the following quarterly report, made December 12, 1891:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, less due from Directors	\$308,705 91
Due from Directors	19,506 70
Overdrafts as per schedule	1,470 25
Due from Trust Companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule ..	90,465 69
Banking House and Lot, as per schedule	13,787 02
Stocks and Bonds, as per schedule	4,000 00
Specie	1,899 70
U. S. Legal Tender Notes and Circulating Notes of National Banks . . .	13,113 00
Cash Items, viz: Bills and Checks for the next day's exchanges	2,484 95
Loss and expenses, viz:	
Current Expenses	\$38 23
Interest Account	20 60 58 83
Furniture and Fixtures	3,101 50
<hr/>	
	\$458,583 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in, in cash.....	\$100,000	00
Surplus fund.....	10,000	00
Undivided Profits, viz.:		
Discount.....	\$808	39
Exchange.....	153	21
Other profits.....	7,300	38
	8,261	98
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check.....	\$220,047	77
Demand certificates of deposit.....	88,381	17
Due Treasurer of the State of New York.....	26,000	00
	334,428	94
Certified Checks.....		
Due Trust Companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule.....	5,892	63
	<hr/>	
	\$458,583	55

The Board of Trade of Gloversville held its first annual meeting at Memorial hall, Monday evening, February 17, 1890. It was organized with the following officers and managers, which remain unchanged at the present time: President, Clayton M. Parke; vice-president, James S. Hosmer; second vice-president, Zenas B. Whitney; secretary, William C. Mills; treasurer, Charles W. Stewart. Managers, Daniel B. Judson, George C. Burr, Philo R. Smith, Hervey Ross, Eugene Harrington, W. E. Leaning, Samuel H. Shotwell, Curtis S. Cummings, Seymour Sexton, James W. Green, Daniel F. Cowles, George M. Place. The chief object of the association is to promote the prosperity of the city by offering inducements to manufacturing and industrial companies and business men to locate in Gloversville; and also to advance and improve the labor interests in every legitimate manner. The board has standing committees on manufacture and promotion of trade, on railroads and transportation, on taxation and insurance, laws and legislation, statistics and publication, and other important subjects. In 1890 it published a comprehensive pamphlet, giving a description of the condition of Gloversville as a healthy financial, social and commercial centre.

Introduction of Gas.—During the years 1856 and 1857, Samuel Stewart Mills built and conducted what is now known as the Windsor Hotel, located at the corner of East Fulton and Main streets. Mr.

Mills determined to light the hotel with gas and established a small resin gas works, under what is now used as a kitchen, and erected a 4,000-foot gas holder where the barns are at present located. The idea was not only to light the hotel, but to furnish gas to some of the churches and private houses, and accordingly a pipe was laid on Main street, another on West Fulton and one on Bleecker street, connecting the houses of those along the route who desired gas. In 1859 the Mills brothers (Samuel and Darius), had become interested in several business undertakings, and the gas plant was sold to Fox & Demarest, livery men, for \$5,000. The latter firm secured a lot where the gas works are now located and put up two storage holders, of 4,000 and of 10,000 feet capacity, and also, in addition to the resin process, added a patented invention for gas manufacture. The civil war stopped the supply of resin (which came from the south), and since then coal has been used exclusively. When gas was first made in Gloversville, it cost the consumer \$10 per thousand feet. Fox & Demarest put in five miles of pipe during their ownership of the plant, at a cost of about \$40,000. In 1870 Mr. Fox died and the junior partner hired his interest for three years, purchasing it at the end of that time. In 1887 a man named Elkins came to Gloversville from Philadelphia and secured a franchise from the board of trustees for the purpose of laying pipes, and the organization of another gas company. He also went to Johnstown and took options on the purchase of the Johnstown Gas Company, and sold them to the United Gas and Improvement Company of Philadelphia. The latter company then established itself in Gloversville and began competition with Mr. Demarest, laying pipes and furnishing gas. In August, 1888, Mr. Demarest rented the Gloversville plant to this company for a long term of years at an annual rental of \$2,000, giving them the use of all the mains and pipes and also a storage tank, the latter being used to equalize the pressure of gas throughout the city. The company is now known as the Johnstown and Gloversville Gas Company, having been reorganized in 1886. The works are located just north of the old cemetery on Market street, Johnstown, and the company supplies both places with gas, maintaining one office at the works and another on North Main street in Gloversville.

Electric Lighting.—The Gloversville Electric Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and began business January 1,

1890. The officers of the company are as follows: President, James Radford, Gloversville; vice-president, John Marsh, Cooperstown; secretary, Edgar A. Spencer, Gloversville; treasurer, Lee B. Cruttenden, Cooperstown; directors, the officers, with Paul T. Brady, Syracuse; Henry L. Henman, Cooperstown; John Marsh, Cooperstown; H. J. Brady, Cooperstown; Walter H. Bunn, Cooperstown. John Begley, is electrician and superintendent of the plant. About one-third of the company's stock is owned by residents of Gloversville. A two years contract for lighting the streets of the city, acted as an inducement for the formation of this company and work was begun on the plant December 1, 1889. The motor circuit was in operation January 1, 1890, and the street lamps were turned on a month later. At the expiration of the first contract, which was for 12 o'clock lighting, the company secured a new one, which requires all night lighting, and continues for five years from January 1, 1892. The plant, consisting of a brick boiler, engine and dynamo house, is situated in the northern part of the city and contains two condensing engines of 300 horse power; four arc dynamos, with a combined capacity of 200 lights; two incandescent dynamos with a capacity of 1,300 lights and two boilers of 250 horse power. The company have twenty-seven miles of arc street circuit; four miles of commercial arc circuit; nine miles of motor circuit and nine miles of incandescent circuit. They are at present furnishing the city with eighty-five street lights and it is their intention to increase this number to 100. They are also furnishing forty large motors, which give power to a multitude of industries throughout the city, including two printing presses, 500 sewing machines, cooling fans, elevators, and many other kinds of machinery. The company's office is located at 8 West Fulton street.

The Presbyterian Church of Kingsboro.—The society from which this church originated was organized December 23, 1793. The chairman of the meeting held for that purpose was Josiah Throop, sen., Enos Seymour being clerk. At a meeting held one week later a covenant drawn by Rev. Mr. Conduit, was accepted, pledging the members to join together as a "congregational society of Christians," and embodying simple regulations for its government. This covenant is dated December 30, 1793, and bears the following signatures: Josiah Throop, Matthew

Clark, John Wells, Benjamin Hall, Stephen Gillett, Enos Seymour, Elihu Case, John Ayres, Josiah Leonard, Horace Kellogg, Frederick Steele, James Parsons, Darius Case, Horace Burr, Reuben Case, Lijah Burr, Bissell Burr, Charles Belden, Timothy Haskins.

A church site was selected a little south of the burying-ground at the head of the present park, on land bought of Frederick Steele and Darius Case. In 1796 the society purchased of Mr. Steele an additional plot of three and three-tenths acres. The dimensions of the proposed building were fixed at 45 x 55 feet. A subscription paper was circulated by John Ayres and Asa Jones, and in May, 1794, a contract for erecting the building was let to Asa Newton, at thirty-eight pounds, one shilling. The work was begun April 15, 1795.

On the 6th of June, 1794, the society was designated "The Congregational Society of Kingsboro, in Montgomery county, state of New York." The first board of trustees, elected June 23, 1794, were Col. Josiah Throop and James Parsons, three years; Josiah Wells and John Ayres, two years; Elihu Case and Daniel Bedford, one year.

On the 19th of June, 1796 (the building being then merely enclosed), an assessment was imposed to raise funds for its completion. The first annual meeting in the new church was held June 30, 1796; Daniel Judson and Daniel Case presided, and two trustees were elected.

On the 17th of June, 1796, the society extended a call to Rev. John Linsley, and voted to give him £150 a year for two years, with house and firewood; and after two years, £140 with house and firewood. It is apparent that the house thus promised was not a commodious mansion, for it is recorded that the minister went to Samuel Giles' to study, where there were two rooms in the house. There is no record of the dates when Mr. Linsley arrived and departed, but it is believed that he came about the middle of 1797 and remained between two and three years. A partially distracted condition of the society concerning its name and church connection led to his retirement. It is recorded that "the society do not consider themselves under the Northern Associated Presbytery, but according to the Connecticut Association as practiced in Hartford, Connecticut, which are Congregational." There seems to have been two partially organized societies in the place, Presbyterian and Congregational; for in November, 1798, there was a meeting of

the Congregational trustees with the Presbyterians to settle disputed points in the temporalities of the church. A union between these two elements was not effected until February 3, 1804.

From the year 1799 until the coming of Rev. Elisha Yale in March, 1803, there was only occasional preaching by supplies. In January, 1802, the seats were sold at an appraisal of \$350 as a yearly rent for the support of the gospel. Jonathan Hosmer and Rufus Mason, who were elected June 22, 1803, were the first choristers, and at the same meeting steps were taken to secure a Congregational library.

As evidence of the low ebb of religious sentiment at that period we have only to quote the following from Pastor Yale's papers: "There was but little union between the broken parts of the church. Their condition was sorrowful. Contention soured the minds of the parents, and folly occupied the minds of the children. In 1802, under the preaching of Pitkin Cowles, some were excited to pray and hope that God had neither forsaken or forgotten them. But in the winter of 1803, vanity and folly seemed so prevalent, especially among the young, that saints hoped almost against hope." From the day, however, when Pastor Yale preached his first sermon, April 3, 1803, religious sentiment and morality began to improve. He evidently came at an opportune time, and many believed his advent was in answer to prayer. A revival began with his first sermon and continued during his month of absence in June, which he spent in Oneida county. In October he returned to his former home in Massachusetts, and then again returned to Kingsboro. In the early part of 1804 he again visited Massachusetts, and received a call to settle in Becket, where he had before preached, but duty pointed to Kingsboro as offering a wider field of usefulness, and hither he returned. He saw from the first the great necessity of a union between the discordant elements in Kingsboro, and on the 26th of January, 1804, ten months after his first arrival, he was gratified with a meeting of the male members of the two partially organized societies to devise measures for union. This meeting was held at the house of Frederick Steele, and Daniel Judson presided. Mr. Yale was present and was invited to lay before the meeting a plan of union. The meeting adjourned to February 3, when Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck, of the Reformed Church of Mayfield, was invited to meet with them, at which

time a union was effected in "a most remarkable and fraternal manner." The united organization was called the Congregational Church of Kingsboro, and the deacons of the two societies were retained in the new organization. On the 28th of March Mr. Yale propounded and the church adopted twenty-nine articles of doctrine as a confession of faith, a church covenant, and rules for the administration of church government. The united church consisted of thirty-nine members. On the 5th of April the society gave Mr. Yale a unanimous call with a salary of \$300 a year, thirty cords of wood, a house and the use of twenty-two acres of land. He was installed on the 23d of May following.

In 1805 the church took into consideration its disconnected situation, and at the pastor's suggestion was placed under care of the Northern Associated Presbytery of New York on the 7th of October, 1806. In February, 1807, Pastor Yale and a number of other ministers met at Milton, and formed themselves into "a Saratoga Associated Presbytery," under which the church remained until July, 1821. This Presbytery was then dissolved and on the 21st of August following the church was placed under care of the Presbytery of Albany, where it remained until 1837. At that time, through the dispute between the old school and the new school, the church withdrew from the Presbytery and was without ecclesiastical connection until June, 1853, when it changed its organization from Congregational to Presbyterian, and was again received under the care of the same Presbytery, where it still remains.

A brief reference to the various revivals in the society will indicate its growth. The first, as has already been noted, followed immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Yale, and as a result forty-five converts united with the church in 1804, including many of the most influential families. This revival wrought a marked change in the leading men of the congregation, and exercised a potent and highly beneficial influence on the entire community.

The second revival took place in 1813-14, and followed a long period of affliction and church trouble. After 1804 additions to the church gradually declined, and in 1808 there were none; but in 1813 religion attracted renewed interest and attention. A revival of great power followed, and during the four succeeding years more than seventy converts united with the church.

In 1819 there was an extensive revival in most of the churches of the Albany Presbytery and the good work reached this society, resulting in the addition of twenty-nine members during 1820 and 1821. In 1822 a fourth revival began under the ministry of Rev. Calvin Yale, brother of the pastor. Over sixty persons in twenty different families were converted during the summer, and within the year forty-three joined the church.

At the beginning of the year 1829 there were six hundred unconverted persons within the bounds of the congregation. During the year 1828 special preparations had been made for a revival, which began early in the following year and continued almost uninterruptedly for five years. One hundred and twenty-four were added to the church, three of whom became ministers. This was the most extensive revival during Pastor Yale's ministry.

From the year 1833 and onward, the pastor and a part of the church made special efforts for another revival, but a spirit of discord arose, and during 1834-37 much bitterness prevailed, though the majority of the congregation held with the pastor. At the end of 1837 the spiritual life of the church was low because of dissension, but in May, 1838, the present church was dedicated, and from that time an awakening filled the church and increased until September, especially in that part of the congregation residing in Gloversville, where meetings were held in the school-house. Conviction and conversion followed and multitudes flocked to the meetings. During the years 1839-40 about one hundred persons united with the church, a large number of whom afterwards joined the Methodist and Baptist churches in Gloversville. The old Kingsboro church is, therefore, the real parent of those later organizations. After 1839-40 there was no general revival, and yet there were many yearly additions. In 1841, twenty, and in 1851 twenty-three were added.

Up to 1832 the church had received as the fruit of revivals 335 persons, and in other ways sixty-five, thus showing that the best growth of the church was due to the revivals with which it had been favored. Under the guidance of Pastor Yale (to a greater or less degree), twenty-seven young men entered the ministry. Up to 1853 the government of the church was Congregational in name and form, but really Presby-

terian in spirit. The pastor was a rigid self-disciplinarian, and had a strong personal influence over his congregation. A committee of vigilance did much to keep the wayward in the path of duty and also strengthened the weak. In the crusade against liquor selling and drinking, during a period when intemperance was almost universal, this church exerted a powerful influence, and the same may be said with reference to Sabbath breaking.

Pastor Yale's salary for fifty years made an aggregate of \$25,000. In addition to this, \$10,000 were expended for church building and repairs; \$6,000 for congregational expenses; \$6,016 were contributed to the American Bible Society; \$616 to the American Tract Society, and \$13,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions. Since 1855 the church has sent its funds to the Presbyterian board.

The following pastors have served this church: Rev. John Linsley, installed about 1797, resigned about 1800; Rev. Elisha Yale, installed May 23, 1804, resigned June 23, 1852; Rev. Edward Wall, installed June 30, 1853, resigned March 20, 1862; Rev. William Bannard, installed April 8, 1863, resigned February 8, 1869; Rev. George Harkness, installed July 13, 1869, resigned September 24, 1877; Rev. John C. Boyd, installed February 26, 1878, resigned in February, 1883; Rev. Isaac O. Rankin, installed in March, 1883, resigned August 11, 1891; Rev. George L. McClelland, installed January 27, 1892, and is at present pastor of the church. Deacons: Darius Case, elected 1793, died 1797; Daniel Judson, elected 1804, died 1817; Jedediah Ayres, 1804, died 1811; Benjamin Hall, 1804, died 1830; Samuel Giles, 1809, died 1841; Duncan Robertson, 1817, died 1867; Jesse Smith, 1830; Abraham Ward, 1830. Elders: Jennison Giles, 1853; Denton M. Smith, 1856; Horace Sprague, 1853; W. J. Heacock, 1853; J. W. Johnson, 1853; Eli Leavenworth, 1854; G. G. W. Green, 1854; D. B. Judson, 1856; E. G. Warner, 1857; Joseph Steele, 1858; Peter McLaren, 1862; Humphrey Smith, 1862; Ebenezer Leavenworth, 1867; James H. Foote, 1868; Jonathan Wooster, 1871; James W. Thomas, 1872; Robert Robertson, 1872; James C. Stewart, 1873.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Elders, Jeremiah Skaine, William Barker, Talmadge Parsons, Charles Fiske, Eli Lasher and Joseph Steele; trustees, Laban Brown, Aaron Putnam, Marcellus

G. Burr, Homer Case, Charles Fiske and Eugene Heacock; clerk of session, Joseph Steele. The membership of the church is 130 and Matthias Hertz is the present Sabbath-school superintendent.

Sabbath School.—This church took action for the religious education of the young as early as 1806 and long before Sabbath-schools were known, but in 1820 the Sabbath-school proper was begun; prior to that date, however, in addition to the pastor's Bible class, there were held what was called "Bible readings" at the Phelps street school-house and also at Gloversville. At first the Sabbath-school was small but it gradually increased until 1827, when special efforts were made to enlarge it and in that year it numbered 300 scholars. During the long interval between that time and the present the Sabbath-school has been a prominent factor in the growth and prosperity of the church, and has included among its teachers and superintendents many of the most faithful laborers in the society.

First Presbyterian Church of Gloversville.—This church was formally organized at a meeting held in the hall at the rear of the Washburn property, August 6, 1864. The organization took place under the direction of a committee of the Presbytery of Albany, consisting of Rev. Daniel Stewart, Rev. J. A. Priest, and Elder Jacob Burton. Upon this occasion introductory services were conducted by Rev. R. A. Avery, of the Presbytery of Onondaga, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Stewart. There were thirty-four original members, all but one coming from other existing churches, as follows: From the Presbyterian Church of Kingsboro, Willard J. Heacock, Mrs. Minerva Heacock, Mrs. Catherine Allen, John C. Allen, Sarah J. Allen, Mrs. Maria Gorton, Mrs. Adelia Clark, Virginia V. H. Fox, Orville S. Harmon, Mrs. Ann O. Harmon, Michael Easterly, Mrs. Cynthia P. Ward, Mrs. Charlotte A. Heacock, and Ann J. Green; from the Congregational Church of Gloversville, Mrs. Minerva Avery, Charles D. Beers, Mrs. Maria J. Beers, George W. Heaton, Mrs. Mary A. Heaton, Evert Wessel, Mrs. Sarah M. Wessel, Mrs. Charlotte M. Heacock, and Nettie C. Smith; from the Central Presbyterian Church of Mayfield, Mrs. Rachel Scrimger, Lydia Fonda, and Aaron Eikenbrach; from the Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose Brownell, Melissa Philer; from the Presbyterian church of Cooperstown, George Wilson, and Mrs.

Martha L. Wilson ; from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poultney, Vt., Mrs. Agnes Steele ; from the Presbyterian Church of Vernon Centre, Mrs. Ann Lawson ; from the United Presbyterian Church of Coila, Alexander Scrimger. In addition to the above, Jesse Heacock was examined and admitted on profession of faith.

Willard J. Heacock, who had been an elder of the church at Kingsboro, Charles D. Beers and George W. Heaton were elected ruling elders, and Alexander Scrimger and Orville S. Harmon were elected deacons.

Rev. J. A. Priest was the first pastor, beginning his labors July 1, 1864, and a report made to the Albany Presbytery, February 13, 1866, shows that the church had at that time seventy communicants while the Sabbath-school had a membership of 183. A similar report made in January, 1867, showed that the communicants had increased to 136, while the teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school had risen to 210.

During the first two years of its existence the church continued to worship in the hall in which it was organized, but in the mean time its members had been actively engaged in the erection of a house of worship. A lot was secured at the corner of Bleecker and Fulton streets, and the present handsome church edifice completed at a cost of \$36,000, the dedicatory services taking place on the 22d of May, 1866. The first meeting of the session in the chapel of the new church was held June 8 of the same year. So bountiful were the contributions towards the payment of church obligations, that at the time of dedication the society was free from debt. Joel B. Noyes and Denton M. Smith were elected and installed as ruling elders, August 12, 1866.

The several pastors and the dates of their service are as follows : Rev. J. A. Priest, July 1, 1864–May, 1868 ; Rev. M. L. P. Hill, July 22, 1868–November 6, 1870 ; Rev. Avery S. Walker, July, 1871–October, 1877 ; Rev. W. W. Belden, January, 1878–August, 1879 ; Rev. John H. Crum, November, 1879–August, 1883 ; Rev. James Gardner came as a supply July 1, 1884, and was installed October 28, of the same year. He still remains in pastoral charge of the congregation.

The church has been very successful in all its undertakings and its membership has steadily increased, being 607 at the present time. In addition to its home Sunday-school, it conducts two mission schools,

one located in Berkshire (a suburb of Gloversville), and another at the foot of South Main street. Willard J. Heacock was the superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, the position at present being ably filled by Frank Egelston. As an indication of the activity of the church it may be said that \$2,706 were raised last year for benevolent purposes, which was an increase of \$1,140 over the previous year.

The present elders are: Willard J. Heacock, Edgar A. Spencer, John C. Allen, George C. Potter, Peter R. Furbeck, E. Barton Whitney, Adam Hunter, James W. Green, and Frank Egelston; the deacons are: Clement S. Hillabrandt, Hiram A. Belding, Myron C. Treadway, and Lansing T. Loucks; the trustees are: Willard J. Heacock, C. A. Ormiston, John C. Allen, M. C. Treadway, Z. B. Whitney, and A. W. Locklin; treasurer, J. P. Heacock; clerk, F. P. Simmons.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The rapid and continued growth of Methodism in Gloversville has been phenomenal, and, probably, not another city of corresponding size in the state can claim so large a portion of its inhabitants as adherents to this system. The pioneer Methodist church of this vicinity, and hence that one to which all existing Methodist societies in Gloversville owe their ancestry, was organized north of Kingsboro, in 1790, by the Rev. Mr. Keff. Enrolled on the records of this primitive church were the family names of Easterly, Clancy, Northrup, Porter, Powell, Phelps, Smith, Sutliff, Edwards, Johnson, Wait, and others. In 1791 Freeborn Garrettson, then presiding elder of Hudson River district (New York Conference), reported that the society had secured a lot and also building materials, and that a chapel was in process of erection. For many years succeeding the above date, services were conducted by the following pastors successively: Rev. Keff, Abner Chase, Samuel Draper, Samuel Luckey, Daniel Ostrander, Samuel Howe, Samuel Eighmy, Trueman Seymour, H. Stearns, Noah Levings, Jacob Beeman, Sherman Miner, James Covell, jr., Charles Poineroy, John D. Moriarty, Jesse Lee, John Dempster, Arnold Scholefield, Merritt Bates, Salmon Stebbins, Dillon Stevens, John B. Stratton, John Alley, Tobias Spicer, Henry Eames, Seymour Coleman, Abiathar M. Osbon, Joseph McCreary, J. B. Houghtaling, Ephraim Goss. Among these men, Jesse Lee, Freeborn Garrettson, and John Dempster, will ever be remembered as early and earnest workers in the cause

of Methodism and Christian intelligence. In the year 1837 there was a small class in Gloversville which included among its members George W. Clancy, Theodore Welch and wife, Valentine Place and wife, Nathan C. Russell and wife, Father Barrett, Maria Wait, Phebe A. and Jane M. Smith, Elias and Henry Houghton, Stephen S. Sutliff, Isabel Morey (afterward the wife of Elias G. Ward), Mrs. William Case, Niles Fairbanks, David Clancy and wife, William Easterly and wife, Elijah Easterly and wife, Purdy Hollett, Eldridge Northrup and wife, George Northrup, sr., and wife, and Goodwin Phelps and wife. The annual Troy Conference held in the spring of 1838, elected Rev. Charles Sherman to the station of presiding elder of the Albany district, which at that time embraced a large part of Albany and Schoharie counties, and the whole of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga, and Herkimer counties. Rev. J. H. Taylor was assigned as preacher in charge of the Johnstown circuit, embracing Johnstown, Kingsboro, and Pleasant Valley, with Revs. L. L. Radley, and William Barnes as helpers with salaries of about \$300 per annum. During the month of August, 1838, Pastor Taylor, while riding into the village from the south one Saturday afternoon, suddenly became impressed with the conviction that a revival of religion could be successfully conducted in "Stump City," by which name Gloversville was then known. After passing the old red school-house which stood on what is now the corner of School and West Fulton streets, he turned back and hailed Jennison G. Ward, saying: "Will you give out an appointment for next Thursday night at the school-house?" Ward replied, "Yes, but I don't believe they will come out." They did come, however, and at the appointed time the house was crowded with eager listeners. Interest had so increased by the latter part of September that a series of revival prayer meetings was begun. The first of these meetings, held during the daytime, was at the residence of Stephen S. Sutliff, on Cayadutta street, and it is stated that three conversions took place that afternoon. Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists united in these gatherings and many of the early inhabitants then experienced religion. This finally led to the formation of a Methodist Episcopal society with sixty-nine members, among whom were Jennison G. Ward, Elias G. Ward and wife, Benjamin Bailey and wife, Harry C. Jones and wife, John Shanley, Lucinda Peake,

Charles C. Bowen and wife, and many others. On October 22, 1838, a subscription was circulated by Rev. Charles Sherman, presiding elder, and the names of many liberal donors were obtained, among whom may be noted the name of Charles F. Powell, of Pleasant Square, whose widow is still living, having been a member of the Methodist church seventy-one years. Niles Fairbanks and Henry Houghton collected about \$300 worth of gloves, mittens and moccasins to sell and apply to the church fund, and ground was broken for the foundation of the church edifice on the 26th day of November, 1838. December 13, of the same year, a meeting of the male members of the Methodist Episcopal society of Gloversville was held at the residence of Valentine Place and seven trustees were elected, as follows: Elihu Enos, Valentine C. Place, Harry C. Jones, A. S. Shottenkirk, George W. Clancy, Charles F. Powell, and Henry Houghton. The trustees were constituted a building committee and were authorized to erect a house of worship. A site was selected on what is now the southwest corner of North Main and Church streets, and the contract for the carpenter work was let to Samuel S. Mills for \$2,725, to which an additional sum of \$240 was afterwards added for building a porch ten feet in width. The structure was completed during the summer of 1839, and the dedicatory services took place October 9, Rev. Noah Levings officiating in the morning and Rev. Joseph Castle in the evening. The Sunday school was organized on the first Sunday following the dedication and met during the first year in the old red school-house. It was conducted partly as a Union school and was continued during the summer and fall of 1839 with uninterrupted harmony and great success. On November 19, 1839, the Female Aid society was organized "for the express purpose of rendering aid to the Methodist Episcopal church in Gloversville." While the first pulpit was being built, the carpenter having the piece of work in charge declared to his fellow laborers that he would dedicate that part of the church himself, not willing to trust it to another. As the man was not a Christian, this was interpreted as a joke, but true to his word, the carpenter finished the pulpit, and then gathering the other men about it, he denounced them as sinners in such words of terror that one man "was smitten under deep conviction and soon found peace in believing, afterward becoming a minister of the gospel."

In 1840 this church belonged to the Johnstown and Gloversville circuit and had Rev. William Griffin, Thomas W. Pearsons and Richard T. Wade as pastors. The Sunday-school was reorganized during the year, and Jennison G. Ward was elected superintendent. It had 129 scholars, and twenty-five officers and teachers. In 1848 an arrangement was made with the surviving trustees of the old Methodist Episcopal church at Kingsboro, by which the sheds belonging to that church were removed to Gloversville, and the church building itself was sold for \$27, which merely paid for tearing it down and paying off an old debt of \$17. In 1852 an addition of twenty feet was built on the rear of the church, and the rededicating exercises were held November 1, by Rev. Barnes M. Hall. Further repairs and improvements were made from time to time, so that in 1866 the value of the church building was placed at \$10,000 and that of the parsonage, \$3,500. In 1868 steps were taken toward erecting a new church edifice. The lot on the corner of Elm, Church and Bleecker streets, on which the present house of worship stands, was purchased of S. S. Plummer, October 6, 1868, for \$6,000. In 1869 the old church was converted into a business block and was entirely destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1877. The new church building was completed at a cost of \$65,000, and dedicated March 10, 1870, with preaching in the morning by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, and in the evening by Rev. Benoni I. Ives. The presiding elder at that time was Elisha Watson, and the pastor, George S. Chadbourne. In April, 1875, the Second Methodist Episcopal church (now the Fremont street M. E. church) was organized, 135 of its members taking letters from the mother church. In 1885 a lot on the corner of East Fulton and Chestnut streets for a mission chapel was purchased at a cost of \$600. In March of that year Rev. Henry Graham organized a class of twenty-seven persons in Kingsboro and appointed James W. Rice as leader. This class subsequently developed into the present North Main Street Methodist Episcopal church, noticed at length further on in this work. Of the original members of the first church there are now living Stephen S. Sutliff, Silas Shutts, Henry Houghton, Mrs. Maria Houghton (formerly Wait), Mrs. S. A. Powell and Niles Fairbanks. The pastors who have officiated at the pulpit of this church since its organization with the dates of their service are as follows: 1838, J. H. Taylor, L. L. Radley

and William Barnes ; 1839, J. H. Taylor, with Thomas W. Pearsons and William Griffin as colleagues ; 1840, William Griffin, Thomas W. Pearsons and Richard T. Wade ; 1841, Stephens Parks, Albert R. Spear and Myron White ; 1842, Stephen Parks and John Seage ; 1843, Thomas Armitage ; 1844-45, Dillon Stevens ; 1846-47, James Quinlan ; 1848-49, Cicero Barber ; 1850-51, Richard T. Wade ; 1852-53, Merritt Bates ; 1854-55, Stephen Parks ; 1856-57, Bostwick Hawley ; 1858-59, Nathaniel G. Spaulding ; 1860-61 ; Elisha Watson ; 1862-63, Isaac Parks ; 1864-65-66, Thomas A. Griffin ; 1867-68-69, George S. Chadbourne ; 1870-71-72, Durrell W. Dayton ; 1873-74-75, Hiram C. Sexton ; 1876-77-78, Oliver A. Brown ; 1879-80-81, Hubbard C. Farrar ; 1882-83-84, Henry Graham ; 1885-86-87, John H. Coleman ; 1888-89-90, Charles W. Rowley ; 1891 to date, John Z. Armstrong. The present officers of the church are : Stewards, N. W. Welch, F. Pauley, H. W. Smith, Dr. C. M. Lefler, J. A. Van Auken, E. C. Collins, Wm. McDougall, Henry Shipman, E. M. Bishop, Darius Filmer, J. H. Brownell, Alden Henry, George H. Hilts ; trustees, Daniel Hays, O. C. Collins, Peter V. Hill, L. A. Tate, J. E. Wood, P. R. Smith, George M. Place, J. S. Zimmer and James A. McDougall. The membership of the church is 1,127 ; the Sunday-school has a membership of 700. H. W. Smith is superintendent.

Fremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the early part of the year 1875 the membership of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Gloversville, numbering more than 900, had become so large that it was deemed necessary to found a new Methodist society. In April of the above mentioned year, a wooden church edifice on Fremont street, built by the Episcopal society at a cost of about \$9,000, became available property, and was purchased by Daniel Hays, W. H. Place, James Kent, H. Jordan and F. W. Stevens, all of whom, with the single exception of Mr. Stevens, were members of the First Methodist Church. Affairs of the new society now began to take definite form. An application to conference resulted in the appointment of H. A. Starks as first pastor, and the name given to the congregation was the Second Methodist Episcopal Society of Gloversville. May 3, 1875, a meeting of the First Church was held at the house of Pastor Sexton, a call was made for volunteers to the new enterprise and about forty names of

members were pledged, as well as several who expressed their willingness to become members of the new society. The following Sunday, May 9, the first services were held in the new church, and on the first succeeding Sabbath a Sunday-school was organized with the following officers: Superintendent, H. Jordan; assistant superintendent, E. H. Caswell; lady superintendent, Mrs. J. M. Wood; secretary, William Muddle; treasurer, J. Muddle. The first board of trustees was elected May 18, as follows: Hiram Jordan, Harvey Kasson, Randolph Day, Fred Stevens and J. M. Wood. At the same meeting J. W. Place, George Wood and E. H. Eisenbury were appointed stewards, and John Muddle, Hiram Jordan and P. J. Keck, class leaders. On Wednesday, July 14, 1875, the church was dedicated to the worship of God, Bishop Bowman officiating. The name of the society was changed to the Fremont Street Methodist Episcopal Church on July 26 of the same year, at a meeting called for that especial purpose. Pastor Starks remained with the church two years and did much to make the infant society a success. Upon his departure in 1877 he left a membership of 179, with fifty probationers. He was followed in the pastorate by J. H. Coleman, during the third year of whose labor with the church the entire indebtedness was paid off. Pastor Coleman was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. George C. Morehouse, who labored faithfully until April, 1883, when Rev. W. P. Rulison was assigned to the pastorate. At this time the question of a new church edifice was agitated, and the movement assumed definite shape in 1885, when it was decided to build a house of worship. The present beautiful structure on Fremont street was completed early in July, 1886, during the first few months of the pastorate of William M. Brundage. The church was dedicated July 11, by Rev. J. M. Hamilton. The auditorium is on the second floor, and has a capacity of between seven and eight hundred persons. Pastor Brundage was followed in 1889 by Rev. T. G. Thompson, who has served the society very acceptably, the most pleasant relations existing between pastor and people. When the duration of his regular pastorate expired in 1891, he received an urgent call to continue his ministry for another year, and hence is the first pastor in the history of the church to extend his services beyond the three years limit. At present the membership of the church is 950, while that of the Sunday school is 681.

The trustees of the church are C. S. Schermerhorn, W. N. Stewart, J. M. Thompson, Charles Keifer, M. Hodder, P. J. Keck, G. W. Schermerhorn, Dr. John Edwards and Joseph Hemstreet. The stewards are Ralph Sexton, William Muddle, F. Cuyler, C. J. Skiff, W. H. Jansen, William Oaksford, N. E. Dutcher, David Warner, M. J. Owen, David Burton, S. A. Moore, F. Denham and J. M. Lair. The class leaders are T. Dobinson, Mrs. T. Dobinson, P. J. Keck, M. E. Brockway, Lemuel Heacock, Mrs. L. Heacock, W. N. Stewart, J. G. Smith, John Muddle, Solomon Jeffers, Robert Swan, Mrs. Christian Fosmire, G. S. Wheaton and J. R. Thompson. J. M. Thompson is superintendent of the Sunday-school and is assisted by P. J. Keck, Mrs. R. Glasgow and Mrs. Charles Keifer.

North Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This, the third of its denomination in Gloversville, was the outgrowth of the Kingsboro class of the First Methodist Episcopal church, formed in 1885 by Rev. Henry Graham the pastor, and placed under the leadership of J. W. Rice, a man whose services have been of great value to the society. The first meeting of this class, consisting of twenty-seven members, was held Thursday evening, March 19, 1885. Early in 1887 a house owned by Daniel Hays (to whose continued interest and generous financial aid the young society is greatly indebted), was used for worship, and Rev. J. H. Coleman, then pastor of the First church and a warm friend of the mission, preached on Sunday afternoon. In the fall of 1887 Rev. R. T. Wade took charge of the work and continued his service until the close of the conference year. A house, costing \$2,000 and having seating capacity for 225 persons, was dedicated January 15, 1888, and sufficient subscriptions were secured to cover all expenses. The church was regularly organized February 21, 1888, with forty-eight members. At the following session of the Troy Conference Rev. M. L. Fisher was appointed the first regular pastor. Under his zealous labors for two years the society grew until 124 full members were upon the records, and both Sunday school and congregation filled the house to overflowing. Soon after the appointment of Rev. E. Wiseman, in 1890, a movement was set on foot for a new church. It was decided to build and finish the interior of the first story only for the present. Rev. E. Wiseman, J. W. Rice, George Plue and J. G. Eaton,

of North Main street, Daniel Hays of the First church, and J. M. Thompson of Fremont Street church were the building committee. The new church was dedicated January 3, 1892, the First and Fremont Street churches uniting in the services. Rev. J. Z. Armstrong preached in the morning, and Rev. T. G. Thompson in the evening. Presiding Elder Graham preached in the afternoon, and also presented the financial necessities. This resulted in the securing of \$5,682, enough to cover all remaining indebtedness and to fit the former house of worship for a parsonage, for which purpose it had been originally designed. The entire cost of the church to its present stage of completion has been \$11,060, and its entire seating capacity is 700. It is conveniently located on the corner of North Main and Potter streets, and presents an imposing external appearance. When completed it will cost about \$20,000. March 8, 1892, the full membership was 208 with twelve probationers. This young church having just celebrated its fourth anniversary, has 220 communicants, a Sunday-school of 300, a Young People's society of sixty, and a property worth \$13,000. The following are its officers: Pastor, Eugene Wiseman; superintendent of Sunday-school, George Plue; class leaders, J. W. Rice, E. J. Anderson, Mrs. Benjamin Ellsworth; stewards, J. W. Rice, D. H. Cole, Morgan Putnam, George Plue, E. J. Anderson, P. H. Brown, J. G. Eaton, T. F. Hill, J. F. Loop, Elmer Tyrrell, William Hemstreet; trustees, Daniel Hays, Charles Keifer, J. W. Rice, William Hodder, Benjamin Rice, M. L. Dennie, George Copeland and James H. Washburn.

East Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—During the summer of 1889 the members of the First Methodist Episcopal church became impressed with the need of religious services in the eastern section of the city, and erected a neat and commodious chapel at the corner of East Fulton and Chestnut streets, at a cost of \$4,000. The chapel was dedicated November 17, 1889, Lewis A. Tate presenting the building for dedication on behalf of the trustees. The services upon this occasion were conducted by Rev. Henry Graham, presiding elder, and C. W. Rowley, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church. As an evidence of the interest taken in the undertaking, it may be added that the entire cost of the edifice was provided for upon the day of dedica-

tion. A Sabbath-school was organized and was greatly appreciated by the children in that part of the city. It was conducted under the auspices of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and preaching was had at intervals. Prayer meetings were held, however, regularly once a week. This condition continued until April, 1892, when, at the annual session of the Troy Conference held at Plattsburgh, the Rev. Robert H. Washburne was appointed pastor in charge, and regular services are now held every Sabbath.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—The first house of worship regularly occupied by the Roman Catholics in Gloversville was a small church on the Pine street hill, purchased by them in an unfinished state in 1874. Rev. Gillem was the first pastor, but remained only a short time. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Kempen, under whose charge the Pine Street church was completed. He resigned in April, 1876, and a year later Rev. Michael Killeen assumed charge of the parish. Under his care the beautiful brick church on Fremont street was erected.

First Baptist Church.—Prior to 1838 there were only a few Baptists scattered through the country in the immediate vicinity of Gloversville. They had for two years or more enjoyed the labors of Revs. Knapp, Groom, Hutchins and Whitman. In the summer of the above mentioned years, Rev. Erastus Miner, of Pleasant Valley, came to Gloversville to preach a funeral sermon. His sympathies were at once enlisted in behalf of the Baptists in that community, and he left his own people and gave part of his time to religious efforts in the then primitive village. Notice was given for all Baptist members to assemble on a given day to decide the question of organizing either a branch connection with Pleasant Valley or an independent church. It is said that when the day arrived, it rained, and in consequence no one attended the proposed meeting. The record says, "In order that the project should not fail, Brother Abel S. Leaton started on foot from Johnstown and looked them up again, and appointed a meeting the following week." At this meeting, which was held in the village school-house, it was unanimously agreed, after consultation, to become a branch of the Pleasant Valley Church, and the second Sunday following was appointed as the time when the organization should be effected. No definite action was taken then or directly afterward, but preaching was maintained and the

meetings were continued. Conversions were frequent and a number of baptisms took place on October 28, November 5 and 25, 1838. On January 6, 1839, five were baptized on profession of faith. The following Sunday evening, January 13, it was unanimously agreed to organize an independent Baptist Church on Tuesday, January 15, 1839, and the original purpose of becoming a branch of the Pleasant Valley Church was abandoned. According to appointment a meeting was held in Burr's assembly room January 15, 1839. Rev. Miner read the 132d Psalm, and an opening prayer was offered by Rev. Gale. Later on Mr. Gale administered the charge and Mr. Miner gave the right hand of fellowship, during which all those present, nineteen in number, arose and stood in a semi-circle. The church was then and there organized and named the First Baptist Church of Gloversville, N. Y. Abel S. Leaton was chosen stated clerk, and an election of trustees resulted in the choice of Henry Churchill, George Washburn, Abel S. Leaton, H. C. Thomas, L. F. Cooper, and Joab Phelps. It was also resolved, "That the building committee consist of the trustees, and they be and are hereby authorized to purchase a site for a meeting house, and have full power to act in all matters in relation to the erection and final completion of said meeting house." On the first Sunday in March, 1839, the church celebrated the memorial ordinance of the Lord's supper for the first time. The names of the nineteen constituent members are as follows: H. C. Thomas, J. C. Valentine, Thomas B. Kenyon, Cuyler Shottenkirk, William Billingham, John Whiting, Abel S. Leaton, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, Mrs. Nancy Hill, Mrs. Sarah Curtis, Mrs. Rachel Kenyon, Mrs. C. C. Warner, Miss Sarah Hare, Miss Maria Evinskey, Miss Margaret Van Steinburgh. The church was formally admitted to the Saratoga Baptist Association at the annual meeting held in Stillwater, June 25, 1839. October 6, 1839, a call was extended to Rev. D. Corwin to become pastor, and on Sunday, November 3, he preached for them and gave acceptance of the call. The first deacons of the church were elected in August, 1841, as follows: H. C. Thomas and S. Judson. Deacon Thomas held the office continuously during a period of forty-eight years, well beloved and honored by the church. The first house of worship was situated on Main street, the building long known as Fox's Block. It was completed and dedicated September 18, 1839,

Rev. B. T. Welch, of Albany, and Rev. L. Raymond, of Cooperstown, each delivering sermons on the occasion. At a business meeting held May 23, 1855, steps were taken toward building a new church edifice and a subscription paper was circulated by a committee consisting of Henry Churchill, D. S. Frank, Austin Kasson, J. H. Burr, W. C. Allen, H. C. Thomas, D. M. Burr, Charles Sunderlin, S. S. Wells, A. C. Churchill, and J. H. Seymour. This committee soon reported that \$6,000 had been subscribed, whereupon a building committee was appointed and a lot secured, the location being the present site of the First Baptist Church. The new building was completed early in 1857 and the dedicatory services took place January 22 of that year. Two days were devoted to this solemn occasion and sermons were preached by Revs. Winegar, Peacock, Hawley, Gregory, Fisher, Wall and Dunning. The cost of the structure was \$15,398.61. In this house of worship the society held services for a period of thirty-three years, when the wonderful growth of the society necessitated the erection of a church of greater dimensions. The last service was held in the old building April 13, 1890, and the work of demolition began during the following week. Negotiations were entered into with Henry F. Kilburn, of New York, who submitted plans for the present beautiful structure, and the contract was let to Alden Henry, of Gloversville. The building committee which has immediate supervision of the work is composed of the following persons: Nicholas D. Wilson, J. H. Drake, John V. King, Aaron Simmons, and S. H. Shotwell. The building, which is the most valuable church edifice in Fulton county, was dedicated with fitting ceremonies, October 9, 1891, Pastor Bourn officiating. Among those present and taking part in the services were Rev. H. A. Cordo, of Cortland, who was pastor of this church from 1878 to 1885; Rev. George Cooper, of Richmond, Va., pastor from 1869 to 1873, and various local clergymen. The cost of the building, exclusive of the lot and material used from the old house, was \$55,766.40. The first collection of this church for benevolence was the small sum of fifty cents in the year 1839. The largest total for all purposes in any one year was in 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. George Cooper, the amount being \$7,875.18. The church has had ten regularly settled pastors, Rev. Erastus Miner, serving as a supply during a part of the year 1839.

The others with the dates of their service are as follows: Rev. David Corwin, elected October 6, 1839, resigned November 1, 1854; Rev. Isaac Westcott, elected May 10, 1855, resigned March 27, 1859; Rev. Stephen Remington, elected May 10, 1859; resigned October, 1859; Rev. Conant Sawyer, elected December 16, 1859, resigned May 31, 1867; Rev. Charles Y. Swan, elected September 30, 1867, resigned December 27, 1868; Rev. George Cooper, elected October 18, 1869, resigned April 7, 1873; Rev. C. N. Pattengill, elected May 19, 1873, resigned June 21, 1877; Rev. H. A. Cordo, elected April 1, 1878, resigned May 4, 1885; Rev. W. W. Dawley, elected August 17, 1885, resigned July 31, 1887; Rev. A. W. Bourn, the present pastor, elected September, 19, 1887. The present membership is about 875. The first superintendent of the Sunday-school was H. D. Everett, and the present one is Dr. W. S. Garnsey, the total membership of the school being about 750. The church officers are: Pastor, A. W. Bourn; treasurer, L. K. Bourn; clerk, C. M. C. Loyd; deacons, A. Simmons, W. Shankland, F. White, S. T. O. Hart, J. S. Burr; trustees, A. D. Brower, S. H. Shotwell, Charles King, J. H. Drake, W. D. West and Charles Lyke.

Congregational Church.—The first active steps towards forming a society in Gloversville to be known either as Presbyterian or Congregational, and also for building a church in which it should worship, were taken at a meeting held in the Gloversville school-house, June 29, 1850. Charles Mills was chosen chairman and S. Stewart Mills secretary. A committee consisting of E. L. Burton, U. M. Place, and Alanson Judson, was appointed to report some plan for carrying out the above mentioned purpose, which they did at a meeting held on the 20th of July following. A committee was then appointed to circulate a subscription for \$7,000, to be used in purchasing a site and building a house of worship. This committee was composed of Edward Leonard, Darius C. Mills, Alanson Judson, D. S. Tarr, and Alanson Hosmer, and the lot upon which the edifice was erected was purchased of Alanson Judson. At a meeting held January 7, 1851, a vote was taken and it was found that eighteen were in favor of a Congregational society, while six preferred Presbyterianism, and in this manner the Congregational society of Gloversville had its origin. The first trustees of the new society, elected at a meet-

ing held January 25, 1851, were Samuel S. Mills, Uriah M. Place, Zina Case, Alanson Judson, H. C. Parsons, and Alanson Hosmer. These men were constituted a building committee and the contract for the edifice was let to Erastus Thorp, who completed it in the latter part of 1852. The total cost was about \$10,000. A call was issued by the society in November, 1852, to Homer N. Dunning, of the North River Presbytery, to become pastor of the new church at a salary of \$600. The call was accepted and Mr. Dunning was ordained, and installed as pastor Thursday morning, December 2, 1852. At the ecclesiastical council held the previous evening there were present Rev. Ray Palmer, pastor of the First Congregational church of Albany (who was chosen moderator); Rev. Edward Wall, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Kingsboro; Rev. L. F. Waldo, pastor First Congregational church, Poughkeepsie; Rev. H. G. Ludlow, pastor First Presbyterian church, Poughkeepsie; and Rev. Elisha Yale, of Kingsboro, who was invited to sit as a corresponding member. The young society flourished under the spiritual guidance of Pastor Dunning, and in 1860 the trustees reported the church to be free from debt. Mr. Dunning remained with the church twelve years, resigning his pastorate in December, 1864. The society was then without a regular minister until the following May, when Rev. Charles J. Hill, of Cleveland, accepted a call with the salary of \$1,500. He remained with the church until August, 1868, being succeeded in January, 1869, by Rev. W. A. McGinley, who filled the pulpit until May, 1874. Rev. William E. Park, the present pastor, was installed March, 1876, and has continued his spiritual charge with devoted Christian zeal for a period of sixteen years. The first deacons of the church were Charles Mills, H. Seth Smith, I. V. Place, and E. L. Burton. A Sabbath-school was organized simultaneously with the church, of which Elisha Burton was the first superintendent, an office held by him continuously until his death.

The present officers of the church are: Deacons, De Witt Smith, Uriel Case, Dr. Eugene Beach; trustees, Charles W. Judson, Richard B. Parsons, William E. Lansing, Daniel McEwen, jr., Warren E. Whitney, Earl Karker, Curtis S. Cummings, E. L. Heacock, Hiram Darling. S. Elmore Burton is clerk and treasurer. The present membership of the church is 420. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is W. F. Burton, son of Elisha Burton, first superintendent.

Christ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church.—Divine service in accordance with the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church were first held in Gloversville in the year 1852 by Rev. George N. Sleight, rector of St. John's church at Johnstown. Mr. Sleight officiated regularly for a year or more, until his resignation of the rectorship of St. John's, when the services were continued regularly to the beginning of the year 1855, by his successor, the Rev. Lewis P. Clover. These services took place in the public school-house on Fulton street, and were held on each alternate Sunday afternoon. October 1, 1856, a parish was formally organized with the name of Trinity Church of Gloversville, Rev. Lewis P. Clover presiding. Albert W. Gorton acted as secretary, and the following persons were elected to compose the first vestry: Wardens, Timothy W. Miller and Howard Hill; vestrymen, Albert W. Gorton, George Snyder, Marcus T. Peake, Samuel Gilchrist, Charles Hutchinson, John Sunderlin, Nathan J. Burton and Joseph H. Westcott. Although wardens and vestrymen were elected annually on Tuesday in each Easter week until 1859 and social reunions were often held for the purpose of raising funds, services were not held regularly, and from 1859 until 1866 there was but little activity in the parish. This unfortunate state of affairs was due principally to the fact that many members of the society had moved away, making the election of proper officers difficult and also rendering the expenses burdensome on the few that remained. In 1866, however, a happy change took place; many persons of the Episcopal faith were known to have recently settled in Gloversville and some of the original members had returned. The parish was fully reorganized at a meeting held August 2, of that year, and David H. Cuyler and Howard Hill were elected wardens, with a vestry composed of John W. Cook, Albert W. Gorton, George Shurbourne, Thomas M. Beach, Henry Hull, William Thorne, Frank Anderson and William R. Washburn. Regular services were then begun and were held on each alternate Sunday afternoon, a Sunday-school was established with D. H. Cuyler as superintendent, and clerical missionaries, with some other assistance, conducted the services. Thus the parish continued until September, 1871, at which time the session room of the Congregational church was used as a place for worship. Trinity church was formally admitted into union with the diocese

of Albany in 1870. Regular morning and evening prayer was held at 92 Main Street from November 24, 1872 until February 17, 1873 under the auspices of Rev. James W. Stewart, rector of St. John's church, Johnstown, the evening services being conducted by Rev. C. F. A. Bielby, the appointed missionary for this station and Fonda. Land was secured and a church edifice partially completed on West Pine street, but it was subsequently sold to the German Romanists for \$2,200. George O. Eddy assumed formal charge of the parish on Sunday, March 16, 1873, and established regular services twice each Sabbath. A new church was then erected on Fremont street at the corner of Middle, at a cost of \$3,600 exclusive of the lot, and was first occupied March 22, 1874. This edifice was afterwards sold to the Fremont Street Methodist society and Trinity Parish suffered another decline. With a view to revive the Episcopal service in the village Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, jr., and Rev. Robert H. Neide held services in a room on the third floor of the Hanson block each evening following July 1, 1880. August 31, of the same year, an application was made to Bishop Doane, of the Albany diocese, requesting the organization of a mission church, which was granted and Christ Church Mission was formally established under the supervision of the bishop, with the Revs. Charles C. Edmunds, jr., and Robert H. Neide as officiating deacons. E. P. Newton was chosen warden; Allen N. Ross, clerk, and Hervey Ross, treasurer. In October, 1883, the Rev. C. P. A. Burnett assumed charge of the mission as rector, and services were held in the Mosher hall on Fulton street for one year. The mission was then removed to the Kent block, where services were held pending the erection of the present church edifice on Spring street. The building was completed at a cost, including the lot, of \$8,000 and first occupied June 23, 1887. The church has 330 free sittings. Rev. Mr. Burnet remained in the rectorship until December 1, 1891, being succeeded by Rev. H. C. Smyth, who is at present in charge of the parish. The church officers at present are James B. Eysa-man, warden; James Hull, treasurer, and Emil Alexander, clerk. There are 110 communicants, and the rector is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has a membership of six teachers and sixty-five pupils.

Saint James English Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized as a result of action taken by a committee appointed at

a meeting of the Hartwick Synod, held at West Sandlake, N. Y., October 18 and 19, 1888. Of this committee, Rev. Peter Felts, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Johnstown, was chairman. Efforts were made to establish a mission in Gloversville and E. L. Dreibelbis, of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, was secured. He visited many of the church people with a view of enlisting their aid in the proposed work. This initiatory movement was begun June 23, 1889, and in three months the mission had about fifty-five members. The next important step was to secure a suitable house of worship. The German Lutherans of the city, under the direction of Alexander Arronet, had built and partially completed a brick church on Grand street, near Bleeker. They were unable, however, to finish and occupy the building and it was offered for sale. The English Lutherans, under the name of St. James Evangelical Lutheran Society, purchased this church and completed it at a total cost of about \$7,000. It is now worth about \$10,000. It was dedicated Sunday, March 2, 1890, Rev. Peter Felts, of Johnstown, preaching the sermon. There were also present Rev. B. F. Fake, of Stone Arabia; Rev. W. C. Poore, of Tribes Hill, and Rev. William Baum, president of Hartwick Synod. In the afternoon a general service was held in which Revs. James Gardner, C. W. Rowley, and William Baum took part. Rev. A. M. Whetstone made an earnest appeal for financial aid to pay the remainder of the church debt, and the sum of \$131 was secured. At the morning service \$1,600 had been promised. Rev. Mr. Whetstone was installed as first pastor of the church in the evening, the charge to the pastor being given by Rev. William Baum, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. B. F. Fake. A collection was also taken which amounted to \$313, making the total amount raised during the day \$2,044.

Although less than three years old, this church, under the zealous care of Pastor Whetstone, has grown and prospered, until at present there are 215 regular members, with a Sunday school of 230 scholars, the superintendent being Alden Hart. The present officers of the society are as follows: Elders, Jacob Haag, Jacob Weber, John Weintz, Jost Grebe; deacons, Alden Hart, Judson R. Empie, William Klohck, William Oathout; secretary of the council, Alden Hart; treasurer, Robert L. Barringer.

Young Men's Christian Association of Gloversville.—On Thursday evening, March 2, 1882, twelve young men representing the several churches of the village of Gloversville, met in the office of Churchill & Getman on Main street, to take into consideration the duty of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association. After an opinion expressed by every one present, on motion of F. W. Stowell, it was resolved unanimously "That it is the sense of this meeting that a Young Men's Christian Association be organized in this village." On the following Tuesday a union meeting was held in the lecture room of the First M. E. church. Remarks were made by a number of prominent citizens favoring the work, after which a committee on organization was appointed by the chair. On Tuesday, March 14, a meeting was held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted; charter members to the number of thirty-six paid their first annual dues, and a committee appointed for the nomination of officers reported as follows: For president, Judge A. D. L. Baker; vice-president, E. A. Spencer; secretary, Lewis A. Tate; treasurer, W. D. West; directors, Hervey Ross, F. Egelston, L. K. Brown, C. M. Lefler, P. J. Keck and Earl Karker. Before a vote was taken Judge Baker positively refused to accept the nomination and the name of John L. Getman was substituted. A ballot was then taken and the above named officers elected.

On Friday evening, March 17, a public meeting was held in the Baptist church with addresses by Rev. George A. Hall, state secretary; D. H. Van Huesen, of Johnstown, and E. L. Mattice, of Fort Plain.

On Sunday afternoon, March 19, 1882, the first public prayer meeting was held in the lecture room of the Congregational church, being attended by about 200 persons. The meeting was conducted by Earl Karker and was both profitable and spiritual. The first regular meeting of the association was held Tuesday evening, March 21, at which time about 150 new members joined. Up to that time the association had been without rooms, having held their meetings in the several churches from time to time, but at a meeting held April 18, the board of managers were instructed to secure the rooms on the third floor of F. M. Young's building on Main street, and fit them for use.

On Tuesday, June 6, 1882, the first annual meeting was held, at which time the work was thoroughly discussed, and among other points it was

decided that on account of the frequent unavoidable absence of the secretary, an assistant should be provided, and George M. Stone was unanimously elected to the position. On August 16, 1882, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of securing a ticket, as a body, at a reduced rate, in the Levi Parson's library, in order to give members of the Y. M. C. A., the privileges of the reading room and library. The committee reported favorably and such a ticket was purchased for the sum of \$50.

During the first nine months of the association's existence the work had been done entirely by the members, but its constant growth and increasing usefulness demanded that a man be secured to give his whole time to the work, and President Getman was appointed to engage a general secretary as soon as possible. At first it was hoped to obtain a Mr. Shaw, of Indiana, but as he was not available the committee made a further effort, finally succeeding in securing W. I. Sweet, who on December 20, 1882, engaged in the work at a salary of \$50 a month.

About this time the association made application to become a member of the State Association, and was in due time admitted. At a meeting held March 15, 1883, it was decided to change the Association's quarters, and hence rooms on the third floor of the Hanson building were secured for one year at the nominal price of \$30. The second annual meeting of the Association was held June 5, 1883, and the following officers elected: President, John L. Getman; vice-president, Melvin L. Fuller; secretary, Charles S. Schermerhorn; treasurer, C. S. Hildebrandt.

On January 28, 1884, General Secretary Sweet tendered his resignation which was accepted, and L. L. Shaffer was elected to fill the vacancy. During the spring of that year the association found itself in financial trouble, but by dint of hard effort it was enabled to tide over the difficulty with safety. At the third annual meeting held June 10, 1884, the following officers were elected: President, Lewis A. Tate; vice-president, Frank Burton; secretary, Frank Egelston, treasurer, W. D. West.

On July 8, 1884, L. L. Shaffer discontinued his services as secretary. In October of the same year the Third District N. Y. State Y. M. C. A., held their annual convention at Gloversville and was entertained by the

local association. On June 9, 1885, the fourth annual meeting and election of officers was held with the following result: President, Lewis A. Tate; vice-president, Albert P. Slade; secretary, Jay O. Karker; treasurer, Dr. P. R. Furbeck.

On January 28, 1886, a meeting of the association was held, at which it was thought best to disband and then reorganize under the direction of Assistant State Secretary Stanley, who was present. The plan was carried into effect, and after reorganization the following officers were elected: President, Dr. P. R. Furbeck, first vice-president, George W. Stone; second vice-president, W. F. Burton; recording secretary, W. N. Stewart; treasurer, W. D. West. After its reorganization the association seemed to grasp more thoroughly the genius of association work, in its peculiar field, and it became more specific in its efforts for young men. In the summer of 1886 another change of rooms was made, quarters being secured in the Littauer block. About the same time it was also decided to again secure the services of a general secretary, and Charles H. Harrington was employed. The anniversary for 1887 was held in the Fremont Street Methodist church and was addressed by D. J. De Camp, of Schenectady. Dr. Furbeck remained president five years and did a very effective work in that capacity. In the spring of 1887 the association changed quarters again, moving to the Helwig building on North Main street. Mr. Harrington remained as secretary until May, 1889, when he accepted a call from the association at Batavia and moved to that place. He was succeeded by H. L. Sellick, who remained about eight months, his successor being W. M. Scott. During the year in which Mr. Scott acted as secretary the association moved to the building which they now occupy at the corner of Main and Fremont streets.

At the annual meeting held in February, 1891, the following officers were elected, and continue in service: President, James S. Burr; first vice-president, J. M. Thompson; second vice president, Hervey Ross; recording secretary, E. P. Bellows; treasurer, M. V. B. Stetson; trustees, Daniel B. Judson, Charles Keifer, Aaron Simmons, Dr. P. R. Furbeck, Daniel Hays, James S. Burr, and William C. Mills; board of directors, James S. Burr, J. M. Thompson, E. C. Collins, O. L. Everest, E. P. Bellows, M. V. B. Stetson, E. A. Spencer, Hervey Ross, C. W. Scher-

merhorn, A. Hart, Adam Hunter, N. D. Wilson, W. N. Stewart, and Dr. W. S. Garnsey.

On May 15, 1891, John F. Moore accepted an invitation to serve as general secretary, a position he has since filled with much credit. In March, 1892, Elson Sheffield was engaged as assistant secretary.

The association, during the ten years of its existence, has had its full share of difficulties and perplexities, but it has come out of them all with increased usefulness and extended influence. At present the membership is about 400; all branches of the work are flourishing, and the future is bright with promise.

Prospect Hill Cemetery of Gloversville.—The history of this beautiful place of mortuary rest dates from the year 1854, prior to which time most of the interments were made in the old burying-ground at Kingsboro. In order to organize a cemetery association, a public meeting was held August 12, 1854, with Allen C. Churchill, chairman, and D. M. Burr, secretary. The deliberations of the occasion resulted in the formation of "The Rural Cemetery Association of Gloversville," and on the 24th of the same month the following officers and trustees were elected: President, Jennison G. Ward; vice-president, Alanson Judson; secretary, E. L. Burton; treasurer, Charles Sunderlin; trustees, the foregoing names, with Zina Case, Rufus Washburn, Henry C. Thomas, Timothy W. Miller, and David Spaulding.

A committee, consisting of Charles Sunderlin and Rufus Washburn, was appointed to consider several available localities for cemetery purposes, and in due time it decided that a plot containing twenty acres, situated about one-quarter of a mile east of the village, and belonging to Othniel Gorton, was the most desirable. This ground was purchased September 4, 1854, the price paid being \$1,000. The soil was inferior, being sand and unfit for culture, but it was admirably adapted to its new use, both in its location and its natural features. The first burial made in the new cemetery was that of Lewis H. Meade, November 6, 1854.

Subsequently four additional acres of the Gorton estate were purchased, and also eighteen acres adjoining, thus increasing the cemetery to about forty-two acres, which is its present area.

At a meeting of the trustees, held January 19, 1855, it was voted to petition the legislature to change the name of the incorporators from

the Rural Cemetery Association to the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association, a name which has thus far been permanent. The cemetery contains at the present time some very handsome monuments and much care is given every year to beautifying the grounds.

Jennison G. Ward remained president of the association until November 16, 1860, when he was succeeded by Rufus Washburn. Mr. Washburn was recently removed by death, and his successor, James M. Thompson, the present incumbent, was elected March 5, 1892. Charles Sunderlin, the first treasurer, held that office until the time of his death, as did also his brother, John Sunderlin, who succeeded him. William A. Kasson, the present treasurer, followed Mr. Sunderlin in that office. Elisha L. Burton, who first held the office of secretary, continued in service until removed by death, when, on February 2, 1863, Jennison G. Ward was elected to that office. His successor was Joseph S. Heacock, who assumed the duties of the office December 11, 1869. W. H. Place, the present secretary, was elected to that office April 15, 1872. It is a remarkable fact that of the nine original trustees not one is now living, the last surviving member of that board being Rufus Washburn, who died early in 1892.

A full list of the officers of the Cemetery Association at present is as follows: President, James M. Thompson; treasurer, William A. Kasson; secretary, W. H. Place; trustees, James M. Thompson, William A. Kasson, W. H. Place, D. B. Judson, Daniel Potter, D. W. Smith, John C. Allen, and Aaron Simmons. The vacancy in the board caused by the death of Rufus Washburn was filled by the election of A. W. Locklin at the annual meeting held on the first Tuesday in June, 1892.

Masonic and other Secret Societies.—Groversville Lodge, No. 429, F. and A. M. was organized and instituted April 9, 1857. It was constituted and consecrated July 27, of the same year. Timothy W. Miller took a very active part in bringing about the establishment of the lodge. He was at that time a member of St. Patrick's Lodge of Johnstown, being a son of Dr. James W. Miller, of that place. He came to Groversville as one of the founders of the Fulton County Bank and held the position of teller in that institution for several years. He was also active in securing the organization of the first Episcopal society in Groversville. In later years he returned to Johnstown, where he remained

until his death. The other members who assisted in organizing the Gloversville lodge were Moses S. Adams, William Ward, John Sunderlin, Daniel Potter, George W. Hogeboom, all of St. Patrick's Lodge; also William S. Ingraham, and Flavel B. Sprague, of Fish House Lodge, which had originally been organized at Northville and subsequently removed to Fish House; and John Hyman, of Temple Lodge, No. 14, Troy. W. M. John L. Lewis, then grand master of the state, appointed brothers Miller, Adams, and Ingraham, respectively, worshipful master and also senior and junior warden. The first initiation took place immediately after organization and while the lodge was working under dispensation. Nathan J. Burton and Albert W. Gorton were the first persons initiated, and then came Harvey C. Jones, J. S. Green, John Reddish, Seymour Sexton, and A. C. Kasson. After the warrant had been granted, a full set of officers were chosen and installed as follows: W. M., Timothy W. Miller; S. W., William S. Ingraham; J. W., Nathan J. Burton; treasurer, John Sunderlin; secretary, Albert W. Gorton; S. D., William Ward; J. D., John Hyman; masters of ceremonies, Seymour Sexton and John W. Peek; tyler, John S. Green. The organization took place in Frederick Young's building on North Main street, where the lodge continued to hold meetings for eighteen years. In 1875 lodge rooms were leased in the Stewart building, 21 West Fulton street, at which place the regular communications are still held.

Among the interesting relics in the possession of Gloversville Lodge are the records of Constellation Lodge, No. 103, which was organized in Mayfield, March 7, 1804. This old lodge had the power to meet alternately at Mayfield and Kingsboro, and it held monthly communications at these places until 1835. Its first worshipful master was Oliver Rice, who, when in his eightieth year, made the Gloversville Lodge a visit shortly after its organization. Its first senior warden was Benjamin Craft, and its first junior warden, Ripley Merrill. Among the old and well-known Masons of this ancient lodge, who have served as its worshipful masters at different times, and were buried with Masonic honors by 429, were Oliver Rice, Collins Odell, Charles Harts-horn, Stephen Livingston and Alinos Matthews.

The following list comprises the names of the past masters of Gloversville Lodge, No. 429, with the dates of their incumbency:

Timothy W. Miller, 1857-58; Nathan J. Burton, 1859; George J. Newton, 1860-61; Seymour Sexton, 1862; George J. Newton, 1863-64-65; Miles Brown, 1866; George J. Newton, 1867; John S. King, 1868; George J. Newton, 1869; Edmund P. Fox, 1870-71-72; James M. Kennedy, 1873-74; Andrew R. Bruce, 1875-76; George K. Hilts, 1877; Alexander D. Comrie, 1878-79; Eugene Beach, 1880-81-82; Marcus H. Christie, 1883-84; Cyrus Stewart, 1885-86-87; Alvan Quackenbush, 1888; Cyrus Stewart, 1889-90-91; Newton G. Snow, 1892.

The present officers are: W. M., Newton G. Snow; S. W., Arthur E. Tuck; J. W., Nicholas M. Banker; treasurer, Jerry A. Van Auken; secretary, Charles W. Stewart; assistant secretary, Albert W. Gorton; S. D., D. W. S. Kearney; J. D., Eben Van Evera; organist, E. P. Fox; chaplain, Solomon Jeffers; S. M. C., Frank Tiedeman; J. M. C., John M. Noonan; marshal, A. H. Lengfield; tyler, Ezra D. Bice; finance committee, A. W. Gorton, William F. Cole, Morris Klein; trustees, George H. Hilts, A. D. L. Baker, Hiram Darling. The lodge contains 214 master Masons.

Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, is stationed at Gloversville, and holds regular convocations in the Masonic hall, Stewart building, 21 West Fulton street. Dispensation was granted to this commandery by the Grand Commandery of the state of New York, December 20, 1870, and the charter was received October 11, 1871. Among those who joined in the petition for institution were members of Temple Commandery, No. 2, of Albany; Utica Commandery, No. 3, of Utica, and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, of Schenectady. Sir Knight James M. Dudley, of Utica, No. 3, was appointed eminent commander; Sir Knight William P. Brayton, of Temple, No. 2, generalissimo; and Sir Knight Nicholas Wemple, of St. George's, No. 37, captain general.

The commandery was instituted by the officers of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy, at the request of the R. E. Gr. Com. George Babcock. Twenty-six companions received the orders of the Red Cross and of the Temple on the night of opening. In April following, Sir Knight Brayton sent in his resignation to the grand commander, and Sir Knight George J. Newton was appointed to fill the

vacancy. The late James M. Dudley, whose death occurred recently at Johnstown, was the first eminent commander. Sir Knight Dudley was a highly honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and also was a prominent and successful member of the Fulton county bar. He departed this world after a long and useful life of four score years, and was lamented by all who knew him.

Among the past commanders of this body, who are still connected with the commandery, are Edmund P. Fox, Alexander D. Comrie, Oscar Woodworth, Alvan V. Quackenbush, Daniel F. Cowles, Albert N. Simmons, and Simeon S. Gross. The commandery mourns the death of Cyrus Stewart, one of its past commanders, which occurred April 15, 1892.

The first officers of this body were as follows: E. C., James M. Dudley; generalissimo, Cyrus Stewart; captain-general, William H. Shaw; prelate, Edmund P. Fox; S. W., Charles Smith; J. W., Thomas M. Beach; treasurer, Lewis P. Johnson; recorder, George Shurbourne; standard-bearer, William H. Munroe; sword-bearer, Marcus F. Pierson; warder, George W. C. Gillette; sentinel, Alexander D. Comrie.

The present officers are: E. C., William H. Browne; generalissimo, James Frank McKee; captain-general, Charles McCarty; prelate, Edmund P. Fox; S. W., Albert N. Simmons; J. W., Alexander D. Comrie; treasurer, Alvan V. Quackenbush; recorder, Albert W. Gorton; standard-bearer, Eugene W. Peck; sword-bearer, Howard G. Dewey; warder, Harry A. Phillips; first guard, William E. Young; second guard, Harrison R. Hall; third guard, Milford F. Button; sentinel, Ezra D. Bice.

Odd Fellows.—The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Gloversville was instituted by D. D. G. M. Lindsey, March 13, 1848. It was known as Gloversville Lodge, No. 335, I. O. O. F., and its charter members were Augustus Cheadel, Augustus Campbell, Richard Dyer, Sherwood Haggart, Henry H. Leonard, William Ward, jr, and Rufus Washburn, jr. The first officers of this lodge were Augustus Cheadel, N. G.; Augustus Campbell, V. G.; William Ward, recording secretary; H. H. Leonard, permanent secretary; and Sherwood Haggart, treasurer. In June, 1850, five members withdrew to form a lodge at Northville. In July of the same year the number of the Gloversville Lodge was changed to

84. The lodge surrendered its charter and became extinct in May, 1857.

A dispensation was granted by the standing committee of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the state of New York, and presented by D. D. G. M. David De Forest, of Amsterdam, N. Y., bearing date December 23, 1869, to the following Ancient Odd Fellows: John S. Green, E. N. Spencer, John Drake, William Case, C. R. Bellows, Niles Fairbanks, Moses Oderkirk, W. H. Demarest, James Berry, M. D., Aaron Simmons, N. D. Phelps, A. J. Kasson and Sherman W. Case, all of whom were formerly members of Gloversville Lodge No. 84, of Northern New York. This resulted in the institution of the present lodge, which received its charter January 12, 1870, and is known and hailed as Gloversville Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F. The first officers were John Drake, N. G.; John S. Green, V. G.; A. W. Gorton, secretary; and A. J. Kasson, treasurer. Much credit is due to A. W. Gorton, who devoted himself zealously to the cause and was one of the prime movers in bringing about the institution of this prosperous lodge. The present membership is 117, and the officers are, George H. Cummings, N. G.; Charles H. Bennett, V. G.; J. E. Belden, secretary; J. N. Face, treasurer. The lodge was recently incorporated under the state laws governing such societies, with the following trustees: C. S. Cummings, A. L. Carpenter and David Martin.

Gloversville Encampment, No. 49, I. O. O. F., a higher branch of the order, was instituted August 17, 1870. It was formed May 31, 1870, by Patriarchs George Van Kleeck, John W. Peek, Alexander Baker, George W. Marley, Orlando Cady and John H. Drake. The first officers were installed by D. D. G. P. David De Forest, as follows: Orlando Cady, C. P.; George W. Marley, H. P.; John H. Drake, S. W.; John W. Peek, J. W.; Alexander Baker, treasurer; A. W. Gorton, scribe. The present membership is forty-five and the officers are J. H. Snell, C. P.; Charles Bennet, S. W.; D. A. Hays, H. P.; Charles Mead, J. W.; J. H. Willsey, scribe; David Martin, treasurer.

The Gloversville Standard was the first newspaper published in this place. It was established in December, 1856, by William H. Case, who conducted it until March, 1860, when it came under the control of A. Pierson. In January, 1861, George W. Heaton purchased the paper

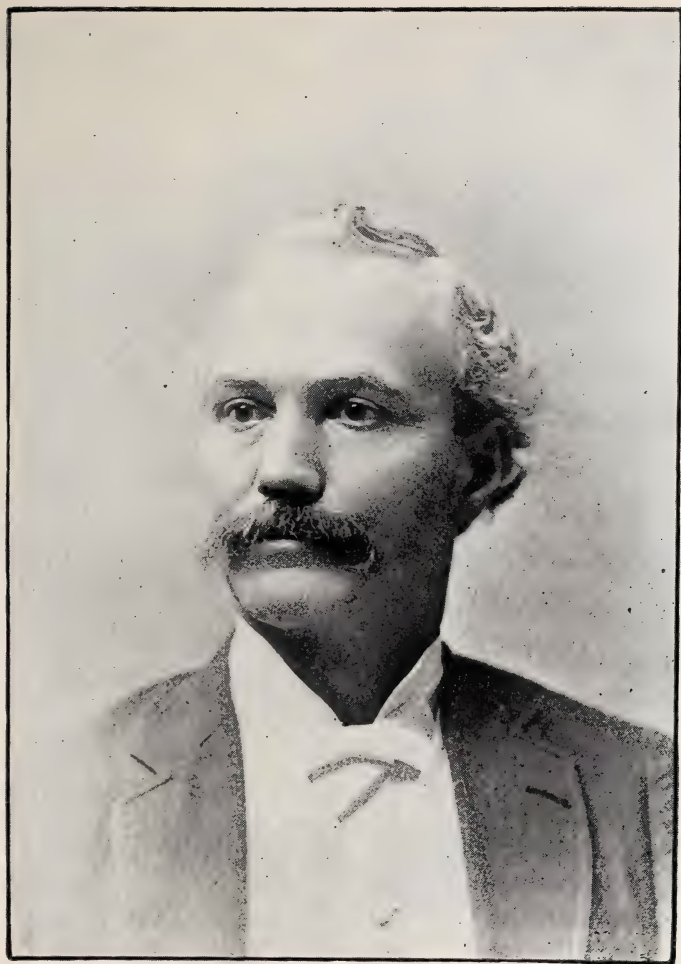
and conducted it until his death, which occurred ten years afterward. About two years before Mr. Heaton's death he sold a half interest to J. R. Arrowsmith, who afterward became sole proprietor.

The *Standard* was established as a Republican paper soon after the birth of that famous party, and continued to advocate its principles until the liberal Republican movement in 1872, when, under the management of Mr. Arrowsmith it supported the presidential canvass of Horace Greeley. The transition from liberal republicanism to straight-out democracy was natural, and when in June, 1875, the *Standard* was purchased by Hervey Ross (an old line Democrat), it at once held the position as the democratic organ of Fulton county. When Mr. Ross assumed its control it was a small folio sheet of limited circulation, but it soon grew to a six column quarto, while its readers during the first year increased threefold. In the spring of 1876 the *Standard* absorbed *The Century*, then recently established in Gloversville by C. G. Johnston, and in January, 1877, added to its circulation the subscription list of the *Gloversville Times*.

In August, 1888, the *Standard* was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly publication in order to meet popular demand, and on the 1st of December, 1890, the daily issue began. This effort, though considered a venture, was a pronounced success from the start. Gloversville had ceased to be a weekly newspaper town, and had not only passed the semi-weekly stage, but demanded daily service. The business increased so rapidly, with the attendant cares and responsibilities, that Mr. Ross soon found it necessary to secure a partner, and on the 9th day of February, 1891, he sold a half interest to Charles H. Hill, and the establishment is now conducted by the firm of Ross & Hill. The *Daily Standard* has been twice enlarged since its first appearance and is now an eight column folio sheet, handsomely printed and well edited.

Ross & Hill also publish the *Weekly Standard* and the *Hamilton County Press*.

The Gloversville Intelligencer, a weekly newspaper, was first issued in January, 1867, when the village contained scarcely more than 4,000 inhabitants. Charles H. Kelly was the editor and publisher, and its birth place was a cramped upper story in Park's block on Main street,



Hervey Ross



which was subsequently destroyed by the disastrous fire of 1877. The office possessed but a very limited amount of type, the paper was a small six-column sheet, printed on a hand press, and the circulation hardly exceeded 350 copies. When the paper was but a few months old, Mr. Kelly died, and was succeeded by George M. Thompson, who altered its political complexion so that from an Independent it became a Republican journal. He also removed the office to more suitable quarters, and laid the foundation for an extensive business. In July, 1870, Mr. Thompson began the Fulton county *Republican*, and under that title opened a well equipped office in Johnstown, and also introduced a cylinder press, upon which both newspapers were printed, a method which (with better machinery and largely increased facilities) was continued down to the dissolution of Blunck & Leaning in 1888.

In February, 1877, E. W. Capron, of Norwich, Chenango county, became associated in the publishing business with Mr. Thompson, and in August of the same year the latter retired, his interest being transferred to Hiram L. Ward, also of Norwich. The papers continued to be published by Capron & Ward until January 9, 1879, when impaired health occasioned the retirement of Mr. Capron, and Mr. Ward remained in sole possession until April, 1881. A new partnership was then formed under the title of Ward & Blunck, the junior partner being from Cooperstown. This union, however, was brief, for the senior partner was soon attacked by an incurable malady, hence, in August, 1881 (shortly prior to his death), he sold his interest to W. E. Leaning, and the business was conducted until March 1, 1888, under the firm name of Blunck & Leaning. Mr. Leaning then assumed entire control of the *Intelligencer*, which he continued to publish in Gloversville, while Mr. Blunck conducted the *Republican* at Johnstown. The *Intelligencer* remained under the control of Mr. Leaning until his death, May 15, 1890. It was then conducted by his administrators until February 1, 1891, when it was purchased by W. B. Collins and Mrs. F. M. Leaning, who are the present proprietors. From December 1, 1890, until February 1, 1891, the *Intelligencer* was published daily. The offices of the *Daily Leader* and *Intelligencer* were then consolidated and the two papers have since then been published by the firm of Collins & Leaning. The weekly edition of the *Intelligencer* includes an edition of the *Broad-*

albin Herald, edited by B. C. Smith. The paper is strongly Republican, and always supports the best interests of that party.

The Gloversville Leader made its first appearance in August, 1887, as an independent daily newspaper. Fay Shaul was both editor and proprietor until March 19, 1888, when W. B. Collins, a young man who came to Gloversville from Albany, purchased a half interest, and the firm continued the *Leader* as an independent daily until the next September, when it was made a Republican paper, and supported Harrison and Morton. Until then it had been a laborious task for its publishers to make both ends meet. Several attempts had been made during previous years to establish daily newspapers in Gloversville, all of which had proved failures. Fortunately for the *Leader*, the change in political views was the beginning of success. Thenceforward the paper has increased in size and importance and is now welcomed by many who once thought a daily newspaper could not live in a place so near the large commercial centres. The partnership of Shaul & Collins continued until September, 1889, when Mr. Collins purchased his partner's interest and conducted the paper alone until February 1, 1891, when (as has been previously stated) the *Leader* and the *Intelligencer* were consolidated under the firm name of Collins & Leaning.

C. W. Brockway, who has been connected with the *Intelligencer* twenty years, is city editor. Mr. Collins writes its editorials, and the gratifying success of the *Leader* has been due in a great measure to his untiring energy and perseverance.

Extinct Daily Newspapers of Gloversville.—The first daily newspaper in Gloversville was published in 1872 and was known as the *Daily Times*, but it only had a sickly life of two months. The *Daily Advertiser*, published by John H. Burtch, made its first appearance in March, 1873, and had a still briefer existence, its duration being only thirty-four days. The *Evening News* was started in April, 1884, by J. W. F. Ruttenbur (from Newburgh), who also conducted the *Fonda Democrat*. The publication of the paper was discontinued in the following August. The *Daily Times* (under a different management than that of the first paper of that name) was started in connection with the *Intelligencer* in November, 1884, but was only published for the short space of one week.



N. B. Collins



Hotels.—The first tavern within the present limits of Gloversville is said to have stood opposite the northeast corner of Prospect Hill Cemetery, and was kept by Horace Burr from the beginning of the century until 1807, when it was discontinued.

The first hotel in the central part of the village was the Temperance House, built by H. L. Burr in 1835. It was the first public building of any note, and stood on the west side of Main street opposite the old Baptist church. James Burr, the father of the builder, opened the house as a hotel in 1836, and continued as its proprietor for twelve years.

The Windsor Hotel, at the corner of Main and East Fulton streets, was built during the years 1856 and 1857 at a cost of \$65,000, by Samuel S. and Darius Mills. It was known as the Mills House, and Samuel S. Mills was the proprietor. It is spoken of by Horace Sprague in 1857, as forming "an era in the building operations of the village." The same writer also speaks of it as "rising in solitary grandeur, and dwarfing by contrast all surrounding structures." It was indeed a great undertaking to build so costly a structure in a village which at that time could scarcely have had more than three thousand inhabitants. The hotel was lighted by gas and heated by steam, both of which were created for the purpose on the premises. It afterwards came into the possession of John J. Mason, the present owner, and was known as the Mason House. The name was subsequently changed to the Windsor Hotel, and A. D. Kibbe became proprietor and conducted the house for a number of years, gaining for the hotel a wide and enviable reputation. He was succeeded by the present proprietor, L. H. Moore, October 19, 1891.

The Alvord House, situated at the junction of Main and Cayadutta streets, was built by C. G. Alvord in 1866, and opened by him as a hotel the following year. It stands on the site of the old James Burr residence, one of the first brick dwellings in the village. Mr. Alvord continued to conduct the hotel successfully for about twenty-five years, becoming widely and popularly known among travelers as a good and generous boniface. His house was always well filled, and his table enjoyed a first class patronage. He was succeeded as proprietor by William B. Green, who conducted the hotel until July 8, 1891, being followed

by Davis & Streeter, under whose management steam heat and electricity were introduced and various improvements made, making the house one of the pleasantest in the county. On April 8, 1892, George W. Davis, the senior member of the firm, purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the house alone. It is built of brick, four stories high, and contains between sixty and seventy rooms. The hotel was opened as a temperance house, and when it was considered essential to change it to a licensed hotel Mr. Alvord encountered the antagonism of the prohibition element of the village, which he contested in the courts and finally succeeded in obtaining the privilege of opening a bar, which has ever since been maintained.

The Palmer House, located on Cayadutta street between School and Fulton, was built and opened by Robert Palmer in the year 1866. He managed and operated it until 1891, when it was taken in charge by Charles Palmer, his son. The house has accommodations for forty guests, and has been ever since its erection a temperance hotel, no intoxicating liquors of any kind having been sold under its roof.

Among other hotels in Gloversville, established in recent years, may be mentioned the *Keystone*, at the corner of Main and Washington; the *Germania*, on North Main street near Fremont, and the *Martin House* at the corner of West Fulton and School streets.

The city has recently sustained a great loss in the burning of a five story brick hotel, at the corner of Bleecker and Church streets, when just approaching completion.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Gloves, Leather, etc.—In reviewing the origin, progress and development of glove making in Fulton county, the writer has endeavored to present concisely a combination of the most important facts connected with its history. These facts pertain to Gloversville as well as other portions of the county, and may be found in an earlier chapter of this work.

Gloversville has, from its earliest settlement, been specially a glove manufacturing centre, and it is to-day the largest glove producing community in this country; perhaps in the world. The evidences of this

are apparent on every hand. In those portions of the city occupied by the leather-mills, one can see acres of lamb, sheep, calf, hog, goat, deer, kangaroo, and dog-skins hung upon racks to dry. Cart loads of skins in every process of dressing are met on every street and alley, and every thoroughfare contains its share of glove shops. A stranger who may happen to be near one of the large factories at the noon or supper hour is naturally surprised at the crowds both young and old, that hurry forth from their labors, but he will find that our working population, great as it may be, will compare favorably with that of the most favored manufacturing towns.

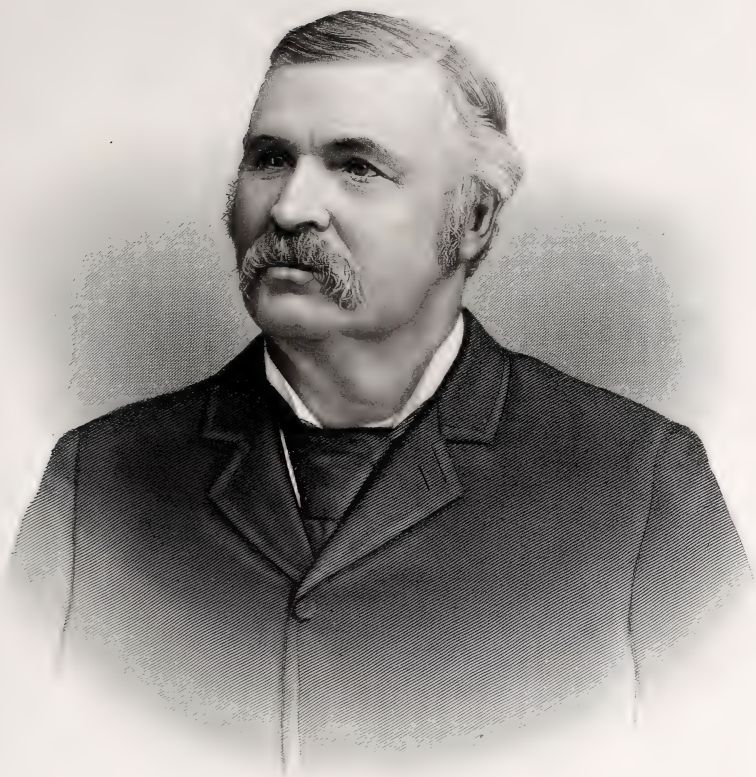
The assertion has been made that every business interest in Gloversville is dependent directly or indirectly upon the glove industry, and careful investigation will prove the truth of the statement. A conservative estimate places the amount of capital invested in the different branches of industry in the city at \$2,500,000.

The following sketches of prominent manufacturers have been collected with much care and they do much to illustrate the extent which glove making has reached in Gloversville.

Daniel B. Judson, manufacturer of gloves and mittens, 15 East State street. The name of Judson has been identified with the glove and leather trade in Fulton and Montgomery counties for nearly three-quarters of a century. Elisha Judson was engaged in it as early as 1824 or 1825, and Daniel B., his son, has been manufacturing gloves since 1850. He first began making a few leather mittens at the house of his father, about two miles north of Kingsboro, removing to the latter place about 1851. He occupied a rented shop for two years, locating in 1853 on the site which he has made the scene of his industry for nearly half a century. During this long period he has manufactured gloves to the value of between seven and eight million dollars. His plant includes, besides several commodious brick buildings used as glove factories, two large leather-mills, where he manufactures and dresses his own leather. He employs between 200 and 250 laborers, of which number a large proportion work outside of the factory. Mr. Judson also owns and operates two general stores, one located in the city and the other at Northville. His speciality in the glove is the production of heavy goods from buck, calf, horse-hide and sheep-skin, although

kid goods are also manufactured to a considerable extent. The output in 1891 was about 80,000 dozen.

Daniel Hays & Company, manufacturers of fine leather gloves and mittens, occupy spacious factory buildings at 157 and 159 West Fulton street. The foundation for this establishment was laid by Daniel Hays, a native of Fulton county, who came to Gloversville in 1851, from Scotch Bush. He began by learning the trade thoroughly, being first regularly employed by William C. Mills, in 1851, working in the little old red mill which stood near the present site of the railway station in Gloversville. He soon acquired a knowledge of the several branches of tanning and milling leather, often working over the beam until late at night, and arising next morning at sunrise to resume his labor. He finally established himself as a manufacturer in 1854, taking his leather, after it was cut, from house to house in a wheelbarrow to have the gloves made. In 1855 he was made foreman in the glove factory of Ward & McNab, where he continued until December, 1857, when he found himself broken down in health, and, upon the advice of his physician, left Gloversville for California. Unwilling to separate entirely from business, he went into the mines, and at the same time sold gloves to the jobbers in San Francisco. A little more than a year sufficed to restore his health, and in May, 1859, he returned to Gloversville and embarked again in the glove business. He was interested for one year with his father-in-law, Elias G. Ward, and then bought out the latter's interest. He was at that time located on Elm street, where he remained four years. In this factory (about 1860) he began cutting the celebrated Plymouth pattern gloves, which were then made from smoked, oil, and Indian-tan leather. The Plymouth color he introduced into Fulton county in 1874. This color was first made prominent by Ward & McQuestion, of Plymouth, N. H., and Mr. Hays felt their competition so keenly, that he determined to secure the color. To do this he was compelled to secure the services of one of the manufacturing tanners in Plymouth (Curtis S. Cummings), who came to Gloversville and remained in the employ of Mr. Hays for eight or nine years. In 1864 Mr. Hays purchased the property at the corner of Main and Fremont streets, now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. Here he was located for twenty-five years, in which period of time he intro-



Daniel Hays



duced many important improvements in the manufacture of gloves. He introduced power to propel sewing machines in 1867, using a caloric engine, and during the same year he also began the use of waxed thread on gloves.

Contemporary manufacturers were inclined to cry "hard seams," but one by one they saw the advantage of the change, and it is now used by all buckskin manufacturers. During the entire time of his occupancy of the Main street shop he tanned all of his own leather, using a mill on West Fulton street owned by Charles Mills. The value of the carpincho, or South American water hog, became known early in the sixties, and Mr. Hays tanned many thousand of these skins both during and since the war. He was probably the first to tan them in large quantities. He was also the first manufacturer to work the Para deer skin successfully. He discovered that these skins were naturally so tight in their nature that the usual practice of liming them before friezing, only tended to make them tighter and more impracticable for glove leather. He experimented with the skins, using no lime whatever, simply water-friezing them, and was gratified by obtaining a beautiful and elastic skin, which yielded him a large profit for more than ten years, following 1860. He practically controlled the market on these skins for several years, and even after they began to come in larger quantities than he could possibly handle, he sold them to his neighbor manufacturers. He was the first to introduce the emery wheel, which took the place of the old fashioned bucktail. This was about 1874, and at nearly the same time he introduced the blower, a contrivance to take the dust from the finishing wheels. It was in 1874 he conceived the idea of drying the skins under cover and erected a dry-shed, which is still standing near his present mill. Prior to that time leather manufacturers in Fulton county had dried their skins in the open yard. The sheds are of particular value in hot or rainy weather, preventing in one case, the hot rays of the summer sun, and in the other keeping the skins dry during a rain, especially while in the parchment state. Mr. Hays came into possession of the mill property he now occupies on West Fulton street, in 1873. The present factory was erected in 1888. It is a four-story brick building, 35 by 150 feet in area, fully equipped with all modern machinery. The leather-mills are situated a short dis-

tance south of the factory. These mills comprise several buildings and contain among other machinery, fourteen double sets of stocks. The beam shop has about fifty-six vats, and the product of their factory includes all kinds of buckskin goods, castor and kid of different styles and colors and the well known Plymouth colored buck goods. The factory and mill furnish employment to between 250 and 275 laborers, and the business will average between \$275,000 and \$300,000 a year. The present firm of Daniel Hays & Company was formed in January, 1890, and consists of Daniel Hays and Lewis A. Tate. The only other partner Mr. Hays ever had was William H. Place, who was associated with him during 1866.

Littauer Brothers, glove manufacturers, occupy extensive factory buildings at 92 South Main street. This business was founded by Nathan Littauer, a native of Breslau, Germany, who came to Gloversville when it was a village of only a few hundred inhabitants. In 1850, or thereabouts, he started a dry goods store near the corner of Main and West Fulton streets, on the site now occupied by a portion of the Littauer building. For nearly forty years he continued in trade in Gloversville, carrying a complete line of glove furnishings. He began manufacturing gloves about 1866, but prior to that time he had maintained, as a dealer, an office in New York city, being the first American to establish a glove depot in that city. Nathan Littauer died May 8, 1891. It was his business as manufacturer to which his sons succeeded in 1883.

The present firm is composed of Lucius N., and Eugene Littauer, two eldest, who have greatly increased the capacity for manufacture, and also the quality of goods produced. Their factory comprises several buildings which have been constructed from time to time as necessity required. The main building is four stories high, 30 by 278 feet, and adjoining is another, three stories high, 25 by 100 feet in area. This year an addition has been built 25 by 90 feet, with an L 25 by 30 feet, all uniform in height. The firm employs on an average 140 cutters, and have 450 persons working for them in the Gloversville factory. Their output at present from this source will average 12,000 dozen per month. They also maintain a large leather-mill at Johnstown, in which they produce an excellent quality of glove leather. The principal product of the factory is buck, hog, calf, and sheep-skin, horsehide, kid,

and mocha gloves and mittens. The annual product of this firm is undoubtedly greater than that of any similar concern in this country. Littaer Brothers maintain a fully equipped store and warehouse at 250 Broadway, New York.

James H. Burr, manufacturer of gloves and mittens, has occupied his present factory, 10 Mill street, since 1853, and his business is really the outgrowth of the first glove and mitten establishment in the place. His father, James Burr (as is mentioned in another portion of this work), made buckskin mittens in 1809, having learned the art of tanning the skins from Talmadge Edwards, who was a practical leather dresser. He operated a leather mill for many years near the site of Aaron Simmons' present mill on Forest street, and during the early part of his career as a manufacturer he peddled his gloves through the Mohawk country with horse and wagon, after the custom of the old Kingsboro tin manufacturers. The business of James Burr was continued by Francis and David M. Burr, under the firm name of F. & D. M. Burr, but later on James H. Burr was admitted to the firm, the name then becoming F. & D. M. Burr & Company. This partnership continued from 1844 until 1848, when the firm was dissolved and James H. Burr established business on his own account, which he has conducted ever since. His partners' interest in the old business was continued (after the death of Francis Burr) by H. L. & D. M. Burr, and later still by D. M. Burr alone, until the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1861. In the present factory of James H. Burr, there are employed an average of sixty workers, about thirty of whom are cutters. The capacity of the factory is 100 dozen per day, and includes a general line of superior goods.

John C. Allen, glove manufacturer, succeeded to the business of Berry & Allen in 1890. This extensive enterprise is the outgrowth of a business established by Willard J. Heacock in Kingsboro, in the spring of 1846. It was carried on by him until 1861, when he took Joseph S. Heacock into partnership, and the firm was known as W. J. & J. S. Heacock until 1867, when the house of Heacock, Berry & Company was formed by the withdrawal of J. S. Heacock and the addition of John R. Berry. In 1868 Mr. Heacock withdrew entirely and the firm of Berry & Allen was established. At that time they occupied a

building on the north side of Fulton street nearly opposite the present factory of Mr. Allen, who has conducted the business alone since the death of John R. Berry, which occurred April 30, 1890. He manufactures a general line of gloves and mittens, the Napa dressed buck and goat goods having been a special feature of his business for the past ten or twelve years. Mr. Allen also operates a leather-mill about a half mile south of the city, in which he has been engaged a little more than a year. The manufacture of kid leather at this mill marks an epoch in the advance of the glove industry in America. Notwithstanding the fact that kid skins have been manufactured in the United States to some extent, it has mostly been in an experimental way, whereas Mr. Allen has taken hold of this new feature of glove leather making with a determination to carry it on to ultimate success. The skins dressed are imported goat skins which come mostly from Arabia and are the same class of skins made in Europe and imported to this country ready to be made up into gloves. Aside from this kind of leather, Mr. Allen is dressing an imported skin known as the black and white head mochas, which also comes from Arabia. He is confident that kid leather for fine gloves can be made in America of such quality indeed as will equal in every particular that made in Europe.

J. A. & A. V. Quackenbush, glove manufacturers, are located at 6 Spring street. This business was established by Van Slyke, Quackenbush & Company in 1857. The firm at that time was composed of Richard Van Slyke and J. A. and Adam Quackenbush and it continued three years. J. A. Quackenbush carried on the business alone for a period of fifteen years following 1875. In 1888 the present firm was organized. They manufacture grain leather gloves exclusively, their product including all styles and descriptions of gloves and mittens in this kind of leather. In 1891 they manufactured 10,000 dozen.

James McKee & Son manufacture gloves and mittens at 116 South Main street. The business was begun by James McKee in 1857, at which time he began to manufacture buckskin goods. He has occupied his present premises for twenty years or more. J. F. McKee (his son) was received as a partner in January, 1890. The firm now manufacture calf and goat-skin grain leather goods, making a specialty of genuine buckskin gloves.

Henry Shipman, 26 Cayadutta street, began making gloves in Saratoga county in 1857 or '58, but removed to Gloversville eleven years ago. He makes a general line of gloves and mittens, including buckskin goods of all kinds as well as Plymouth and imported kid leather gloves.

F. Pauley & Son, glove manufacturers, 53 Bleecker street. This business was established in 1859 by F. Pauley, who began manufacturing in a shop on East Fulton street, where he remained two or three years, removing thence to his present location. In 1884 Mr. Pauley admitted his son, C. A. Pauley, as a partner, but the latter only continued in active business a few years when he died, August 26, 1891. The firm name, however, continued unchanged. A general line of buck goods is made at this factory, including the celebrated Plymouth gloves. The output during 1891 was something more than 12,000 dozen.

Charles W. Rose, glove and mitten manufacturer, 11 Pine street. Mr. Rose established himself as a manufacturer about 1860. He first began cutting gloves at Bennett's Corners, at which place his uncle, Willard Rose, had been engaged as a glove manufacturer and farmer for many years. Mr. Rose first occupied a shop in Gloversville on Bleecker street, 1862. He was also located for five or six years in a wooden building at the corner of Main and Fulton streets, since replaced by a brick building which he now owns. He erected the factory building he now occupies, at the corner of Pine and Mill streets, about 1872. Since it was first constructed several additions have been made. Mr. Rose makes a specialty of table cut goods of an excellent quality, consisting almost wholly of imported kid leather. He employs on an average seventy-five workers in the factory, where most of the goods are made up. There were manufactured at this factory in 1891 between nine and ten thousand dozen.

P. Van Wart, 92 Spring street, began manufacturing gloves in 1861, and had been engaged in various branches of the industry since 1837. During the late civil war Mr. Van Wart was located in Kingsboro and made gloves of all kinds. He now manufactures the one finger harvest mittens, of which he made about 800 dozen pairs in 1891.

The business of Lowrey & Jeffers, glove manufacturers, 80 Bleecker street, was established by A. J. Lowrey and Solomon Jeffers in 1867. They continued in partnership two years, dissolving by mutual agree-

ment, and each man proceeding to manufacture gloves independently until January 1, 1892, when the partners became again associated under the old firm. Chauncey R. Lowrey, a son of A. J. Lowrey, was associated with the latter for a period of three years, the firm from 1888 to 1892 being A. J. Lowrey & Son. The present concern makes a fine line of ladies' and gents' kid gloves and mittens. The product of the factory during 1891 amounted to about 3,000 dozen.

Simon Hulett, 15 First avenue, began manufacturing gloves and mittens on a small scale at the corner of Spring and Elm streets in 1865. In March, 1871, he moved into the premises he now occupies, which he purchased and erected the year previous. He makes a general line of gloves including kid, calf, buck and sheep-skin goods, and in 1891 he manufactured about 3,000 dozen.

D. A. Mosher, glove manufacturer, 28 First avenue. Mr. Mosher is a native of Mayfield and came to Gloversville in 1864. He began manufacturing for himself in 1866, making a few gloves in a shop on East Fulton street. In 1879 he erected the shop he now occupies on First avenue. Mr. Mosher is engaged in making a fine line of kid goods, to which he gives exclusive attention. In 1891 he made 5,260 dozen.

The firm of M. Beeber & Company, glove manufacturers, 58 South Main street, is composed of Max Beeber and Jacob Lehman, who established the business in 1867 in a shop on Bleeker street. They remained there only a short time, removing to their present location about 1870. They occupy a factory building three stories in height, with a frontage of fifty feet on Main street with two wings extending to the east 130 feet in depth. The firm confines itself to a high grade of goods made for the jobbing trade, consisting of a general line of fine kid, mocha, buck, horsehide and grain jack gloves and mittens. The business furnishes employment to upwards of 300 operatives in Gloversville, and the firm manufactured about 50,000 dozen during the year 1891. Their New York warehouse is located at 475 Broadway. This firm has operated their factory in Gloversville eleven years.

E. M. & L. S. Brown, are manufacturers of heavy buck gloves at 9 East State street. Their business was established in 1868 by O. & T. Brown who carried it on for about two years, the former being associated later with William Porter, and also with his son, E. M. Brown, the

latter entering the business in 1873. The firm of Brown Brothers succeeded to the business in 1886 and continued it for four years, when upon the death of George L. Brown, the junior partner, in 1890, the business was conducted by E. M. Brown alone. L. S. Brown, the junior member of the present firm is a cousin of his partner, and had manufactured gloves in Kingsboro for sixteen years. He became a member of the present firm in December, 1890. The site of their factory is among the oldest of the glove manufacturing locations in the county. It was occupied early in the fifties by D. B. Judson. The concern employs six cutters on an average and in 1891 manufactured 6,500 dozen, having a valuation of about \$65,000.

James McSwiney, glove manufacturer, is located at 36 Cayadutta street. This business was established by Thomas & McSwiney in 1868, and was continued by them until 1880, when Mr. McSwiney became sole proprietor. His factory building is a two story brick structure 46 by 30 feet in dimensions, with a frame wing, two stories in height, 30 by 36. He manufactures an extensive line of gloves and mittens of heavy and medium weight.

A. Klein & Son, manufacturers of gloves and mittens, are located at 121 South Main street. Their business was established by Albert Klein, the senior member of the present firm, in the year 1868. In December, 1891, he admitted to partnership his son, Ervin Klein. They manufacture a general line of light and heavy goods, including 250 to 300 styles. They employ from sixty to eighty workers altogether, and in 1891 made about 7,000 dozen.

Fear & White, 25 Yale street, glove manufacturers. This firm is composed of S. Fear and A. R. White. The business was begun in 1870 by S. Fear, father of the present senior member, who conducted the shop for a period of nineteen years. In 1889 he went to San Francisco, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of gloves, his establishment being known as the Excelsior Glove Company. Fear & White occupy a three story frame factory building, thirty by fifty-two feet in dimensions, and make a high price class of fine kid goods. They made in 1891 2,500 dozen.

W. E. Whitney, glove manufacturer, is located at 41 Prospect street. He began manufacturing in January, 1871, at 14 School street, where

he remained two years, removing to the corner of Prospect and Yale in January, 1873. The building which he then used as a factory has since then been considerably enlarged to accommodate increasing business. Mr. Whitney makes a fine line of ladies' and gents' kid gloves, and in 1891 manufactured about 6,000 dozen.

Rudolph Stempfle, glove manufacturer, 50 First avenue, began business in 1872 on School street. He has occupied his present factory sixteen years. He makes a line of imported and domestic kid goods both lined and unlined. His output for 1891 was about 4,000 dozen.

Phillip Ellsworth manufactures gloves at 85 School street. He first began business in 1872, occupying at that time the same location as at present. He manufactures principally an extra fine quality of kid, Saranac, and horsehide gloves. About twenty-five persons are employed in the factory, but at least two thirds of the goods are made up outside. He made in 1891 12,000 dozen.

Chauncey S. Kibbe, glove manufacturer, is located at 33 Cayadutta street. This business was established about twenty or twenty-five years ago by Uriel Case and carried on by him until 1873, when he admitted Chauncey S. Kibbe to partnership. The firm of Case & Kibbe continued for two years, the junior partner withdrawing for one year, and then assuming entire control of the business, which he has conducted alone ever since. He has occupied his present factory since 1886. It is a three story brick building, forty by seventy-five feet in area, and employment is furnished to twenty-five or thirty persons inside the factory. Mr. Kibbe manufactures principally heavy goods, including buck, calf and kid gloves, both lined and unlined.

A. V. Fonda, glove manufacturer, 5 Judson street, began business in 1873 on Main street. He has occupied his present factory since April, 1891. He chiefly makes heavy goods, including certain lines of buck, calf and sheep-skin gloves. His output in 1891 was about 2,500 dozen.

S. W. Hallenbeck & Son are glove manufacturers, located at 4 Montgomery street. This business was established in 1874 by S. W. Hallenbeck and Charles Dennie. The firm of Hallenbeck & Dennie continued about five years, and from that time until 1883 the senior member conducted the business alone, with the exception of a few years that he was associated with D. W. Smith. In 1883, S. W. Hallenbeck,

jr., was received as a partner, and the firm started what is known as a road trade. Although the father died in May, 1890, the firm remains unchanged. They manufacture a general line for the retail trade, and made in 1891 about 10,000 dozen.

Charles McEwen, glove manufacturer, 65 South Main street, began manufacturing gloves in 1874. He had been connected with the glove business for twenty-five years. He occupies the factory which was for many years operated by Eliphalet Veeder. Mr. McEwen chiefly makes kid goods and in 1891 manufactured 2,800 dozen.

The glove factory of Edwin H. Allen is located at the corner of Fulton and Fremont streets. The business was established in 1876. He makes a line of fine imported and domestic kid goods. Mr. Allen's office and salesroom is at 489 Broadway, New York, his Gloversville establishment being in charge of George Pursell, who has been engaged in the fine glove trade for more than forty years. He came here in 1850 from Worcester, England, where he learned his trade. Mr. Allen employs on an average six or eight cutters.

Frederick Dade, glove manufacturer, 19 First avenue, is a native of England, having established his present business in Gloversville in 1876. He began making a few gloves on the site of his present shop, where he has developed an enviable reputation for high class goods. He manufactures a line of fine table cut gloves and mittens, and in 1891 made 2,500 dozen.

S. & H. Lebenheim, glove manufacturers, occupy the building at 26 Judson street. They established this business on South Main street in 1877, and have occupied their present location about five years. Their product consists of a general line of both light and heavy gloves and mittens, and their output for 1891 was 10,000 dozen.

Z. B. Whitney, 5 Burr street, is a wholesale jobber in all kinds of glove leather. He began as a manufacturer of gloves in 1879, continuing as such seven years. In January, 1886, he engaged in the leather business, dealing in both leather and gloves for two years, when he relinquished the latter and has since devoted himself entirely to his present business. He handled in 1891 about 16,000 dozen skins.

William McDougall, glove manufacturer, began business in January, 1879, with Thomas Pursell, the firm at that time being Pursell & Mc-

Dougall. It continued thus for five years, when it was dissolved and each member continued to manufacture independently. In 1883 Mr. McDougall established a glove factory at the rear of his residence, and this location he still retains. The building is 24 x 40 feet and three stories in height. The product of his factory includes an excellent line of sheep, kid and calf-skin gloves and mittens, and the output in 1891 was about 10,000 dozen.

Dempster & Place, glove manufacturers, are located at 60 Bleeker street. This firm was organized in January, 1879, and began manufacturing in a small way at the corner of Main and First avenue, where they remained eight years. In January, 1888, they moved into the property on Bleeker street, which they had previously erected and equipped for a modern glove factory. The firm manufactures a general line of both light and heavy buckskin and also kid gloves of a superior quality. Their factory is a three-story and basement brick building 40 x 80 feet in area.

John R. Hamlen, 14 Fosdick street, first began manufacturing gloves in 1879. He has occupied his present location continually since that time. For four years, from 1884 to 1888, he was associated with W. E. Ward under the firm of Hamlen & Ward. He makes ladies', misses' and children's kid goods exclusively, and in 1891 manufactured 2,500 dozen.

Phair Brothers, glove manufacturers, occupy the building located at 7 Burr street. The firm is composed of John T. and James S. Phair, who established this business in 1879. They employ twenty-nine workers inside the factory, but the greater part of their goods is made up outside. They make a specialty of men's, ladies' and children's kid mitts. Their output during 1891 was about 5,000 dozen.

Jesse Hall & Son, 31 Cayadutta street, are engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens. The business of this firm was established in 1875, by Jesse Hall. He was at that time located in a small shop on Spring street, where he remained one year, removing then to a building on East Fulton street. At the end of three years additional he moved his business to a shop on South Main street, and in 1879, to accommodate increasing trade he built a large brick building, 35x60 in area, two stories high, this being an addition to a frame structure standing on his

present site on Cayadutta street. In 1887, his son George, who had then reached his majority, was received as a partner. The firm manufacture a general line of light and heavy goods and employ between forty and fifty operatives, turning out 6,000 dozen annually.

Thomas Pursell, glove manufacturer, 15 Temple street, came to Gloversville from England in 1856. He established himself as a manufacturer in 1879, and has constantly increased his capacity and improved his facilities for making a fine class of goods. The product of Mr. Pursell's factory consists mostly of fine domestic and imported kid gloves and mittens. His output during the year 1891 was about 5,000 dozen.

George W. Mandrill, 6 Division street, manufactures gloves and mittens. He began business in 1879 on Washington street. In 1886 he built his present factory where he employs about seventy workers and makes 12,000 dozen a year.

A. R. Crounse, glove manufacturer, 20 Kingsboro avenue, began business about fifteen years ago. He makes sheep-skin gloves for workmen and in 1891 manufactured 1,000 dozen.

Rea & White are glove manufacturers, occupying the premises 13½ First avenue. The firm is composed of Robert Rea and Frederick White who first established this enterprise in 1880 in the Veeder block on Main street, where they remained two years. They moved into the factory occupied at present in 1884. They manufacture a choice variety of gents', ladies' and children's fine gloves and mittens. Forty operatives are employed and the product of the factory in 1891 was about 8,000 dozen.

James A. McDougall & Company, manufacturers of gloves and mittens, occupy the brick building located at 65 Bleeker street. The firm is composed of James A. McDougall and Edward C. Collins, the business having been originally established by James A. McDougall and H. H. Pettit in 1880. Four years later Mr. McDougall sold his interest to Mr. Pettit and established himself alone, continuing thus for four additional years when the present firm was then formed. The factory building now occupied was purchased by Mr. McDougall in 1885. It is a three story brick building, 30 x 100 feet in area. The firm manufactures a well known line of buck and kid goods.

Chauncey J. Skiff, 7 Forest street, manufacturer of all kinds of grained leather and kid gloves, began business in January, 1881. He manufactured in 1891 between 3,000 and 3,500 dozen.

V. F. Guibert, 21 Forest street, manufacturer of gloves and white hems, came to Gloversville from France in 1880. He makes a specialty of ladies' white and yellow chamois gloves of very fine quality. The white hems are made of kid leather and are used to hem the wrists of gloves and mittens. Of these hems, Mr. Guibert makes about 70,000 dozen annually.

George Gillespie, 5 Prospect street, began manufacturing gloves in 1880, succeeding to the business of Mosher & Gillespie. He makes ladies' and gentlemen's mocha and kid gloves and mittens, turning out in 1891 2,000 dozen.

E. L. Heacock, corner Main and State streets, manufacturer of medium and heavy-weight gloves, began business in 1880, having been engaged in making gloves with his father, Philander C. Heacock, who had been a manufacturer for upwards of forty years. This shop produced in 1891 400 dozen.

Julius Kraus, corner Cayadutta and Vine streets, manufacturer of fine light-weight gloves, established himself in the business in 1869, being then located in New York. He began manufacturing in Gloversville in 1880, and employs at present about thirty workers inside the factory, and in 1891 manufactured between 5,000 and 6,000 dozen. His factory building was built in 1889.

A. B. Palmer, 3 Orchard street, established himself as a manufacturer of gloves and mittens in 1880. At present he directs his attention to the manufacture of a low priced grade of lined and unlined working gloves, which he sells entirely to the jobbing trade. He made in 1891 5,000 dozen.

William Van Dresser, manufacturer of kid, sheep, and calf-skin gloves and mittens, began his present business in 1880. He has increased his capacity from time to time and at present employs between sixty and seventy-five operatives. He made in 1891 about 17,000 dozen.

I. A. Leonard, 123 South Main street, manufactures calf, Saranac, and California leather gloves, and succeeded to the business of J. C. Leonard & Son about twelve years ago. Twelve persons are employed in the factory, and in 1891 11,000 dozen were manufactured.

A. J. Zimmer & Company, glove manufacturers, are located at 81 South Main street. This firm established its business in 1881, in a small shop further south on the same street. In 1887 their business had increased to such an extent that larger quarters were necessary and the firm purchased the property they now occupy at the corner of Main and Burr streets. Their factory consists of a double brick building, comprising two connected wings, three and one-half stories in height, and each 30 by 50 feet in area. They manufacture a line of workingmen's gloves, consisting of horsehide, calf, goat, dog, sheep-skin, and California leather. In these grades they make up gloves and mittens of every conceivable style and shape, and cut on an average 200 dozen pairs a day.

William Orr, glove manufacturer, 9 Cottage street, began business in 1881, on Lafayette street. In the fall of 1889 he built the factory he now occupies. He makes medium priced workingmen's gloves exclusively and in 1891 manufactured 4,000 dozen:

W. R. Young, manufacturer of gloves and mittens, 35 South Main street, began business in 1881, with Charles H. Furness as a partner, and the firm continued one year. Mr. Young then carried on the enterprise alone for a year when he admitted H. M. Ward as a partner. This last union was of only one year's duration and closed in 1884, since which time Mr. Young has been sole proprietor. His product consists chiefly of heavy goods, and he manufactured in 1891 7,000 dozen.

A. Allerhand, 10 Jay street, began manufacturing gloves about eleven years ago. He makes yellow leather, kid and buckskin goods.

George H. Hilts, manufacturer of domestic and imported kid gloves, 32 West Fulton street, began business in 1883, on School street. He moved to his present location in 1890, where he employs about forty workers altogether, ten of whom are in the factory. He made in 1891 5,000 dozen.

Myron Hilts, 52 West Fulton street, manufactures a line of fine gloves, consisting of suedes, yellow tan, mochas, both lined and unlined and red tan driving gloves. He began business in 1884 and has occupied his present location two years. He made in 1891 1,600 dozen.

R. H. Gwillam, manufacturer of gloves and mittens, 36 Cayadutta street, established himself in his present business in 1885, on South

Main street, succeeding to the factory of Z. B. Whitney. In 1891 he purchased property on Cayadutta street, and erected the building he now occupies. It is of brick, three stories in height, 26 by 30 feet in area, and fully equipped with modern machinery and appliances. Mr. Gwillam makes a general line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine kid goods, lined and unlined, and an excellent grade of castors. His output in 1891 was about 2,000 dozen.

W. E. Ward, 84 North Main street, manufacturer of domestic kid gloves and mittens. This business was established by John R. Hamlen and W. E. Ward in February, 1885, and was continued by them for three years. Since that time Mr. Ward has conducted the business alone. In 1891 he made 3,000 dozen.

John H. Smith, glove manufacturer, 60 Prospect street, began his present business in 1885. He had been previously engaged as a cutter for many years and had manufactured for himself for three or four years during the latter party of the fifties, but the panic of 1857 caused him to give up his shop. He makes fine kid and castor gloves, and in 1891 made about 1,000 dozen.

J. V. Bovee, glove manufacturer, 3 Kingsboro avenue, began business in 1885 on North Main street. He makes a line of Saranac, kid and smoked leather gloves and mittens, and in 1891 sold 2,000 dozen.

James K. Ball, glove manufacturer, 18 East Pine street, came to Gloversville in 1881 and learned the trade of glove cutting. He began to manufacture for himself in 1886 on a very small scale, and has increased his capacity from time to time to accommodate a growing business. In 1889 he erected the factory he now occupies. He makes a superior line of grained leather, sheep and calf skin goods in sixty or seventy styles, and in 1891 manufactured 9,000 dozen.

James K. Bradt, 110 Spring street, began manufacturing gloves in January, 1886. He gives his attention mostly to the manufacture of gentlemen's fine kid gloves, and in 1891 made about 4,000 dozen.

Thomas Brothers, glove manufacturers, are located at the corner of North Main and East State streets. The firm is composed of Earl G. and Charles D. Thomas, who began manufacturing in 1886. Their father, Elliot Thomas, was a pioneer manufacturer, having been in the business as early as 1836 or 1837. The present firm makes a general

line of calf, sheep and buckskin gloves, and employs twenty-five persons in the factory, furnishing work to at least 100 outside. In 1891 they made about 12,000 dozen.

The Glove City Manufacturing Company, limited, was incorporated in 1886 with a capital stock of \$12,000, and is at present located at 3 High street. B. W. Hoag is president, A. Stowe, treasurer, and J. Frank Davis, secretary. They make a specialty of gents' driving gloves, made from imported stock, and in 1891 manufactured 3,000 dozen.

J. S. Zimmer & Co., 23 School street, are manufacturers of light and heavy gloves. This business was established in 1886 by W. N. and J. S. Zimmer, at the corner of Fulton and School streets. They have occupied their present location about one year, and at present employ five cutters, and in 1891 manufactured 5,000 dozen.

George M. Burdick, manufacturer of gloves and mittens, 260 North Main street, began business in 1887 with John J. Madden as a partner. The firm of Madden & Burdick continued three years, when the senior member withdrew. Mr. Burdick manufactures heavy goods exclusively, including goat, calf, hog and sheep-skin gloves, and employs twenty workers. His business in 1891 amounted to \$37,000.

J. F. Hawley, 78 East State street, glove manufacturer, began business in 1887. He makes sheep-skin and yellow leather gloves of all grades and a small quantity of calf-skin goods. In 1891 he made about 4,000 dozen.

J. O. Brown, glove manufacturer, 235 North Main street, began his present business in 1888, although he has been connected with the glove trade for fifteen years. He manufactures buckskin and yellow leather gloves exclusively, and in 1891 made about 4,000 dozen.

C. H. Palmer, 12 Cayadutta street, began manufacturing gloves in 1888. He makes an excellent California harvest glove, and sold in 1891 1,500 dozen.

S. Fry, jr., 8 Middle street, began manufacturing gloves in January, 1888, and is engaged in making jersey cloth and kid goods. In 1891 he made 5,000 dozen.

Berry Brothers, 30 First avenue, began manufacturing gloves in January, 1888, at 23 School street, moving to their present location in

January, 1890. The firm is composed of C. H. and T. C. Berry. They make a specialty of fine table cut kid goods and in 1891 manufactured 2,200 dozen.

France & Moore, glove manufacturers, are located at 34 West Fulton street. The firm is composed of S. W. France and S. A. Moore, who began business in 1888. They manufacture imported and domestic kid gloves of a medium grade and in 1891 produced between 1,500 and 2,000 dozen.

S. Anibal, manufacturer of gloves, 5 Spring street, began business in 1888, on School street. He manufactures kid gloves mostly of a fine quality and in 1891 made 1,500 dozen.

Lyke & Bishop, 72 South Main street, are glove manufacturers. This business was established in 1888 by Lyke, Bishop & Shaffer, the latter firm having succeeded Charles Lyke, who had been a manufacturer in Gloversville for upwards of thirty years. They make dog, calf, buck, sheep and hog-skin gloves in great variety, also making some kid goods.

Louis Meyers & Son, glove manufacturers, conduct the factory located at 102 and 104 South Main street, Gloversville. Mr. Meyers has been in the glove business for over twenty-five years, started manufacturing in New York City and removed his factory to Gloversville in 1877, occupying a shop on Fulton street to which he built additions from time to time and where he remained until two years ago, when the business was removed to its present quarters. He has been engaged as a manufacturer and importer of gloves in New York for the last twenty-five years, always handling the very finest class of gloves manufactured. His son, Edward L. Meyers, was admitted to the firm as a partner about five years ago, and gives his entire attention to the importing department. The firm manufactured of high class goods made of fine imported and domestic kid leather over 18,000 dozen pairs during 1891. They have an office at 56 Wiesen Strasse, Chemnitz, Germany, one in Paris (France), and one in Naples (Italy); also an office at 26 Chauncey street, Boston, Mass. At the New York store and salesroom, 478, 480 and 482 Broadway and 40 Crosby street, which is the largest store and salesroom in the glove trade in America, they carry a complete line of samples and stock of gloves of all kinds made

from all varieties of leather and are known to have the most complete line of gloves in America.

Fidoe & Radford, 10 School street, manufacture kid gloves exclusively. Their business was established January 1, 1870, by John Fidoe, Henry Birbeck, and James Radford, the firm being known at that time as John Fidoe & Company. Mr. Birbeck withdrew in December, 1872, since which time the firm has consisted of the two remaining partners. The present shop is located in a convenient brick building which they have occupied since December, 1878. The product of their factory includes a fine line of gents' lined and unlined kid gloves. They employ on an average about eight cutters and manufactured about 6,000 dozen in 1891.

Smith Brothers are glove manufacturers at 7 Place street. The firm is composed of H. H. and W. L. Smith, who succeeded to the business of Homer H. Smith, January 1, 1892. The senior member has been manufacturing since 1888. They make a line of domestic kid gloves and mittens, both lined and unlined, and in 1891 manufactured 6,000 dozen.

Parsons & Potter, glove manufacturers, located at 27 West Fulton street. James O. Parsons and Otis E. Potter succeeded to the business of Parsons & Smith in January, 1889. Mr. Parsons died suddenly September 1, 1891, and his widow has taken his interest in the present firm. They manufacture a general line of light and heavy goods.

J. H. Warner, 16 Marshall avenue, began manufacturing gloves in 1889. He makes domestic kid gloves exclusively, and produced in 1891 2,000 dozen.

Amenzo Frey, 17 Second avenue, began manufacturing gloves in 1889. He makes a line of yellow leather and domestic and imported kid goods, and in 1891 made 500 dozen.

McGraw & Zimmer, 45 Bleecker street, are glove manufacturers. The firm is composed of William McGraw and W. N. Zimmer, who established their present business in January, 1889, both members of the firm having been previously engaged in different branches of the glove trade. They make imported and domestic kids, calf, goat and sheepskin gloves and mittens, and in 1891 manufactured 3,000 dozen.

George C. Ward, 4 Fosdick street, began manufacturing gloves in 1889. He gives his exclusive attention to Jersey goods, including

ladies', gents' and children gloves and mittens. He made 1,500 dozen in 1891.

Musgrave & Honeywell, 80 School street, are engaged in the manufacture of grain leather, kid, sheep and buckskin gloves. They manufactured 500 dozen in 1891. The firm is composed of Charles Musgrave and John H. Honeywell.

Kibbe & Parsons are glove manufacturers at the corner of School and Lincoln streets. This business was established in the fall of 1890 by John T. Parsons and A. D. Kibbe, under the firm name of J. T. Parsons & Company. They occupied a building at 21 Fremont street, remaining there one year. In the fall of 1891 they purchased their present factory building of H. H. Pettit, who had been an active manufacturer for several years. They make a large variety of fine imported and domestic kid goods of a superior quality, and in 1891 manufactured 4,500 dozen. Mr. Parsons came to Gloversville in 1877 from Port Jervis, N. Y., and has been engaged in the glove business twenty years, having acted as manager for Edwin A. Allen a period of ten years. Mr. Kibbe has been a resident of Gloversville for many years, gaining a wide acquaintance as proprietor of the Windsor hotel, in which capacity he acted nine years. The firm was changed to its present style early in 1892.

Hodder, Ehle & Company, glove manufacturers, are located at the corner of Montgomery and Forest streets. The business was established January, 1890, by H. M. Hodder, A. R. White and E. E. Ehle. Mr. White retired at the end of the first year, and since that time the firm has been as at present. They make a general line of both light and heavy goods, ranging from the highest to the lowest in price. Their output for 1891 was about 4,000 dozen.

C. H. Dye, 37 West street, began manufacturing gloves in January, 1890, at 42 Lincoln street. He makes a large line of ladies', gents' and children's kid gloves and mittens, and manufactured in 1891 2,500 dozen.

L. E. Winnie, 10 Lincoln street, began business as a glove manufacturer January 1, 1890. He makes domestic kid gloves exclusively, and made 4,500 dozen in 1891.

George E. Miller, 77 School street, began manufacturing gloves in 1891, with Fred Ward as a partner. The business was carried on by

them until November of that year when Mr. Miller purchased his partner's interest and moved his shop from its first location at 93 Main street to his present factory. He makes cloth and jersey gloves and mittens exclusively, and in 1891 manufactured about 2,000 dozen.

J. W. Sherlock, 11 Orchard street, began making a line of ladies' gauntlets and gentlemen's fine kid goods in 1891. He had previously been engaged as a manufacturer, but his shop was destroyed by fire in 1884. Alex. Bryce occupies the same shop and has manufactured more or less for the past ten years.

W. W. Phelps, 25 Second avenue, began manufacturing gloves in 1890. He makes domestic kid goods and produced 1,300 dozen in 1891.

C. N. Bovee, glove manufacturer, 179 North Main street, began his present business in 1891, with Amos O. Brown, the partnership continuing one year. He makes Saranac, jersey and kid goods of medium quality, lined and unlined, and in 1891 manufactured 1,100 dozen.

W. H. Hulett, agent, 101 North Main street, succeeded to the business of his father, D. S. Hulett, who died March 7, 1891. He makes a line of kid goods, but directs his attention to a specialty in knight templar's gloves and gauntlets. The output of this shop in 1891 was between 5,000 and 6,000 dozen.

Mark W. Eddy, 7 Curtis street, succeeded to the glove business of Daniel See in January, 1892. He makes a line of gentlemen's kid gloves and mittens.

Martin & Co., 35 Forest street, began manufacturing gloves in 1892. The firm is composed of Mynard Martin and Elisha Jeffers, and their specialty is kid and yellow leather gloves and mittens.

W. S. Silvernail, 34 West Fulton street, began business as a glove manufacturer in January, 1892. He makes fine kid goods exclusively.

Wilson Fries, 70 School street, succeeded to the business of John Van Tuyl early in 1892. The latter has been engaged in the business twelve or thirteen years. Mr. Fries manufactures gents' and youths' kid goods.

Leather Manufacturers.—The manufacture of glove leather is an allied industry to that of making the gloves and the process has been treated in the earlier pages of this work. But that branch of the indus-

try in Fulton county which confines itself to the production of upper leather for shoes, is carried on almost exclusively in Gloversville where it had its origin, and where it has been brought to its highest perfection. Many of the useful and profitable inventions of the present time first became known under accidental circumstances, or under circumstances where emergency made experiment a necessity. It was so with the first shoe leather made in Gloversville. The firm of Kent & Stevens, of which the late James Kent was the senior member, introduced the dressing of the famous "Dongola" for shoes, the first leather of this kind being made from the skin of an African antelope. They were the original manufacturers of this brand of leather in America, and their entrance into this branch of tanning was in no small degree due to unforeseen events. About 1874 or 1875 the firm found themselves in the possession of a large number of African antelope skins, which had been originally purchased for glove leather, but were found to be too firm and tight for that purpose. In order to dispose of the skins without loss they decided to make the stock into shoe leather, and the entire lot was sold to Orway & Clark, of Haverhill, Mass., who originated the name "Dongola" and had it registered and protected as a trademark. As long as the supply of African antelope continued the firm continued to make the "Dongola," but the goat and kangaroo has been successfully worked later on into this class of leather, and the demand has increased steadily since it was put upon the market.

It was fortunate that the tanning of shoe leather became an available industry to the manufacturers of Gloversville just at the time it did, as in 1877 a financial panic that spread over the entire country was severely felt by many of the glove and glove leather manufacturers. In this crisis the manufacture of shoe leather was of great benefit to the community as a whole. The leather industry, however, has remained almost stationary for two or three years, and some manufacturers express the opinion that it will not advance materially in Gloversville, unless they are enabled to compete on an equal basis with the manufacturers of other cities, by a reduction of the present rates of transportation.

Among the brief sketches that follow, mention will be made of firms that are engaged in the manufacture of shoe leather exclusively; also of those that make only glove leather, as well as of some who make both kinds.

Aaron Simmons & Son, manufacturers of glove leather, 22 Forest street. This business was established by Aaron Simmons, who came to Gloversville in 1845, acquiring in the course of three years, together with previous experience, a thorough knowledge of all branches of leather dressing and tanning. He was the first man in the county that grained a skin out of the water. This process he discovered accidentally while experimenting with the skin of a fawn. After soaking it in water to loosen the hair he was surprised to find that the grain came off easily when scraped on the beam. He began to tan skins with Alonzo Brower as a partner, about 1848, being at that time located in a small shop in the rear of what is now the Keystone hotel. So successful was Mr. Simmons in what is known as Indian tanning, that he rented the property known as the old "Burr Mill" (in which the first buckskin tanned in Gloversville was made), and on this site he has been located for a period of forty years. The old mill burned in 1868, after having been a leather dressing centre for more than three years, and whence thousands of skins had passed on their way to the glove cutters. Mr. Simmons then erected a new mill which was also consumed by fire. The mill he now occupies was built about ten years ago, and is a four story frame building. Its product consists almost wholly of buckskin and grained leather, the mill being amply equipped for tanning, coloring, splitting and dressing. About twenty years ago Mr. Simmons admitted his son, Albert, into partnership, and since then the firm has been as at present.

Cummings & Burr, manufacturers of glove leather, 127 South Main street. The business now conducted by this firm was established in 1857 by John Stewart and was carried on by him for several years, when F. W. Steele and H. C. Day, under the firm of Steele & Day, became associated with him. The property was purchased by John Stewart and C. S. Cummings in April, 1883. Two years later H. L. Burr bought the interest of John Stewart, and the firm has since been known as Cummings & Burr. The main building is 200 feet in length, forty feet in width, three stories high, with a wing adjoining on the north, 40 x 80 feet in area. The beam shop contains twenty vats and is located on the south side of Cayadutta creek, directly opposite the mill. Besides these buildings, the property is equipped with a large scouring

mill and two extensive dry sheds, as well as thirteen double sets of stocks, four paddles, and three drums. Exhaust steam is used for heating purposes and the Williams system is employed in the dry rooms. The product includes all kinds of oil dressed and grained leather, hog, calf, sheep, deer, and lamb-skins. Employment is furnished to about sixty workers, and the product in 1891 was 150,000 skins.

Kennedy & Company, manufacturers of glove and shoe leather, 384 West Fulton street. This business was established by J. M. Kennedy in 1860, in a building that stood in the rear of the old Baptist church on South Main street. There he continued to dress skins until 1873, removing thence to the site of his present mill, which was built shortly afterward. In 1890 Mr. Kennedy's sons, Daniel and John, were taken into the firm. A specialty is made at this mill of all kinds of dull don-gola, kangaroo and glazed kid, and the average output is 100 dozen skins per day. Employment is furnished to more than 100 men.

Frank Hevey, 74 Spring street, manufactures kid leather for S. H. Shotwell. Mr. Hevey began making leather thirty-five years ago. His mill is a three-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet in area, amply fitted with modern machinery and appliances. He manufactures domestic sheep and lamb-skins for glove leather, and the mill has a capacity of forty dozen per day.

Louis Knoff, 149 South Main street, manufactures kid glove leather from domestic lamb and sheep-skins. He learned his trade in Breslau, Germany, establishing himself as a manufacturer in Gloversville in 1861. At that time he was located in a mill near the present railway station. He has occupied his present mill since 1866. It is a three-story frame structure, 30 x 60 feet in dimensions. Mr. Knoff employs twelve to fifteen men and turns out about 3,500 dozen skins per annum.

Booth & Company, manufacturers of glove and shoe leather, are located on the square bounded by Grand, Washburn and Lincoln streets, and the F., J. & G. railway tracks. The business of this firm is the outgrowth of an enterprise established by James Kent in 1869. Mr. Kent began tanning glove leather in the old brewery building, on what is now Grand street. In 1873 he became associated with F. W. Stevens, under the firm name of Kent & Stevens, and this combination continued until 1876. Mr. Stevens became involved in financial diffi-



Eng'd by F. G. Kernan N.Y.

S. H. Shattuck



culties and Mr. Kent formed a partnership with Henry Langenbach, of New York, who had formerly been manager for Booth & Company, and had come to New York in their interests. During his association with Mr. Kent the firm was known as Kent & Company and continued as such for three years, when an assignment was made and Booth & Company took hold of the business with Mr. Kent, the style of the firm being Booth & Kent. Upon the death of Mr. Kent in June, 1886, Booth & Company assumed entire control of the business in Gloversville. The firm is at present composed of Alfred Booth, Charles Booth, and Thomas Fletcher, all of England. Additions have been made to the old brewery building at different times, until at present the mill is the largest in Fulton county, and possibly the largest of its kind in America. From 360,000 to 400,000 sheep and lamb-skins are dressed for glove leather each year; also 350,000 kangaroo-skins, and 150,000 goat-skins. In 1891 there were dressed in this mill more than 200 sides of horse-hide, 20,000 sides of cow-hide, and 100,000 calf-skins. Employment is furnished to about 350 men. The company has sales-rooms and offices at 141 Purchase street, Boston, and also in the Healy building, 90 Gold street, New York. The company owns and operates a line of steamships consisting of a fleet of ten or more freight steamers, which ply between Liverpool and Brazil, running up the Amazon river 1,000 miles. Asa B. Bellis represents the company in Gloversville, having been connected with the mill about seventeen years.

S. H. Shotwell, 55 and 57 South Main street, is a manufacturer and importer of leather and skins. Mr. Shotwell began business for Rose, McAlpin & Company, of New York, in 1873, purchasing their interests in 1885 and conducting the enterprise alone since that time. He operates two mills in Gloversville, one for the dressing of kid leather and the other for the brand known as "Gold Tan." His products include a line of domestic and imported kid, "gold tan," fleshers, buckskin, bark, alum and Saranac leather, colored skivers and a full line of gloves' materials.

Gustav Levor, manufacturer of dongola shoe leather, came to Gloversville in 1875, engaging in business as a manufacturer in a small way at the corner of Bleeker and Green streets, in 1877. He had at that time a small shop and practically no machinery. After one year he re-

moved his business to Sand Hill and occupied the old "Bartlett works," the machinery of which he purchased. In 1884 he commenced the erection of his present large factory, and has added to its size and capacity every succeeding year to the present time. He has recently finished an elaborate office directly south of the mill, complete in modern appointments. He employs 140 men, and the mill has a capacity of 250 dozen skins per day.

Filmer Brothers, manufacturers of shoe leather, 11 Burr street. This firm consists of J. W. and J. H. Filmer and was organized in the latter part of 1885. John Filmer, father of the present members, came hither from Brooklyn in 1832. He was engaged in dressing leather for many of the pioneer glove makers, and first began to manufacture on his own account in 1857 in a little mill near where the railroad round house now stands. He remained there until 1864, removing to what was known as the "swamp mill," about one mile south of the village. In 1874 he received as a partner his son, J. W. Filmer, the firm of John Filmer & Son, continuing ten years. During the war there were large quantities of sheep "flesher" gloves made, and the Filmers produced a great share of these skins as well as those of the deer and elk. John Filmer, the senior member, retired in 1884, and the firm of J. W. & M. Filmer was formed and continued until January, 1890, when the business came into the possession of M. T. & D. Filmer, who are still carrying on the manufacture of leather at the "swamp mill." The present firm of Filmer Brothers purchased the property on Burr street, known as the "Burr saw-mill," and refitted and remodeled it into a shoe leather factory. The main building runs parallel with the creek, and is 26x146 feet in area, four stories high, with an addition on the south side, 26x88 feet. The Williams system is used for heating and a large exhaust fan for circulating hot air through the drying rooms. The mill is fully equipped with improved leather machinery and employment is given to seventy persons who turn out 100 dozen skins per day. The firm devotes its attention almost wholly to kangaroo shoe leather.

M. T. & D. Filmer, manufacturers of glove and shoe leather, occupy the swamp mill, owned by D. B. & C. W. Judson, one mile south of Gloversville. The foundation of this business, as mentioned in the previous sketch, was laid by John Filmer on January 1, 1864. His

death occurred May 4, 1886, and the firm of J. W. & M. Filmer was then formed. The present firm of M. T. & D. Filmer dates from January 1, 1890. The old portion of the mill they now occupy is 40 x 84 feet in area, three stories high. To this an addition was built in the fall of 1890, 40 x 80 feet and uniform in height with the old building. The mill is fitted with eleven double stocks for the milling of oiled tanned leather, three of which are used for scouring. Four large drums and six paddles, together with other modern machinery, are used in the different processes through which the skins are put. This machinery includes staking and ironing machines and tables, with bucktails and finishing wheels. The Sturtevant hot air system is used for drying. The capacity of both mills will reach 200,000 skins per year. Messrs. Filmer confine their product mostly to oil dressed and shoe leather, including goat, kangaroo and deer skins. They employ on an average sixty operatives.

James Hull, 23 Forest street, manufactures glove leather. This enterprise was established in 1878, by James Hull and Andrew J. Gulick, the firm being Hull & Gulick. This partnership continued four years, since which time Mr. Hull has been sole proprietor. The mill is a three story frame structure, 40 x 65 feet in area with a wing 26 x 40. Sheep-skin leather is produced, and employment is furnished to twelve or fourteen workers, who turn out 250 dozen skins per week.

Brower & Dodge, 67 South Main street, are engaged in the manufacture of both shoe and glove leather. This firm was organized in 1883 and is composed of W. H. Brower and S. E. Dodge. Their leather-mill, a large two story frame structure, and a coloring shop, also a two-story building, are located at the rear of the office on South Main street. Both members of the firm have had the benefit of many years' experience in the production of the better grades of glove leather. Their product includes a fine line of domestic kid leather for gloves, and dull dongola and glazed kid for shoes. They employ sixty men and turn out 1,000 skins per day.

Mills Brothers, located at the corner of West Fulton and Grove street, are manufacturers of shoe leather. The firm is composed of W. E. and C. O. Mills and was organized December 1, 1884. They are descendants of William C. Mills, one of the founders of Gloversville, and

the family name has been prominent in the leather and glove industry from its earliest history. The mill now occupied by the firm was built by them during the summer of 1885. It is a commodious frame structure, having a floor surface exceeding 40,000 square feet. The product of the mill is a line of Dongola kid leather for shoes, which has an extensive sale and is well known to the trade. The capacity of the plant is 150 dozen per day, and employment is furnished to seventy-five workers. Messrs. Mills Brothers are the progenitors of the Mills Leather Company, which was organized January 1, 1892, to carry on the manufacture of glove leather in Johnstown. E. M. Wells has charge of the business at that place. The firm has an office and salesroom at 178 William street, New York, and sales agents in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

T. G. Foster, manufacturer of shoe leather, is located at the Judson Mill on Centre street. He began manufacturing kid leather in 1878, employing two men and occupying a small shop near the railway crossing on Bleeker street. In less than six months the business had outgrown the capacity of the shop, and Mr. Foster moved his business to the old "Cropsey barn" on Forest street, remaining there another six months. He then moved into a new brick building opposite the passenger station, and began the manufacture of shoe leather. It was in this building that he imported his first kangaroo skins from Australia. At the end of two years he moved to his present location, the building having been erected by Daniel B. Judson, for whom Mr. Foster dressed a large amount of kid leather, averaging at times fifty dozen per day. About 1885 he discontinued the dressing of glove leather and directed his attention for the next two years to the importation and dressing of kangaroo skins, which at that time yielded a handsome profit. During 1888 he was associated with Henry Langenbach, in joint account, dressing goat skins. For the past four years Mr. Foster has dressed leather entirely for F. O. Winslow, of Boston, Mass. His mill at present is furnishing employment to about seventy men, all of whom are working at finishing, as no beam work is done in this mill. The product comprises the different varieties of goat skins, and the output will average 150 dozen skins per day.

Charles L. F. Giercke, leather dresser and tanner, 134 Green avenue. In 1885 Mr. Giercke entered into a contract to put skins through the

process familiarly known to the trade as "beaming," for the firm of Brower & Dodge. In 1889 he built the mill he now owns and occupies, which is a frame building thirty by sixty feet, with an engine room twenty by twenty-four feet, and a lime house twenty-eight by forty feet, all two stories high. He employs fourteen men and the capacity of the mill is 2,000 hides per day.

George L. Lake, dresser of fine shoe leather, is located at the rear of 74 School street. He first began to manufacture leather in Johnstown in 1886, and remained there one year. He then came to Gloversville and hired a portion of the mill he now occupies, which was then the property of Daniel Lasher. He purchased the mill in 1890, and has since made several extensive additions and improvements. Mr. Lake employs fifty men, and the capacity of his mill is about forty-five dozen skins per day.

West Mill Company, manufacturers of oil dressed and grained glove leather, occupy the well-known West Mill property at the junction of West Fulton and Rose streets. The West Mill Company was organized in the fall of 1887, and the property they now occupy was purchased of John McNab. At organization the company consisted of T. G. Foster, Lawton Caton and W. D. West. H. G. Dewey became a member of the firm in 1890. He has general supervision of the operating department of the mill, with an office located on the property. The main building is a two and one-half story frame structure, 50 x 100 feet, adjacent to which are several other buildings used as beam houses, etc., in addition to which there is now in process of construction a building thirty five by sixty-seven feet in area to be used as a beam shop. The intention is to make the capacity of the mill 1,000 skins per day. The West Mill Company are also extensively engaged in supplying the city with ice. In this they furnish an excellent article, secured from a reservoir of pure water a short distance west of the mill.

Robinson Brothers, 15 North street, are manufacturers of kid glove leather. The firm is composed of John G. and Thomas Robinson, who came to Gloversville from county Durham, England, in 1877. They are nephews of the late James Kent, founder of the shoe leather industry in this country. Robinson Brothers began manufacturing leather in 1887 at the rear of 49 Spring street, moving at the end of one year to

a location on Forest street. They have occupied their present mill since May, 1891. It is a four story frame building, 30 by 100 feet in area, with a wing 30 by 60 feet. Thirty men are employed and their present output is thirty-five dozen skins per day.

Stewart & Company, 22 South Main street, do a wholesale and jobbers' business in threads, silks, linings and general glove materials, excepting leather. The business was established in January, 1883, as C. W. Stewart & Company, the junior partner being E. M. Smith. That firm continued until March 1, 1887, when Henry C. Day purchased the interest of Mr. Smith and the present firm was thus formed.

Joseph E. Wood manufactures shoe leather in a spacious factory on Wood avenue in the northern part of the city. This business was established in the fall of 1884 by Kennedy & Wood, that firm continuing until January, 1890. During the spring and summer of 1891 Mr. Wood erected his present mill, which is a frame structure 200 by 35 feet in area, and contains seven floors. The mill has a capacity of 100 dozen skins per day and furnishes employment to fifty men. Kangaroo and goat shoe leather is its principal product.

George F. Troutwine manufactures shoe and glove leather at the corner of McNab avenue and Second street. This business was established by Mr. Troutwine in company with Mill Brothers in the factory now occupied by the latter, in April, 1889. Mr. Troutwine is a native of Germany, in which country he learned his trade, coming to Gloversville in 1880. He first worked for Booth & Kent, remaining with them two years, then accepting a position with J. W. Filmer with whom he remained until December, 1884. He then accepted a proposition from Mills Brothers to superintend the manufacture of Dongola shoe leather. They at first used domestic sheep-skin but soon adopted the genuine goat, afterward called Jewell kid. Mr. Troutwine acquired an interest in that firm and his association with them continued until October, 1890, when he withdrew and established himself in the mill he now occupies. He employs between twenty and twenty-five men and turns out on an average 150 to 200 dozen skins per week. The product includes dongola, kid, kangaroo and calf-skins.

Otto Geisler, manufactures kid glove leather from domestic lamb and sheep-skins, and mocha kid and castor leather, in the Philip Pauley

mill on South Main street. Mr. Geisler learned his trade in Berlin, Germany, and came to this country in 1886. He began business in 1890 and has occupied his present location since September of that year. He employs twenty men and produces 300 skins per day.

An important branch of leather manufacture is called "mooning." This work requires much skill and experience and the number of persons engaged in it has greatly increased since the manufacture of fine kid gloves became a part of the product of Fulton county manufacturers. Following are a few of those engaged in this industry, known more properly as "kid finishers."

George Brice, kid, buckskin and antelope colorer and finisher, came to Gloversville from England in 1868 and began work in a little shop near where the freight depot now stands. He has taken several premiums at the fairs of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, for coloring and finishing buckskin and antelope.

E. T. Denham, 10 Marshall avenue, came to Gloversville from England in 1869. He does custom "mooning" for kid glove manufacturers.

Edward Thorne, 5 Jay street, is also a native of England, coming to Gloversville in 1864. He is engaged in custom "mooning," and so also are his two sons, George and Charles.

A. Hodder & Sons, 19 Second avenue, are also engaged in this branch of the leather industry. Mr. Hodder came from England in 1869 and at present does custom "mooning," and so also do his three sons, Walter, Edwin and Harry.

Charles and William J. Dodge are among the native Americans engaged in custom "mooning," and have carried on their present business on Cayadutta street since 1884.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.—The Brower Glue Manufacturing Company succeeded to the business of A. Brower & Son, June 1, 1888. The company own and operate two mills, located in Gloversville and Johnstown respectively. The Gloversville mill was formerly the property of Robert Evans, who built it in 1856 and opened it as a glue factory, and in this business was at one time associated with John McNab. The mill passed into the hands of Henry Knoff, of Johnstown, who sold it to Daniel Hays and Alonzo Brower in 1867. The product of this

factory is principally used in the wood-working trade and amounts to about 1,000 pounds of glue per day, for eight and one half months of each year.

Jacob Haag, an experienced metal worker, came to Gloversville in 1867 and became engaged in making cutting dies for Niles Fairbanks. In 1869 he established himself in business as a manufacturer of cutting dies and has since conducted the enterprise on the same ground he now occupies on Fifth street.

The D. M. Smith Company, refiners of hair, are located on the plank road, near the southern limits of the city. The firm at present is composed of Harlan P. Shutts and Edward Parkhurst. D. M. Smith established the business about thirty years ago and was the first man in the county to successfully utilize the superfluous hair from the skin-mills. The present proprietors began business in 1885, and in 1891 purchased the building now occupied by them as a factory, the same having been built by the Indianapolis Hair Company, a concern which came to Gloversville to compete with the D. M. Smith Company. They found, however, that almost the entire product of hair had been engaged by the latter, and they readily withdrew from the field, selling their plant to the above named firm. The present proprietors began in a small way and have succeeded in building up an extensive business. They wash, cleanse, and pick hair, such as is used in making mattresses, saddle and other pads, and also produce plaster hair and some finer grades of wool, which is used in the manufacture of underwear.

George H. Taylor came to Gloversville in 1873 and opened a music and piano store. Ten years later he began in an experimental way to make piano leather from buckskin. His efforts were very successful and his product has reached a gratifying perfection. He has never had the process patented in order to escape imitation. His first location was on the site of the present city hall, but he subsequently moved to the store now occupied by L. R. Van Ness & Company, and later on to a place in the Opera House block. From thence he moved to the southeast corner of Main and Fulton streets, and in 1891 to the store at 23 West Fulton. He has occupied his present location, corner of Fulton and School streets, since May 1, 1892.

The business of Furbeck & Van Auken, dealers in drugs, chemicals, paints and oils, was established in 1870. At that time their stock con-

sisted solely of stationery goods, to which was added two years later a full line of drugs, chemicals, glass, etc. The firm is composed of Dr. P. R. Furbeck and J. A. Van Auken.

Addison Bloomingdale came to Gloversville from Albany county about 1880 and engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on for about five years. He then organized a company of ten members, with himself as president, C. M. C. Loyd, secretary, and J. P. Heacock, treasurer, to manufacture the celebrated Forestine cough syrup, a formula for which he received from Charles H. Winney. After about five months the other members of the company withdrew, Mr. Bloomingdale buying their interests, paying them the full par value of their stock. He then had as a partner for one year, Willard J. Heacock, whose interest he bought in 1890 and has since conducted the business alone. He has invested in the enterprise up to the present time over \$20,000 and has a plant and business that he considers worth \$50,000. He manufactures Forestine cough syrup, Forestine cough drops, Forestine blood bitters, and also deals in extracts. Mr. Bloomingdale's specialties find a large and growing sale in the west and are extensively used throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic states. His office and laboratory is at 24 South Main street. Mr. Bloomingdale has also been a large dealer in real estate, having built 150 houses in Gloversville and has bought and developed large tracts of land, greatly adding to the attractiveness of the city. The real estate firm of Bloomingdale & Roberts was formed February 1, 1892. Aside from their real estate interests they do a general fire, life, accident, live-stock and plate glass insurance business.

Charles A. Brooks, manufacturer of cutting dies, is located at the rear of 52 West Fulton street. He came to Gloversville in 1872 and worked for E. P. Newton about three years. Later he went to Ilion, but returned in 1878 and again entered the employ of Mr. Newton. In 1880 he formed the junior partner of the firm of Titus & Brooks, and engaged in the manufacture of cutting dies in Johnstown. In 1885 they removed to Gloversville and carried on the business until 1891, when upon the death of Mr. Titus, the entire establishment came into the possession of Mr. Brooks, by whom it has since been conducted.

Bradt & Shipman, 100 Spring street, are manufacturers of patent glove fasteners under the Pringle patent. The business was established in 1883 and has been carried on at the present location since 1886. The fastener, which is ingenious in construction, is the invention of Eugene Pringle, of Gloversville, and is extensively used on heavy and medium weight gloves and mittens. The industry has grown from an output of a few hundred gross per year to many thousand gross, and the fastener is approved by the principal manufacturers of the United States. The firm is composed of C. E. Bradt, M. D. Shipman and S. E. Bradt, of De Kalb, Illinois.

John H. Drake, manufacturer of paper boxes, 40 Cayadutta street, succeeded to the business established by his father, John Drake, in 1859. The latter came to Gloversville in 1850 and was engaged in business as a wagon maker for several years, having a shop where Charles F. Allen's box factory is now located. In 1859 he began the manufacture of glove boxes in the Helwig building on Main street. He died in 1876, since which time his son has conducted his business.

Charles F. Allen, manufacturer of paper boxes, is located at 79 South Main street. Mr. Allen succeeded, in 1886, to the business of E. H. Mills & Company, established some twenty-five years ago. He manufactures a general line of paper boxes, employing twenty persons and turning out 2,500 boxes per day.

The Gloversville Knitting works occupy a portion of the brick building at 79 South Main street. F. W. Belden is the sole proprietor of this establishment, having succeeded to the business of E. H. Mills & Company in 1889. The product of the factory includes a line of knit goods such as are used in the glove business, consisting chiefly of knit backs and wristlets. Thirty operatives are employed and the capacity of the factory is 300 dozen pairs per day.

The machine works of H. J. Anthony are located near the junction of Main and Cayadutta streets. This business was established in what is known as Anthony Hollow, in the town of Mayfield, in 1856, by the father of the present proprietor. Mr. Anthony is at present engaged in making edged tools for glove and shoe leather cutters, and a general line of knives and machinery used in manufacturing leather and gloves.

The Gloversville Machine works, of which Peter Diehl is the proprietor, is located at 40 Cayadutta street. This business was begun by Mr. Diehl in 1875 and removed to Gloversville in 1884. He built the frame structure he now occupies in the last mentioned year, and is at present engaged in general jobbing and machine work, manufacturing shafting, pulleys and hangers, and also does steam fitting and engineering work.

Burr Brothers' planing-mill, sash and blind factory and lumber yard, are located on the North side of Green avenue. This business was established in 1878 by George C. and James S. Burr, who at that time were located upon their father's property on Burr street. They moved to their present location about eight years ago and have recently completed a new mill, three stories in height, 60 x 80 feet in area, with a wing 24 x 72. It will be fully equipped with various kinds of wood-working machinery and will greatly increase the capacity of the plant. Employment is furnished to about thirty men.

De Witt A. Hayes' planing-mill occupies ground between Willow and North streets. Mr. Hayes came to Gloversville in 1876 from Oppenheim and was engaged for several years as a contractor and builder. He established his present mill in the spring of 1889 and now does all kinds of planing, sawing and wood turning, and employs twenty-five men.

CHAPTER XXII.

TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON.

THIS is the extreme northeastern border town of the county. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton county, on the east by Saratoga county, on the south by the town of Broadalbin and on the west by the town of Mayfield. Its length is nearly twice as great as its breadth and according to the latest survey it contains 18,545 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The town was named for the Northampton patent granted to Jacob Mase, John R. Bleecker and others, October 17, 1741. Its surface is

made up partly of two extremes, lofty hills and flats, which are often submerged. The eastern, northern and western borders of the town constitute a range of formidable hills, while the beautiful Sacandaga runs swiftly through a valley, almost as level as prairie land, from two to four miles in width, and skirted on three sides by forest covered peaks. This river enters the town on its northern boundary about a mile east of the Mayfield line and runs in a southeasterly direction until within a short distance of the village of Northampton, where it turns gracefully to the east and enters Saratoga county. The Vlaie creek, which empties into the Sacandaga river above Fish House, is formed by the junction of Mayfield and Kenneyetto creeks at Summer House Point, and runs through an extensive marsh in the southern part of the town known as the "Sacandaga Vlaie." In addition to these, which are the principal streams, the entire country north of Fish House is well supplied with trout brooks of clear running water. The soil on the hills is not adapted to cultivation, but in some cases has been advantageously used for grazing. Some portions of the valley contain rich alluvium, while the remainder, which is possibly the greater share, is a sandy and gravelly loam. The soil, however, in no portion of the town, could be called highly productive land, and such crops as are raised in the southern and more fertile parts of the county are generally unknown in Northampton. Extensive pine forests at one time covered this whole region, and many tracts of pine and hemlock land are still to be seen, especially on the hills toward the north.

Northampton was set apart from the town of Broadalbin February 1, 1799, and on May 24 of the same year the first town meeting was held. The territory included parts of some patents and also the whole of others, chief of which is the Northampton patent, already mentioned, for which the town was named; also a part of Bergen's purchase, which begins at the northwest corner of the Northampton patent, the warrant for which bears date October 7, 1785. A portion of Norman McLeod's grant of 3,000 acres, dated September 29, 1770, is in this town; also thirty-one of the lots originally belonging to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. The Baptist church at Northville is supposed to stand on lot No. 4 of this patent; a small portion of the Sacandaga patent is also included in the southwest part of this town.

The first settlement in this town was due to Sir William Johnson, who built a fishing house on the Sacandaga river, near the mouth of Vlaie creek in 1762. It is from this structure that the village called Fish House (in the south part of the town) derived its name, although the post-office at that place is called Northampton. Sir William undoubtedly became convinced that the section of valley land extending from the Vlaie northwest on both sides of the river was a proper place for permanent settlement. He therefore soon induced Godfrey Shew to come from Johnstown and locate in the vicinity of the Fish House, Shew thus holding distinction as the first settler within the present limits of the town. He was soon followed by John Eikler, Lent and Nicholas Lewis, Robert Martin, Zebulon Alger and the families of Ketchums and Chadwicks, Asahel Parkes, John Trumbull, John Rosevelt, Alexander St. John and John Fay, all of whom settled in the neighborhood of the Fish House, where some of their descendants are now living, and will be mentioned in connection with the detailed history of that village. Many of the pioneers who settled there prior to the Revolution took an active part in the struggle for American Independence. The northern portion of the town was not settled until after the great war for liberty was over. In 1788 Zadoc Sherwood and Samuel Olmstead went up the river from Fish House in a canoe and built rude huts a short distance below the present village of Northville, at what is known as the Old Ford, on lands now owned by A. P. Resseguie. Following close upon them came Daniel Lobdell and John Bryant, and prior to 1800 quite a number of New England families settled on the site of Northville, or within a few miles' distance. Among these were Thomas Foster, who built the first grist mill in the town, Daniel and Timothy Resseguie, John McNeil, Calvin Young, Adam Olmsted, Cornelius Richardson, Sylvanus Sweet, Robert Palmer, John Randall, Eli Sprague, Green Wells, Cornelius Harving, Felix Porter and John Dennison. Other early settlers in the vicinity of Northville were Isaac Penny, Jesse Olmstead, a brother of the first settler, but coming later; also Garret Van Ness, who settled a mile west of the village; Aaron Olmsted, a farmer who located on the west side of the river about a mile south of the railway depot; Eli Stone, Jere Olmsted, Zadoc Bass, Jeremiah Bass, Paul Hammond, Aaron Case, Matthew Edmunds, Joseph Slocum, Caleb

Meeker (a blacksmith), Joseph Lewis and Timothy Gifford. Lewis settled on the west side of the river on land now occupied by the railway depot and yards at Northville. Jonathan, Samuel and Timothy Price, three brothers, were early settlers in the northern part of the town, locating on the west side of the river not far from Joseph Lewis. Stephen Betts, Nathan Hull and David Scott also came up the river at an early date.

About three miles south of Northville, in the neighborhood of Denton's Corners, or Osborn's Bridge, a few New Englanders settled shortly before 1800. They were John Esseltyne, John Shoecraft, Elihu Coleman, Joseph Brown, Elisha Foote, Nathaniel Meade, Henry King, Abel Scribner and possibly a few others.

Among the early events was the building of the first school-house on what is now district No. 1, at Fish House. It is not definitely known when this house was built, but it stood nearly on the site of the present one at that place. The first log-house in the town, according to tradition, was built near the south end of Fish House Bridge on the north side of the road. It was subsequently owned by Andrew McNutt, but has long since passed away. The first brick building was a store built by John Fay in 1809 on the site of the present Osborn house at Northampton village. The first birth in the town was that of Godfrey Shew, which occurred about two years before the Revolution. The first marriage was that of Alexander St. John and Martha Scribner, about 1798; and the first recorded death, that of Gideon Olmstead.

A portion of the early town records are missing, containing undoubtedly a description of the first roads laid out. From records still preserved, the reader is enabled to form an idea of some of the early highways. The following extracts will be of interest:

"We have laid out a road four Rods wide Beginning on the road nere the hogs back bridge on the line between Nathan Hull and Zadoc Sherwood Continuing on the Same line easterly to intersect the County line road and do require the same to be recorded. Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of Nov^m 1797.

"DANIEL BROWNELL, T. Clk.

ELIJAH SHELDON } Coms of
"CALVIN YOUNG, } Highways."

On the same day and date these commissioners record the laying out of a road "four rods wide beginning at the road that leads from the Hog's Back and Fish Rock on the line between Richard Dodge and John McNeil, running on said line easterly twenty four chane, thence north thirty three degrees east five chane and forty three links, thence forty-four degrees east eight chane, thence north thirty degrees east to intersect the east road."

The next year the following entry is made: "We have laid out a road Beginning at the bank of Hunter's Creek, opposite Isaac Van Tyle's house, thence on a strait line Northerly six rods east of a certaine large Pine tree standing on the north bounds of John McNeil's improvement, standing about Nine rods west of side bank above said McNeil's barn, thence Northerly till said Road forms a Junction with a certain road and lane passing Daniel Lobdell improved land which road we lay out four rods wide and do hereby order the other road to be shut up and order the Town Clerk to record the same. Given under our hands this 14th June 1798.

"DANIEL BROWNELL, T. Clerk.

"DANIEL McDONALD } Coms of
"JOSEPH SLOCUM, } Highways."

In April 1805 it was voted at the annual town meeting "that John Porter be exonerated for killing a deer out of season."

In 1809 it was voted "that any man killing or starting a wolf in sd town and killing sd wolf Intitled to ten Dollars." From this and the following it appears that the farmers must have been troubled by wolves and panthers to some extent, as in 1812 it was voted that "ten dollars be paid to any person killing a wolf or panther in the town of Northampton." In 1814 the bounty was reduced to \$5. At the same meeting it was voted that "Freeborn Joslin be exonerated from his fine for selling cider, he discharging the costs."

In 1813 the town was divided into thirteen school districts and an entry was made in the town record of the description of each district. Northampton was no exception to the maxim that the poor are always with us, for at the town meeting in 1815 it was voted that \$120 be raised for the support of the poor. In 1817 \$300 were raised for the same purpose, and the poormaster, together with the supervisor, was instructed to build or hire a house for the use of the town poor.

One of the earliest and most marked public improvements was the building of the Fish House bridge across the Sacandaga in 1818. Prior to that time the river was crossed by canoe and by ford, the old fording place beginning a few rods below where the south end of the bridge now is, and crossing to a short distance above the north end. At that time the little village of Fish House had every prospect of becoming the centre of trade for a rich agricultural and lumbering region and the fording place was much frequented. The spring and fall freshets each year greatly inconvenienced the people who had to cross the river at this point and the inhabitants petitioned the legislature for and received an appropriation of \$5,000 for the building of the bridge. To this was added \$500 by local subscription. Daniel Stewart built the bridge, which is still standing, and probably is the best wooden bridge in the state, a marvel indeed in point of strength and age. Every timber in the structure was hewn out of pine logs, some of the pieces being fully two feet square. When it is considered that the bridge is 280 feet in length, it will be seen what a wonderful task this must have been. The Vlaie creek was also crossed by fording, at or near its mouth, a short distance from Fish House. In 1835 the commissioners of highways were authorized to build a "permanent covered bridge across the Fly¹ creek near the Fish House."

The old bridge or archway across Hunter's Creek at the Hog's Back gave way in July, 1859, and several persons received painful injuries, for which the town reimbursed them at subsequent meetings. The present stone bridge or archway at this place was built in 1859 and \$250 was raised that year by the town for this purpose.

The old lattice bridge across the Sacandaga at Northville was built in 1860, at a cost of about \$2,500. It was several feet lower than the present structure and was carried away with its piers and abutments on the 2d of March, 1882, by high water and ice. A special meeting of the town board was at once held and action taken toward the construction of a new bridge. The present iron structure was built during the summer of 1882, by the Groton Iron Bridge Company, of Groton, N. Y., and cost, including piers and abutments, \$11,100. The old bridge across the Vlaie creek at Fish House, built in 1835, was de-

¹ The local pronunciation of the word Vlaie is "Fly."

stroyed by fire on the night of August 23, 1883, only two days after a meeting had been held to take into consideration the project of building a new one. The present wooden covered bridge at that point was finished during the same fall, the total cost being \$883.87.

The Gloversville and Northville railroad, which is a continuation of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville line, was completed to its present terminus at Northville in 1875. Bonds were issued by the town in 1872 to the amount of \$20,000 to insure the construction of this railroad, and about \$80,000 was invested in the line as individual subscriptions by residents of the town.

In noting the progress and development of the town as an agricultural district, it may be said that it has never been highly productive of best cereals, the principal crops in this line being rye and barley. When first settled, certain portions of the river and table lands produced good crops of wheat, but as early as 1807 many of the farmers complained that the soil had become impoverished and abandoned the raising of that grain altogether. A large portion of the inhabitants, particularly in the northern portion, are successful lumbermen. The sugar maple grows in great abundance throughout the town and a considerable business is carried on in the production of maple sugar for market. Many of the farmers' wives and daughters are also engaged in making gloves for the manufacturers at Gloversville and Johnstown. It is also essential to note that among the resources of this town gold must be included, although its recovery from the sand in which it is found has not been sufficiently profitable to justify permanent effort. On the Eaton farm, south of Northville, experiments have been carried on with improved machinery for several years, but it is thought the work will soon be discontinued and the refining machinery moved elsewhere.

In educational matters Northampton compares favorably with other towns of corresponding size and wealth. There are at present eleven school districts, with as many houses, numbered as follows: 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, the last numbered district being in the village of Northville. The total number of children attending school in the town for the year ending July 25, 1891, was 444, and the aggregate days' attendance during the school year was 42,879. There were fourteen teachers employed. The total assessed valuation of school

property in the town is \$10,075, and the assessed valuation of the districts is \$289,113. The town's share of public money received from the state in 1891 was \$1,708.36.

Many Northampton men have from time to time become prominent in national and state legislation. John Fay, father of Charles Fay, now living at Fish House, was a representative from this district in the Congress of 1820. The following men may also be mentioned as having represented Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties in the state legislature during the years specified: John Fay, 1809 and 1812; Samuel A. Gilbert, 1814; Alexander St. John, 1815 and 1825; Jacob Shew, 1818; Joseph Spier, 1823 and 1829; Henry Cunningham, 1824; Nathaniel Wescot, 1827-28; Jacob Van Arnam, 1832; Clark S. Grinnell, 1834 and 1846; Langdon I. Marvin, 1840; John Patterson, 1824; Darius Moore, 1847; Alfred N. Haner, 1852; William A. Smith, 1853 and 1864; Wesley Gleason, 1854-55; Isaac La Fevre, 1856; Joseph Covell, 1866-67; William F. Barker, 1869; L. L. Boyce, 1884; Lewis Brownell, 1888-89.

NORTHVILLE.

The village of Northville, picturesquely situated on the east bank of the Sacandaga river, about one mile south in a direct line from the Hamilton county boundary, is the largest and most important village in the town of Northampton. Its location is convenient from a commercial point of view, excellent for building purposes, while it is surrounded by scenery noted for its grandeur and beauty. The village covers an almost level area, extending eastward from the river for a distance of nearly a mile, where an abrupt descent is made into the little valley of Hunter's creek. It is not difficult to imagine why the early settlers in this portion of the present town of Northampton selected this as a site for good farms and pleasant homes. Samuel Olmsted was the first settler on the site of the village, being in fact, the first in this locality. He came from Danbury, Conn., and settled here (then a part of Broadalbin) in 1788. He came up the river from Fish House in a canoe and built a rude shed to serve as a protection from the weather, probably constructing it entirely of logs. This was on what is known as farm lot

No. 20, of the Northampton patent. His primitive dwelling-place was destroyed by fire one day during his absence and he then built another farther to the east, near Hunter's creek. Later on he built a log house on the site of the one now occupied by Samuel Olmstead, just south of the Resseguie Place on South Main street. The Olmstead who now lives in this house (a portion of which is still standing and is the oldest house in the village) is not a relative of the first settler. Samuel Olmsted raised a family of eight children, and died in January, 1845. His remains were buried in the village cemetery. He always followed agriculture.

Next to Olmsted came Zadoc Sherwood, who married Olmsted's sister and lived in this place until 1817. Another of the early settlers was Daniel Resseguie, of Richfield, Conn., who came here in 1790, and at first settled very near the site of the present railway depot, but shortly afterward moved one mile east of the settlement, where he raised a large family, and died in 1825. Eli Stone was another pioneer, as was also Benjamin Macomber, who afterward went to Lake Pleasant and died there at an advanced age. Garrett Van Ness came in at an early date and located on land about a mile south of the village. Prior to 1800 Thomas Foster settled on a farm on which the south part of the village is located, the land being afterwards purchased by the late Joseph Spier, who owned it for many years. John McNeil and Calvin Young were in the vicinity prior to 1880 and the latter, as a commissioner of the town of Broadalbin, surveyed and in 1797 laid out a road running north and south, which is the present Main street of Northville. Previous to that date the main road was on the hill east of the village, and ran nearly parallel with what is now Main street. It was laid out in 1794. Caleb Lobdell and Daniel Lobdell also settled in the vicinity of what is now Northville at an early day. They were brothers and came with their families from Danbury, Conn. Some of their descendants are still living in this neighborhood. John Dennison was a pioneer, probably from Greenfield, Saratoga county, in which place he had raised a family. He died in the year 1804, and his remains were interred in the old burying-ground. Abraham Van Arnam, and his brother Jacob were early settlers. Abraham became a prominent man in the community; he raised a large family, some of whose de-

scendants in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth generations are still living. Constant Potter, Isaac Penny, Stephen Betts, Nathan Hull and Paul Hammond, were all early inhabitants. Nathan Hull settled on what is now the lower end of Main street and had 100 acres of land. Joseph Lewis came at an early date and located on a farm on the west side of the river, not far from the site of the present railway depot. Joseph Spier was born near the present village of New Lebanon, Columbia county, in this state. He settled at Lake Pleasant in 1800, remaining there seven years. He came down to what is now Northville in January, 1807, and purchased a farm of Caleb Lobdell. He raised a family of seven children, namely, Joseph F., Livia, Elizabeth, Angeline, William E., Julia, and Richard. Of these children, two are now living—Joseph F., who was born in October, 1799, and is consequently in his ninety-third year; and Julia, who was born September 24, 1813. She married Dr. D. H. Bullard, and lives in Glens Falls. The father, Joseph Spier, held several official positions in the town of Northampton. He was appointed justice of the peace about 1805 and held the office many years. From 1815 to 1822 he was successively elected supervisor of this town, and in 1822 and 1829 represented, with others, Montgomery county in the state legislature. He died August 27, 1845, and his remains are buried in the village cemetery.

In the early part of 1807 there were only six families living on what is now Main street, which at that time was the sole thoroughfare of the village. The heads of five of these families were Nathan Hull, Samuel Olmsted, Caleb Lobdell, Noble Lobdell, and Abraham Van Arnam.

A road was laid out on the 7th of August, 1794, beginning at the old fording place at the river and running easterly, crossing Main street where the Methodist church now stands; but there was no dwelling on this road for years afterward. There were two log houses standing in 1807, one at the lower end of the street, built by Samuel Olmsted, and the other a few rods north of the site of L. N. Johnson's present store. A grist-mill was running at that time on Hunter's creek, built in the year 1790 by Thomas Foster, who also built a saw-mill, the first in that vicinity. The first store of any consequence was that of Abraham Van Arnam, kept about 1800. It stood just north of the location of the present Northville house on the site of the residence of Albert

Van Arnam. In this old building a number of trades were carried on. Van Arnam conducted a tavern there, and also a shoe shop. He manufactured leather in a tannery on Hunter's creek about 100 rods east of the store and tavern. Van Arnam also established a fulling-mill about 1800 which he carried on for several years, the business finally coming into the hands of a man named Brewster, who was succeeded in 1815 by Joseph Slocum. The mill long since passed away.

Caleb Meeker was the first blacksmith in the place and probably began about 1804. In 1807 his shop was situated on the hill east of the village. A grist-mill and saw-mill a few rods apart were built by Joseph Slocum in 1815, on the site now occupied by the saw and grist-mill of John Willard. Slocum had to go to Albany to get the mill stones, which he brought by wagon as far as Galway, where he was suddenly taken sick and came home and died. His son, Reuben Slocum, afterward brought the stones to their destination and finished the mill, which is still standing.

Dr. Mitchell settled in the village about 1820 and was probably the first local physician.

The Northville House, now standing, was originally built as a private house for James Lobdell, son-in-law of Abraham Van Arnam, about 1813 or 1814. It afterwards passed into the possession of Jacob Van Arnam and was subsequently converted into a public house, for which purpose it is still used, though several additions have been made at different times.

During the first two decades of the present century, Northville was only a mere hamlet, and had not even been designated by a permanent name, but among its inhabitants were those who possibly foresaw the development of a future village and took no little pains to make the place attractive for homes. Joseph F. Spier, who is still living, remembers the planting of a row of maples on the west side of Main street from a point near his present office to the Baptist church. Many of these stalwart trees are still alive, and from their height and beauty bear evidence of the lapse of years. The little settlement grew slowly, however, and for many years only a few houses were erected. The brick house on the west side of Main street, now occupied by the descendants of Joseph Spier, was built by him in 1819, and was the first

brick dwelling in the village. The next brick building was a store erected by Joseph F. Spier in 1841. It was sold in 1855 and afterwards removed. This and the store of William F. Barker were the only ones in the place in 1849. Barker's store was located on the east side of Main street, a little north of the store now occupied by L. N. Johnson; it was afterward burned. The only public house at that date was the Northville House.

About that time a contemporary settlement of no small importance had sprung up within a short distance. It was known as "The Dam," and afterwards as "Parkville." A dam was built across the Sacandaga about three-quarters of a mile north of the village by Andrew McNutt, about 1828 or 1830. It was constructed of timber, and furnished power for a grist-mill on the west and a saw-mill on the east side of the river. McNutt was a native of Scotland, coming to America from Edinburgh, probably in the latter part of the eighteenth century. From his prominent native characteristics he became well known throughout the community. Isaac Le Fevre and Isaac Van Valkenburgh bought the dam of McNutt in 1848. At that time it had almost disappeared, and they replaced it with a dam made of poles fastened down with gravel and stone. It was an expensive affair, as the ice and logs coming down with the freshets each year carried away large quantities of poles. They constructed a tannery on the east side of the river, which was known as "The Park Tannery," from which the settlement took its name of Parkville. A store was conducted there, and a school with seventy scholars. At one time it was estimated that as much business was done there as at Northville. John Patterson, now practicing law in Northville, taught school at the Dam as late as 1867. Among his scholars at that time, and who are now living in the village, were Ray Hubbell and his sister, Robertine Hubbell, now the wife of Charles B. Resseguie. The tannery burned in 1867 and was rebuilt by the Le Fevre Brothers, Isaac and Gilbert. All business activity at the Dam had subsided by 1874, at which time the tannery burned the second time, and with it Sheldon Hubbell's saw-mill and turning shop. By this time bark had become scarce, the tannery was not rebuilt, and business interests at that point soon disappeared.

The Northville post-office was first established in 1824, and at that time was called Sacandaga, a name it held until 1827, when it was

changed to Northville. Joseph F. Spier was the first postmaster, and it was through his efforts that the post office was established, and also at his suggestion that the name was changed to Northville. The post-office was kept in Mr. Spier's store during his occupancy of the office, a period of twenty-one years. The store was located nearly opposite the cemetery, on the site of the present residence of Lee S. Anibal. The next postmaster was William A. Smith, who was appointed in 1845, and held the office two or three years. He was succeeded by Nathan B. Lobdell, a man well known and highly respected throughout the county. Mr. Lobdell had the post-office eight or ten years and was followed by W. F. Barker August 2, 1861, who held it until the year 1877. His successor was William D. Smith, who retained the office about eight years. Adolph Robitshek was appointed in 1885, and was postmaster during the Cleveland administration, being succeeded by Frank Satterlee, July 1, 1889. The present incumbent, Charles G. Bacon, took charge of the office December 12, 1891. When first established mails were received by the way of Fish House (now Northampton), about six miles south of Northville. There was no regular stage line or mail carrier to this place at that time, and mails were received only as the postmaster had an opportunity to send for them, or by a special carrier sent by the postmaster. It was thought a wonderful thing when the mails were brought three times a week, and it was not until the stage line to Amsterdam was established that the mails were received regularly each day. The office is now advantageously located in the Heath block on Main street, which was built for this purpose during the summer of 1891 by O. F. Heath. The postmaster employs two assistants, the work of the office being quite extensive on account of its position as a distributing point for towns in the valley east and north.

The first school was kept in the village in 1800, and educational facilities have been increased from time to time to keep pace with the growing population. The present handsome and commodious brick union free school was erected in 1888, and there have been, during the winter term, 187 scholars on the register. B. C. Van Ingen is the principal, with Miss Myra Stevens as first assistant, in charge of the grammar department; Miss Cora Blood, second assistant, in charge of

the intermediate department, and Miss Lila Sanford, in charge of the primary grade.

Northville has witnessed its most rapid growth during the past two years. The village is now, and has been for a long time, the financial centre of a vast lumbering district, extending far into Hamilton county, millions of feet of timber having passed down the Sacandaga on its way to the Hudson, finding a market at Glens Falls and Fort Edward. When lumbering was at its height, it was an ordinary scene to see a thousand pieces of timber going down the river in one raft, and not unfrequently 100 or 150 of these rafts would be sent down in one season. In addition to this the village has been fortunate in the establishment of several manufacturing concerns within the last few years and it bids fair to become a prominent centre in that respect.

Under the provisions of a general act entitled "An act for the incorporation of villages," passed by the legislature April 20, 1870, a notice of election was made on the 12th day of April, 1873, to determine whether certain territory now included within the limits of Northville, should be incorporated as a village. The following names were signed to this notice: H. N. Scidmore, John Resseguie, J. C. Carpenter, J. F. Blake, J. A. Cole, H. Eglin, Phillip Van Kleck, T. H. Rooney, F. R. Winney, A. C. Sclocum, George N. Brown, S. B. Benton, Andrew Palmer, O. B. Olmstead, J. S. Barker, Gilbert Wilcox, W. F. Barker, W. A. Smith, W. F. Krouse, Amos H. Van Arnham.

Pursuant to this notice a meeting was held at the old M. E. Church, May 20, 1873, and by a vote of eighty-one to thirty-five it was decided that Northville should become an incorporated village to include the territory bounded as follows:

"Commencing on the east bank of the Sacandaga river on the line between lots No. 19 and 20 of Northampton patent and running from thence south eighty-seven degrees east six thousand three hundred and four feet; thence north twenty-nine and one-half degrees east nine hundred eighty-four feet; thence north sixty-eight degrees west one thousand five hundred feet; thence west one thousand and four hundred feet; thence south fifty-six degrees west to the highway leading from Northville to Hope Falls; thence north thirty-five degrees west one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four feet; thence eighty-five and

one-fourth degrees west two hundred feet to the bank of the Sacandaga river; then down the bank of said river as it winds and turns, to the place of beginning."

The amount proposed to be paid out for ordinary expenditures the first year was \$50. The first annual election was held at the old M. E. Church, Thursday, June 26, 1873, and the following officers elected by a unanimous vote, the total number cast for each candidate being forty-two. President, Samuel B. Benton; treasurer, Hiram J. Resseguie; collector, William Carpenter; trustees, Amos Van Arnam, Aaron C. Slocum, and Thomas H. Rooney. These officers met at the store of J. S. Barker and appointed him clerk of the village, and at the first regular meeting of the board for business the following resolution was adopted: "That the bond of the village treasurer be of the amount of two thousand, \$2,000."

The report of Treasurer Resseguie at the end of the first year of corporate existence showed the financial condition of Northville to be in a healthy state as there had been collected during the year by general and special taxes, fines, licenses, etc., the sum of \$831.90, and there had been paid out on orders \$817.79, leaving a balance on hand of \$14.81.

During the latter part of the year 1873 the sum of \$400 was expended in erecting a village lockup on ground leased from William F. Barker and Alice Barker at a nominal yearly rental of one cent.

On August 26, 1890, an election was held to decide whether the village would raise funds as provided in a special act passed in 1875 to furnish the inhabitants with pure and wholesome water. Seventy votes were cast, of which forty were in favor of the project, and thirty against it. A board of water commissioners was forthwith elected, which was composed of Ray Hubbell, president; H. J. Resseguie, treasurer; and J. A. Willard, secretary. J. R. Van Ness was appointed clerk. E. B. Baker, of Gloversville, was employed at a consideration of \$180 to make plans and specifications for a system of water works. March 6, 1891, the contracts for the several features of the work were let. Among those receiving awards were Dennis Sullivan, of Flushing, N. Y., for the reservoir and pipe laying, \$10,469.42; Charles Miller & Sons, of Utica, pipes, and specials, \$5,849.83; and Rennsselaer Manufacturing

Company, of Troy, valves and boxes, \$867. Six acres of land were secured from Charles Groff on which to erect the reservoir, and the right of way for a pipe line also obtained. A dam was constructed across Hunter's creek, one and three-fifths miles from the village, which gives the reservoir a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons, and the water has a fall of 210 feet in the centre of the village, and 190 feet at the north end of Main street. Mains were placed in all the principal streets, and water was first used for commercial purposes on September 13, 1891. The total cost of construction to date has been \$32,300.14. To meet this expenditure village bonds were issued to the amount of \$32,000, and the money secured through the comptroller from the common school fund of the state of New York. Had this grand and much needed improvement been accomplished five or six years earlier, much loss by fire would have been averted. Within the past six or seven years, Northville has sustained several fires which were exceedingly disastrous. First among them was the Rooney block, which was completely destroyed in March, 1885. The hotel, dwelling house and barn of G. Winney, and one house and carriage shop of William H. Van Dyke, were burned September 5, 1888. The Metallic Binding factory, and the Excelsior manufactory, two buildings owned by Ray Hubbell, were destroyed February 7, 1890; the total losses on these two fires alone was \$27,000. June 19, 1890, the Wright & Satterlee building burned, entailing a loss of about \$10,000. The same fire included the building of Dr. J. F. Blake, which was valued at \$3,000. In addition to these, which were the larger fires, several smaller buildings have also been consumed, including three or four dwellings. It is gratifying to note that the sites of all the conflagrations have been rebuilt with elegant and substantial structures, all of which were better than their predecessors.

The village presidents since its organization have been: Samuel B. Benton, 1873; John Resseguie, 1874; Thomas H. Rooney, 1875; Aaron G. Slocum, 1876; G. C. Van Dyke, 1877; Edward Allen, 1878; G. N. Brown, 1879; Robert P. Anibal, 1880; Charles B. Resseguie, 1881; B. N. Lobdell, 1882; John C. Cook, 1883; Adolph Robitshek, 1884-85; John F. Blake, 1886-87; George E. Van Arnam, 1888; Harmon F. Fisher, 1889; Ray Hubbell, 1890.

The village treasurers, with their terms of office, have been: Hiram J. Resseguie, 1873; William A. Smith, 1874; Reuben Willard, 1875; George N. Brown, 1776; Z. C. Ford, 1877; William D. Smith, 1878 to 1885; Frank L. Barker, 1886; Harmon F. Fisher, 1887-88; J. N. Mead, 1889-90.

The following have held the office of village clerk: J. S. Barker, 1873 to 1878; L. L. Boyce, 1879; William Coppernoll, 1880; Lee S. Anibal, 1881; L. L. Boyce, 1883 to 1885; James R. Van Ness, 1886 to the present time.

The officers for 1891 are: President, Ray Hubbell; trustees, Edwin Allen, H. J. Resseguie, J. R. Willard; treasurer, Harmon F. Fisher; collector, Ezra Horton; public constable, Emmet J. Lobdell.

The village now contains a population of more than 1,100, and has three churches, whose history will be reviewed a little further on in this work; four large hotels, the Winney House, the Arlington, the Northville House, and the River View Hotel; a fine union free school, besides numerous handsome and costly residences. While in 1849 there were but two stores, at present the east side of Main street is well built up with two and three story brick blocks, containing groceries, dry goods houses, drug stores and their aggregate assortment contains almost everything that can be asked for in a first-class community.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Northville Knitting Mill, located at the corner of Division and Second streets, was built by Eli Van Brocklin and opened in September, 1891. The factory buildings are commodious and fully equipped with the most modern appliances known to the knit goods trade. The main structure is a frame building, 94 by 145 feet in area, and three stories high. A boiler and coal house, 22 by 65 feet, adjoins it on the north, two stories in height. The establishment furnishes employment to 115 workers at present, but when operated at its full capacity about 100 more will be employed. The products of the mill include ladies', gentlemen's and children's fine underwear, and specialties are made of overshirts, athletic goods, children's goods and seamless sides. The value of the average daily output of the mill is about \$1,200.

The Globe Metallic Binding Company is an outgrowth of a business established by Ray Hubbell in 1880. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Hubbell conceived the idea of a metallic corner for oil cloths. He was then on board a Hudson river boat, returning home from a trip to New York. As he lay in his berth coveting sleep, he thought he saw before him the outline of a successful invention. When he reached Albany he purchased a small piece of brass and brought it home to Northville. From this he made a rude "corner," and shortly afterwards established his industry in a blacksmith shop on Bridge street, at first occupying two rooms, but later on the business so increased that he required the use of the entire building. In the fall of 1881 he erected a factory on the ground on which his present establishment stands, introducing improvements from time to time as new and valuable features were invented. This factory was destroyed by fire February 7, 1890. The present building was erected during the two months following the date of the fire and business resumed as soon as it was finished. The Globe Metallic Binding company was incorporated in 1890 with a capital of \$30,000 and with the following officers: Ray Hubbell, president, treasurer and general manager; O. G. Tuttle, vice-president; J. A. Cole, secretary; directors, Ray Hubbell, J. A. Cole, E. E. Johnson, M. J. Wilson and O. G. Tuttle. The company operates in all four mills, two located at Northville and two at Painesville, Ohio. In addition to the mill at the corner of Bridge and Second streets, there is another at the corner of Washington and First streets, managed by Mr. Cole, the secretary. The total output of the four factories amounts to 3,000,000 yards annually, about half of which is produced at Northville, where fifteen workers are employed.

Willard & Partridge, dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, sash, blinds and doors, operate an excelsior factory near the depot. They succeeded to the business of W. S. Minor, January 1, 1892. There are six machines in use and the capacity of the factory averages one ton of excelsior per day. The firm also operate a saw-mill about one-third of a mile north of the village, on Hunter's creek. John Willard, the senior member of the firm, also conducts a grist-mill at the same place.

The cooper's trade has been an extensive one in Northville, although it is small at present, when compared with its condition twenty years

ago. Gilbert Rose was one of the early coopers, engaging in the business about the middle of the century and carrying it on for fifteen years or more. Samuel Benton came to Northville and began making barrels in 1852. During the war he employed from six to eight men. He still conducts a cooper shop on South Main street. Another cooper still in business is Oscar Burgess, who began manufacturing on his own account about 1867. Several others engaged in the business shortly after the war, among them W. F. Barker, but of late years it has diminished to such an extent that the number of barrels now made is not one-tenth the output when the industry was at its height in 1870.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Methodist preachers traveled through the territory now included within the northern part of Fulton county when the country was newly settled, probably prior to 1800. A society of this denomination was first organized as a class in 1800, with about twenty members. They held divine worship in the old school-house, at private residences, and not infrequently in barns; but in 1805 a meeting-house was erected and used as a union church by both Methodists and Baptists. About the year 1812 the Methodists returned to the old school-house again, where services were held until 1822. In 1821 the society was greatly strengthened by a series of revivals which prevailed in the community, and the following year they built a church on the site of the present edifice, 50 x 34 feet in area, and costing \$600. It was dedicated December 14, 1822, Daniel Ostrander officiating. In this building the society continued to worship for half a century. In 1849 the church underwent extensive repairs inside, and a bell was purchased and placed in the belfry. In 1871 the old wooden structure was removed to a lot just west of its original site, and it is now used as a dwelling house for several families. Work was then begun on a new brick church, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in that part of the country. Its construction was largely under the supervision of Rev. Cabot M. Clark, who was known as "a church builder," and officiated as clergyman for this society from 1870 until 1874. The church was finished at a cost of \$22,000, and was dedicated December 31, 1872, the services being in charge of Bishop J. T. Peck, assisted by Dr. B. I. Ives. Among the early ministers who officiated at the meetings of this society were E. Woolsey, presiding elder; Smith Arnold and Jesse Davis,

preachers, in 1804; Samuel Howe and John Cline, in 1809; Peter Moriarty, in 1811; Henry Stead, Tobias Spicer, and Moses Amidon, in 1814; Samuel Howe, John Clark, and Bradley Sellick, in 1821; John D. Moriarty, and John W. Denniston, in 1827; Ephraim Goss and William F. Hurd, in 1831; James H. Taylor and Henry Williams, in 1837; D. Starks, Charles Pomeroy and A. J. Lyon, in 1850; Sanford Washburn and Levi Warner, in 1854; and Robert Patterson, in 1859. Since 1860 the regular pastors have been as follows: Orrin Gregg, 1860-61; John Pegg, 1862-63; Reuben Washburn, 1864-65; James G. Perkins, 1866-67; Manly Witherell, 1868-69; C. M. Clark, 1870-71-72-73; William H. L. Starks, 1874-75-76; George C. Thomas, 1877-78; Andrew McGilton, 1879-80; W. W. Foster, 1881-82; H. S. Rowe, 1883-84; C. F. Wilcox, 1885-86-87; M. B. Mead, 1888; J. C. Russum, 1889 to the present date.

The present trustees of the church are William Gilman, James B. Wilson, George N. Brown, Joseph F. Spier, A. P. Resseguie, George E. Van Arnem. The Sunday-school was organized early in the church's history and has always been well attended and prosperous. Among those who early served as superintendents were Joseph Foot, J. W. Slocum, Joseph Spier and in later years, W. F. Barker. The present superintendent is Harmon F. Fisher.

The Northville Baptist Church.—In July 1802, twelve men and four women met in one of the houses that overlooked the plain on which the village of Northville now stands, and formed themselves into a body called "A Brotherly Conference." During the two years of the conference three attempts were made to secure the fellowship of the denomination by calling a council of brethren from other churches, the last effort only being successful. At the first meeting of the council, which was held February 25, 1803, Aaron Seamans was ordained to the work of the gospel and the new organization was named "The Northampton Baptist Church and Society." Aaron Seamans at once took charge of the society as its pastor. In May, 1805, it was decided to build a house of worship, and the lot upon which it was built was the gift of Abram Van Arnem. It is the same land upon which the present Baptist church now stands. The church was dedicated in 1806 and used for several years as a union meeting-house by both Baptists and Methodists. For

a number of years it was occupied while in an unfinished condition. There was only one entrance, a door in the side toward the road, the windows being without glass or even sash, and were simply protected by a few boards. The swallows often flew in through the apertures during service and in the winter the cold, frosty air found its way among the worshipers without a fire to mitigate its sting. During 1809-10 and 1811 Bartlett Dake, a licentiate, assisted Pastor Seamans in his work and preached a part of the time regularly, being paid for his services. Elder Seamans administered the ordinances and took an active part in all the affairs of the church, receiving also some compensation. Waite Palmer and Ebenezer Fuller were elected deacons about the time of organization and later on Ira Brundage and William Davis were elected to the same office. June 13, 1812, Ezra Lyon and Timothy Gifford were ordained as deacons and a general meeting was held, lasting two days, to which ministers and also brethren from other churches were invited. John Chalmers and Nathaniel Mead were elected deacons in November, 1823, and in September, 1832, Ezra Lyon, jr., was elected to a similar position. At the same time Mr. Mead and also Mr. Lyon were ordained as deacons, and the first recorded protracted meeting on the church record was held, continuing four days. In June, 1837, Elder Seamans severed his connection with the church and removed to Milton, Saratoga county, where he remained for a year and a half, when he returned and resumed his church connection, Rev. Timothy Day serving the society during his absence and for six months after his return. Giles C. Van Dyke was elected a deacon in 1846. The following year repairs and improvements were made to the church and the building somewhat enlarged. The present house of worship was built in the year 1869 and cost \$8,000. The dedicatory services were held in March, 1870. In 1876 the church was reincorporated under the name of "The Baptist Church of Northville." We now add a list of the pastors of this society, with the year in which they began their pastorate: Aaron Seamans, 1803, continuing for a period of thirty-nine years; Timothy Day, 1837; Myron Negus, 1845; Joseph Mosher, 1845; Bradley K. Barber, 1846; Oscar F. A. Spinning, 1849; Nelson Combs, 1852; George Fisher, 1853; Clement Haven, 1857; Charles D. Lewis, 1859; Eli W. Brownell, 1862; Joshua Day, 1867; Charles F. Hull,

1873; J. G. Shrive, 1875; Moses W. Dillingham, 1877; S. C. More, 1880; E. D. Hammond, 1882; E. P. Smallidge, 1884; Joseph S. Gould, 1888; M. B. Russell, 1891.

The following men have served as church clerks: Joseph Cory, elected 1803; Caleb W. Slocum, 1823; Nathaniel Hamilton, 1850; Samuel B. Benton, 1853; Charles S. Smith, 1871; Joseph N. Mead, 1875. Among the deacons who were active workers for the welfare of the society were Nathaniel Mead, elected in 1823 and held the office fifty years, and Giles Van Dyke, elected in 1846, holding the office thirty-nine years. The present deacons are Samuel B. Benton, elected in 1854, and Orin Benton, elected in 1871. The trustees are Wm. H. Van Dyke, John C. Berry, and Wm. N. Collins. The church membership is 185 and that of the Sunday-school 180. Orin Benton is superintendent, assisted by Edgar G. Palmer.

The Presbyterian Church of Northville.—This society was organized at a meeting held August 26, 1849, with fourteen members presenting letters of dismission and recommendation as follows: From the Presbyterian church at Northampton, Samuel Duncan, Anna Duncan, Sarah S. Duncan, Helen Duncan, James S. Ayres, Cynthia A. Ayres, and Hannah Barcalow; from the Congregational church of Edinburgh, Barzilla Gilbert, George Gilbert, Lucy Gilbert, Darius Moore, and Betsy Moore; from the Presbyterian church of Amsterdam, Alexander H. Ayres. The meeting for organization was held in the Baptist church. The late Rev. Jeremiah Wood, who was then pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mayfield, and Rev. David Lyon were present, and the latter was installed as pastor of the new church, Mr. Wood preaching the sermon. For several years after organization the society held services by permission, both in the Methodist and Baptist churches, usually occupying them afternoons. The present meeting-house was built in 1857 and set apart to divine worship September 9 of that year, Rev. David Tully, of Ballston Springs, preaching the sermon. Albert H. Van Arnam gave the lot upon which the church was built, its value at that time being \$100. The building will seat 250 persons comfortably, and the entire cost of construction was \$2,169.51. This amount was made up by liberal contributions from various churches in the eastern part of the state, principally in the Albany Presbytery. The society

also received \$150 from the church extension fund, a gift of \$250 from Darius Moore, \$75 from Samuel Duncan, and \$78.13 from Albert Moore. Among the pastors who have officiated at the church are David Lyon, P. J. Burnham, Henry Rincker, Rev. Mr. Pease, Isaac Devoe, David Heron, Gordon Mitchell, Clarence W. Backus, Horace C. Stanton, George K. Fraser and George L. McClellan. The first elders of the church were Samuel Duncan, James S. Ayres, Barzilla Gilbert and Darius Moore. The present officers are as follows: Elders, John Ford, Sheldon Hubbell, John McKnight, Fay Duncan, James W. Miller, A. M. Severance; trustees, James W. Miller, William H. Seymour, C. B. Resseguie, Ray Hubbell, J. F. Bownan, and Z. C. Ford. Fay Duncan acted in the capacity of Sunday-school superintendent for many years. Z. C. Ford is the present incumbent.

In the old burying-ground on Main street may be found the graves of many whose names have held prominence in the history of Northampton. The first burials were made there about the beginning of the present century, and among the earlier graves are those of John Denison and Phœbe Elwell, both of whom died in 1804. In this old ground lie the remains of Samuel Olmsted, who was the first settler of Northville, and his wife, Jerusha; also Abraham Van Arnam and his wife, Hannah; Jeremiah Bass and his wife, Elizabeth; Samuel Bass and his wife, Charlotte; Samuel L. Olmsted (a son of the first settler), and his wife, Mary Ann; Nathan Lobdell; Daniel Resseguie and his wife, Mary; Charles Resseguie and his wife, Lucy; Sampson Sims and his wife, Mary; Samuel Randall and wife, Lydia; Cyrus Brownell, Orra Brownell; Robert Brownell and his wife, Jane; Samuel Lobdell; Daniel Resseguie; Stephen Rowland and his wife, Lyndia; Jacob F. Van Ness; Joseph Spier, who originally owned the land upon which the cemetery is located; Henry Van Ness; Daniel Brownell and his wife, Hannah, and many others. A Cemetery Association was organized in 1855, Joseph F. Spier acting as its treasurer for about thirty years. Recently a new burying-ground has been opened on the hill at the head of Main street.

Northampton village, more generally known as Fish House, is situated on the right bank of the Sacandaga River, at a point where that stream takes a gradual turn in its course from southeast to northwest.

The village is so close to the southern boundary of the town that part of its dwellings are really in the town of Broadalbin. This is the oldest settlement in Northampton, taking its name from a fish house which Sir William Johnson built there in 1762, which gives the place deep historic interest, and it seems unwise that the post office should have been named Northampton instead of Fish House. From its geographical situation the village at one time became the natural outlet to the south, for an immense region of country lying to the east and north. About the middle of the present century a plank road was laid from this place to Amsterdam, and shortly afterwards another was built by the Northville and Fish House Plank Road Company, connecting the latter two places. It was over this route that the Amsterdam and Northville mail stages passed for many years, and an immense amount of traffic was carried on. The road from Fish House to Northville, however, became unprofitable, and indeed was only remunerative for a few years, the first set of planks never being replaced. When the railroad was built to Northville, it naturally diverted a large share of the Adirondack traffic which had found its way to the north through Fish House.

As has been stated in the foregoing history of the town, Godfrey Shew, was the first permanent settler on the site of the village. Tradition says that during the Indian troubles which occurred during and after the revolution, he was scalped near the little ditch a few rods west of Charles Fay's present residence. His son, Jacob Shew, took part in the revolution, where he gained the title of colonel. He was well known throughout this entire section, and lived on the old Shew place just east of the village. It is now owned and occupied by Robert S. Page, a son of David Page, who came to Fish House from Saratoga county in 1842. Jacob Shew had four sons, namely: John, Aaron, Jacob and Putnam. Some of the latter's children are still living at Batchelorville, Saratoga county. John Fay came to Fish House about 1805 or 1806 from Galway Corners. He was a native of Hardwick, Mass., and became a very prominent man in the affairs of the village, also in those of the town and county. He raised a family of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, and lived to see them all married, departing this life at the ripe age of eighty-two. His sons, John D., of

Rochester, N. Y., Charles H., of Fish House, and Hiram W., of Independence, Ia., are all living. John Fay was followed to this place by his brother Cyrus, a tanner and currier, who plied his trade at Fish House for many years, and raised a large family of children. He was succeeded in business after his death, by his son Alfred Fay.

Other pioneer settlers at Fish House have been mentioned in connection with the settlement of the town. The late Alva Wood was one of the early physicians. He was a native of Montgomery county, settling in this village in 1825, and practiced his profession there until old age placed him upon the list of retired physicians. Dr. Langdon I. Marvin, another prominent physician in Fish House, took an active part in the affairs of the town and village. He held important positions in the Masonic order, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1840. Darius S. Orton, one of the leading physicians of the county, is a native of Vermont.

Thomas H. Brown, living within three-quarters of a mile of the village, is probably the oldest man in Fulton county. He was born near Lexington, Mass., January 22, 1791, and is consequently in his 102d year. His father was Abel Brown, a soldier in the revolutionary war, having served six and one-half years under Colonel Sprout. Mr. Brown himself was in the United States service in the war of 1812, and is entitled to a pension therefor, if he wished to accept it. He comes from a family, many of the members of which have shown exceptional instances of longevity. One of his sisters lived to the age of ninety-two, and another died in her ninetieth year. An own cousin of Mr. Brown lived to the great age of 100 years, though his father was only sixty-eight years old at the time of his death. Mr. Brown has reached an age that few can hope to attain, and yet he possesses all his faculties to a wonderful degree. He remembers distinctly the eclipse of the sun in 1806, and relates many interesting anecdotes of pioneer life when American independence was yet in its infancy. Coming to this town when thirty-two years of age, he can recall many exciting scenes of the hunt after the wild game which then abounded in this wilderness region. He relates having killed twelve moose in this county in one winter, and has always taken the liveliest interest in trapping and hunting. His avocation in life has been that of a farmer, and he is still able to attend to

the affairs of his small farm, having each summer a garden noted for its well kept appearance and productiveness. Always a strong Democrat in political convictions, he has made it a point to cast his vote at every presidential election since that of President Jackson, failing only twice in all that time to be present at the polls. He passed a happy wedded life of fifty years, Mrs. Brown having died fourteen years ago. His present home is cared for by his eldest daughter, Mary, a maiden lady, and their home is venerated by the whole community.

Fish House has not grown as fast as other villages in the county, and this may be accounted for by the fact that its inhabitants have mostly been wealthy, conservative people, with a love for their stately country seats, and no desire to see their beautiful farms and gardens laid out into building lots. It is a place distinctly noted for its pleasant and substantial homesteads.

The post-office was established at an early date. Stephen B. Jackson became postmaster in 1860 and continued as such during President Lincoln's administration. Robert Humphrey, the present postmaster, was appointed in 1865 and held the office continuously until 1884, when the Cleveland administration came into power. James H. Smith was then appointed and held the position four years. When his term expired Mr. Humphrey was reappointed and has retained the office ever since. The mail is received by way of Cranberry Creek once a day.

There are at present two general stores at Fish House; one kept by Robert Humphrey, the other by James H. Smith. There are two hotels, both occupying historic sites. The Fish House hotel was built very early in the century, as is indicated by the massive pine timbers used in its construction. It was built by John Fay and was intended to be used as a residence, but subsequently became a tavern, for which purpose it has since been used. Clarence L. Deuel, the present proprietor, has conducted the house during the past four years. Among those who have acted as hosts of this ancient inn the following names are recalled: Cyrus Martin, Abram Van Denburg, Amasa Shippee, Edward Pearl, Ephraim A. Duel, George O. Chamberlain, John Dunn, a man named Cundy, James Leroy, Charles Osborn, Henry Eglin, Hiram Osborn, and Joseph Benedict. Directly across the way is the Osborn House, which occupies the site of the first brick building erected

in the town of Northampton. It was a store built by John Fay about 1809 and stood there for nearly eighty years. It was torn down in the fall of 1887 and replaced by the present commodious hotel, built and conducted by Hiram Osborn.

Before dismissing the subject of the early history of Fish House, it seems fitting to quote briefly from the "Trappers of New York," a volume published by Jephtha Simms, in 1850, in which he speaks of the village as follows: "Traversing the forest in the French war from Ticonderoga to Fort Johnson, his then residence, no doubt made Sir William Johnson familiar with the make of the country adjoining the Sacandaga river; and soon after the close of that war he erected a lodge for his convenience while hunting and fishing, on the south side of the river, nearly eighteen miles from his own dwelling. The lodge was ever after called the Fish House. It was an oblong square frame building, with two rooms below, and walls sufficiently high (one and a half stories) to have afforded pleasant chambers. Its site was on a knoll within the present garden of Dr. Langdon I. Marvin, and about thirty rods from the river. It fronted the south. Only one room in the building was ever finished; that was in the west end, and had a chimney and fireplace. The house was never painted, and in the Revolution it was burnt down; but by whom or whose authority is unknown. The ground from where the building stood slopes very prettily to the river. No visible trace of the building remains. * * *

"About the Fish House Sir William Johnson reserved one hundred acres of land, which was confiscated, with his son's estate, in the Revolution. When sold by the sequestrating committee, it was purchased by Major Nicholas Fish (he was adjutant-general of militia after the war) for one hundred pounds. Major Fish sold it at the close of the war to Asahel Parker, of Shaftesbury, Vermont, who resided several years upon it. He built a dwelling upon the low ground, a few rods from the mouth of Vlaie creek, and the following spring he was driven out of it by some four feet of water. Traces of this building are still to be seen west of the road, just above the river bridge. Parker sold the Fish House farm to Alexander St. John. The village has since been built upon it."

The Presbyterian Church at Fish House is the oldest one in the place, and was undoubtedly the first religious society organized within the

present limits of the town, in which for many years there was no other Presbyterian Church. Among the early deacons of this society was Samuel Duncan, who took a prominent part in organizing a Presbyterian society at Northville in 1849. The present church edifice is a handsome brick structure, occupying a slightly position near the centre of the village. Among the ministers who have officiated in this church may be mentioned H. L. Hoyt, who held the pastorate in 1877. He was followed by Joseph Thyne who served the congregation faithfully from 1878 until 1883, and was succeeded by A. V. S. Wallace. Mr. Wallace remained with the society two years, relinquishing his charge in 1885 to George K. Frasier, who remained until 1888. During a part of 1888 and 1889 Murray Gardner and William E. Renshaw occupied the pulpit, each remaining six months. The latter was succeeded by William H. Hudnut, who remained until July, 1890, at which time the present pastor, John G. Lovell, was installed. The church has a membership of sixty-one with a Sunday-school of fifty scholars. J. H. Smith is the superintendent. The present officers are: Elders, William M. Stark, Darius S. Orton, A. V. Beecher, J. H. Smith; trustees, Darius S. Orton, William M. Stark, Jerome Closson, James F. Beecher, William Rhodes, W. B. Jones, Myron Darling, David Fay, J. H. Smith; clerk, William Rhodes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Northampton, located at Fish House, was organized in 1859, with about fifteen members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Quinlan. Steps were soon taken to build a house of worship, and during the following year it was completed, being built of wood 35 by 50 feet in area, the lot upon which it stood having been given to the society by William Slocum and wife. The total cost was \$2,000, but since then sheds have been erected, making the value of the church property at present about \$2,500. The dedication took place in the fall of 1860, the services being in charge of Rev. Samuel Meredith, presiding elder of the district, assisted by Rev. Samuel McKean and Rev. Hannibal Smith. The Sunday-school was organized in 1861, with about thirty scholars and Henry W. Slocum as superintendent. The following ministers have officiated in this charge: John W. Quinlan, Robert Patterson, Gilbert Ward, Henry Mortimer Munsee, Sherman M. Williams, Henry W. Slocum, Messrs. Stewart,

Butcher, and Armstrong, Edwin Genge, Frank R. Sherwood, Jesse Brown, Hannibal H. Smith, Charles E. Green, Joel Hall, Jesse Brown, second appointment; William Trevor, R. W. C. Zeihmn, Joel H. Lincoln, and the present pastor who came to the society in April, 1891. The stewards of the church are Robert Humphrey, J. C. Buell, Mayland Van Deusen, and Ezra Vanderhoof. Mayland Van Deusen is also superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 384 F. and A. M., was organized at Northville, December 25, 1823, and worked under dispensation until June 1, 1827, when it received a charter. The first officers were: Nathan B. Lobdell, W. M.; Samuel Duncan, S. W.; Simon Van Arnam, J. W.; William Parmenter, treasurer; Daniel R. Potter, secretary; and A. Hawley, tyler. Other members at that time were Thomas H. Brown, Hiram Lewis, Morgan Lewis, Samuel Dorrance, Thomas Eglin, Ebenezer F. Gifford, F. Van Steenburgh, Samuel L. Dorrance, R. Merrill, L. Copeland, E. Oakley, Simon Walker, Joseph Spier, John Sherwood, Caleb R. Nichols, J. Corey, J. L. Graves, J. R. Mitchell, W. Hamilton, Samuel Riddle, Samuel W. Groat, Timothy Spier, and Reuben Slocum. The lodge continued to hold communication in the house of Daniel R. Potter, which stood on the site afterwards occupied by W. F. Barker's store. As a result of the anti-masonic feeling created by the disappearance of Morgan, the lodge suspended labor April 28, 1830, and did not receive a new charter until June 11, 1853, when it was removed to Fish House, and the name changed to Fish House Lodge, No. 298, with the following officers: Henry W. Spencer, W. M.; Isaac Elithorpe, S. W.; and James Partridge, J. W. Among the past masters of the present lodge were Langdon I. Marvin, Harvey D. Smith, George Van Slyke, A. Newcomb Van Arnam, Sands C. Benedict, Cyrus Sumner, Darius S. Orton, A. Burr Beecher, Harry C. Thorne, and Seymour F. Partridge. Unfortunately the records of this lodge were burned in 1866, while temporarily stored during the building of a new Masonic hall. The present building is conveniently situated in the village on the east side of the road leading to Northville and is owned by the lodge. The present officers are; Seymour F. Partridge, W. M.; Charles L. Ackley, S. W.; James R. Van Ness, J. W.; Adolph Robitshek, treasurer; Darius S. Orton, secretary; M. K. Waite, S. D.; John C. Berry, J. D.; J. W.

Bogart, S. M. C. ; Eugene M. Wetherbee, J. M. C. ; Rev. J. C. Russum, chaplain ; Gardner Winney, marshal ; A. Burr Beecher, organist ; Truman Partridge, tyler. The finance committee is composed of E. A. Tanner, J. W. Bogart and Robert Humphrey ; the trustees are Robert Humphrey, H. A. Partridge, and B. A. King.

Sacandaga Chapter, No. 116, R. A. M., received its charter February 9, 1826, and was located at Northville. During the prevalence of the Morgan excitement it suspended labor and was not rechartered until February 24, 1853, when in company with the lodge it was removed to Fish House. After reorganization Nathan B. Lobdell held the office of H. P. ; Samuel Duncan was king and Ely Beecher scribe, retaining their positions until December 14, 1853. The present officers are : Darius S. Orton, M. E. H. P. ; Thomas H. Brown (the oldest mason in the county), E. K. ; D. W. Partridge, E. S. ; H. A. Partridge, treasurer ; James H. Smith, secretary ; E. A. Tanner, C. H. ; C. S. Tanner, P. S. ; J. W. Olmstead, R. A. C. ; P. W. Persons, M. 3d V. ; Marion H. Frasier, M. 2d V. ; C. M. Sumner, M. 1st V. ; Rev. J. H. Lincoln, chaplain ; A. B. Beecher, organist ; Truman Partridge, tyler. The finance committee consists of Lewis Brownell, John B. Cook, and A. J. Smith ; the trustees are : H. A. Partridge, Marion H. Frasier, and C. M. Sumner.

Osborn's Bridge, or Denton's Corners, two names applied to a small village situated on the right bank of the Sacandaga river, about half way between Northville and Fish House, was settled shortly after the war of the revolution. The names of the earliest settlers in this locality have been noted in preceding pages of this work. Among those who located there early in the present century were two men named Osborn and Denton. It appears that both displayed an inclination to perpetuate their family names by attaching them to the little settlement. Denton lived at the road-crossing about half a mile from the bridge across the Sacandaga, and the cluster of houses in his neighborhood received the name of Denton's Corners, while Osborn secured distinction by naming the bridge after himself. Upon the establishment of a post-office at this place the name Osborn's Bridge was selected, but the village is widely known as Denton's Corners. Denton and Elihu Coleman were the owners of the first frame houses in or near the village.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Denton's Corners was first organized as a class or society about sixty-five years ago. Services are held

in a wooden church building, conveniently situated near the "Corners." It is included in the Northampton charge, of which W. S. Taylor is the present officiating clergyman.

Cranberry Creek, so called from a stream by the same name upon which it is situated, is a small village located close to the west line of the town. It is a station on the F., J. and G. Railroad, and connection is made there by stage for Osborn's Bridge and Northampton village. M. A. Gilbert is station agent for the railroad company, a position he has held for the past twelve years. A. G. Kiltz is the postmaster. The village also contains two churches, the Christian and the Methodist Episcopal; a store, a school-house, and twenty-five or thirty dwellings.

The Christian church at Cranberry Creek was organized in September, 1822. Elder Jacob Capron held services there for one year, commencing in the autumn of 1820. He was followed by Elder Jabez King, who conducted services a year and until the time of organization. Thomas R. Tanner and Samuel Spaulding were the first deacons, and the former was chosen clerk of the society. Meetings were held at different places during a period of twenty years. The present church edifice was built in 1845, the money being raised by subscription. The total cost was about \$1,000. Up to 1840 eighty-three persons had enrolled their names as members of this society. Among the ministers who have officiated at this church are Rev. Messrs. Capron, King, Andrews, Haight, Haywood, Coffin, Evans, Bowdish, Teal, Warner, and Pratt. The present pastor is Charles Mace. The trustees are John Reynolds, E. R. Armstrong, and Wilbur Wilson; clerk, J. E. Kiltz.

The Methodist Episcopal church has been recently organized at this place, and is under the Northampton charge, W. S. Taylor, pastor.

Town Officers.—The following lists comprise the names of supervisors, town clerks and justices of the peace of Northampton, from the first town meeting, held May 24, 1799, to the present time:

Supervisors.—1799–1803, Alexander St. John; 1804–5, John Nash; 1806, Abram Van Arnham; 1807–13, John Fay; 1814–22, Joseph Spier; 1823–36, Nathaniel Westcott; 1837–41, John Patterson; 1842–43, Nathan B. Lobdell; 1844–5, Abram H. Van Arnham; 1846–7, William Slocum; 1848–9, Cyrus Stone; 1850–1, Fay Smith; 1852, William A. Smith; 1853–4, William Slocum; 1855–6, Morgan Lewis;

1857-8, Seth Cook; 1859-60, William F. Barker; 1861-2, H. D. Smith; 1863-4, Gilbert Lefevre; 1865-6, H. D. Smith; 1867-8, A. Newcomb Van Arnam; 1869-72, Thomas H. Rooney; 1873-75, A. Newcomb Van Arnam; 1776, George M. Gifford; 1877-8, Robert Humphrey; 1879-80, John McKnight; 1881-2, James H. Smith; 1883-5, George E. Van Arnam; 1886-8, Albert J. Smith; 1889-90, George N. Brown; 1891, John A. Cole.

Town Clerks.—1800-3, John Dennison; 1804-5, Abram Van Arnam; 1806, J. A. Van Arnam; 1807, Daniel Brownell; 1808-9, Jacob Van Arnam; 1810-12, James Lobdell; 1813, William Hammond; 1814-15, Godfrey T. Shew; 1816-20, Nathaniel Wescot; 1821, Abram Van Arnam, jr.; 1822-8, Joseph F. Spier; 1829-30, C. S. Grinnell; 1831-3, Flavel B. Sprague; 1834-5, John Patterson; 1836-7, Wright Newton; 1838, William H. Van Ness; 1839-40, Seth Cook; 1841, D. R. Smith; 1842-3, M. W. Newton; 1844, Peter D. Gifford; 1845-46, Harvey D. Smith; 1847-8, Benjamin Smith; 1849, William H. Van Ness; 1850-1, Seth Cook; 1852, John W. Cook; 1853-4, Morgan Lewis; 1855, Joseph M. Gifford; 1856-7, H. D. Smith; 1858-9, A. J. Smith; 1860, S. B. Benton; 1861, Charles A. Baker; 1862-3, John W. Cook; 1864, J. H. Smith; 1865, A. Pulling; 1866, B. N. Lobdell; 1867-8, Augustus Pulling; 1869-70, P. Conkling; 1871, Rufus P. Gifford; 1872, Amos H. Van Arnam; 1873, Theodore Scribner; 1874, Harry C. Thorne; 1875, Jonathan Baker; 1876, George N. Brown; 1877-8, George E. Van Arnam; 1879-80, Milo K. Waite; 1881-3, E. L. Deming; 1884, Albert J. Smith; 1885-90, Joseph N. Mead; 1891, Fred N. Benton.

*Justices of the Peace.*¹—1830, Nathaniel Wescot; 1831, Andrew Chambers; 1832, Samuel Duncan; 1833, Flavel B. Sprague; 1834, Nathaniel Wescot; 1835, Abram Dedrick; 1836, Morgan Lewis, Samuel Cale; 1837, Andrew Chambers; 1838, Thaddius St. John, Flavel B. Sprague; 1839, Flavel B. Sprague, Harmon Seymour; 1840, Morgan Lewis; 1841, Joseph M. Gifford; 1842, David R. Smith; 1843, Charles A. Baker, Alva Wood; 1844, Morgan Lewis; 1845, Joseph M. Gifford; 1846, Alva Wood; 1847, Charles A. Baker; 1848, Morgan Lewis; 1849, Alfred N. Haner; 1850, George Pease; 1851, Mar-

¹ The records do not show any justices to have been elected prior to 1830.

tin Furkham; 1852, William E. Spier; 1853, Alfred N. Haner, Nathan B. Lobdell, Seth Cook; 1854, George Pease; 1855, Seth Cook; 1856, Nathan B. Lobdell, Caleb W. Slocum; 1857, Caleb W. Slocum; 1858, George Pease; 1859, Seth Cook; 1860, Morgan Lewis; 1861, Lockwood Spalding; 1862, George Pease; 1867, Seth Cook; 1868, Morgan Lewis; 1869, Joseph M. Gifford, Royal Shuts; 1870, George Pease; 1871, Arnold P. Partridge, H. D. Smith; 1872, John McKnight; 1873, George M. Gifford; 1874, H. D. Smith, Clark S. Tanner; 1875, Clark S. Tanner; 1876, William Coppernoll; 1877, Nathaniel Hinkley; 1878, John H. Hinkley; 1879, Clark S. Tanner; 1880, John W. Brown; 1881, N. Hinkley; 1882, Ezra Vanderhoof; 1883, Clark S. Tanner; 1884, John W. Brown; 1885, Nathaniel Hinkley; 1886, Willis Hayden, Edgar L. Deming; 1887, Clark S. Tanner; 1888, John W. Brown, John McKnight; 1889, John Patterson, William M. Stark; 1890, William M. Stark; 1891, Fay Duncan.

The town officers for 1892 are as follows: Supervisor, George E. Van Arnam; town clerk, Clarence P. Willard; justices of the peace, John Patterson, William M. Stark, John W. Brown, Fay Duncan; assessors, Charles Palmateer, Z. C. Ford, George M. Gifford; commissioner of highways, William H. Miller; collector, Chase Chapman.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TOWN OF BROADALBIN.

THIS is the central town on the east border of the county. As originally organized it contained a portion of the present town of Northampton, which bounds it on the north, and a portion of Perth, which forms its southern boundary. The town is bounded on the east by Saratoga county and on the west by the town of Mayfield. The surface of the town is rolling, with scarcely any high hills, and the land is mostly adapted to cultivation. It is not distinctively a rich farming town, however, the soil partaking largely of the drift formation of sand.

In an agricultural way the farmers have devoted themselves to the raising of oats and hay, while perhaps the greater portion of their families are engaged to a certain extent in making gloves and mittens. The "Sacandaga vlaie," a marshy tract of land containing about 12,000 acres of alluvial soil, extends into the northern portion of the town, and as this territory is overflowed by water every spring, it is of little agricultural value. During extremely dry seasons, however, farmers are enabled to cut a species of coarse grass that grows there, and which makes an inferior quality of hay.

The town is intersected by several rapid streams. Kenneyetto creek, sometimes called the "Little Sacandaga," has its source in Greenfield, Saratoga county, and after flowing in a westerly direction through Broadalbin and into the town of Mayfield, it turns gradually to the northeast and, forming the Vlaie creek by a confluence with Mayfield creek, empties into the Sacandaga river at Fish House, scarcely more than three miles from its source. From this peculiar characteristic the stream received the name "Kenneyetto," which is of aboriginal origin, and in the language of the Mohawks is said to mean "snake trying to swallow its tail." Chuctenunda creek flows through the southeast corner of the town and Mayfield creek through the northwest corner. Frenchman's creek flows northwest across the northern portion of the town and empties into Kenneyetto creek about a mile south of the Northampton line. A pioneer Frenchman, named Joseph De Golyer, located on this creek when the country was a wilderness, and the stream has since been called "Frenchman's Creek." Another stream with a singularly odd and historic name is Hons' creek, which also flows across the northern portion of the town. The naming of this creek is ascribed to an incident that happened during a fishing excursion of Sir William Johnson. Simms, in his "Trappers of New York," gives the following description of the circumstance:

"Sir William Johnson and John Conyne were fishing for trout in the mouth of this stream, when, as Conyne was standing up, an unexpected lurch of the boat sent him floundering in the water. He shipped a sea or two, as the sailor would say, before he was rescued by his companion from a watery grave. Sir William not only had a hearty laugh over it then, but often afterwards when telling how Conyne plunged

into the water to seek for trout. Hons being the Dutch for John, and a familiar name by which Sir William called his companion in relating the incident," the stream has ever since been called by that name.

Broadalbin was formerly a part of Caughnawaga, and was among the first towns organized in the present county of Fulton. It was set apart with Johnstown and Mayfield, March 12, 1793. The territory of which it is composed is embraced in the Kayaderosseras, Sacandaga and Glen patents, "the former of which was among the first grants by the English colonial government in this part of the state, having been issued to Nanning Hermanse, and others, November 20, 1708." Later on several thousand acres of the Kayaderosseras and Glen patents came into the possession of Daniel Campbell, of Schenectady, who subsequently divided it into small tracts, and prior to 1800 granted perpetual leases to actual settlers for an annual rental according to the size of the farm they occupied.

Early Settlers.—Henry Stoner was the first white man to locate within the present limits of Broadalbin. He was a German and came to this country about 1760, taking up his residence in New York city. He subsequently went to Maryland and lived there for a time, coming to this then wilderness with his family about 1770. He settled on the site of the present village of Broadalbin and built a log cabin, the location of which may yet be identified on a farm formerly owned by the late Judge Weston. He married Catharine Barnes in Mayfield, and she bore him two sons, Nicholas and John. The former was known far and near as a sure shot with a rifle, and also a celebrated and successful hunter and trapper, and with an inborn hatred for Indians. His name has received a local fame from Simms' *Frontier Tales of the Early Colonists*. Henry Stoner removed to Johnstown in the summer of 1777 and enlisted in the American army, his two sons accompanying the regiment as drummers. He spent the succeeding three years in active service, and then, still zealous for the liberty of his adopted land, he re-enlisted for three months, at the end of which time he returned home. It is related that in the summer of 1782 he was living on a farm near Tribes Hill in Amsterdam, which locality was the scene of his untimely death. While hoeing corn in a field one morning, he was silently approached by a small band of Indians who attacked him unawares, killed

and scalped him, and then plundered and burned his dwelling. According to Simms his death was avenged later on by his son Nicholas, who killed the very Indian that committed the outrage while he was in the act of boasting of the deed. Nicholas Stoner and N. D. Wilson, the latter a prominent man in Gloversville, are descendants of this family.

It was about the year 1773 when the next settler ventured into the town. At that time Philip Helmer came in and located on land about two miles east of the spot selected by Stoner. A short time prior to the revolution the site of Broadalbin village became the nucleus of a few settlers. Among them were Andrew Bowman, John Putnam, Herman Salisbury, Charles Cady, Joseph Scott and Benjamin Deline. The majority of these remained only a few years, as the settlement was remote from other villages or places of refuge, and was exposed to scalping parties of Indians. The unsettled state of the country in consequence of the opening of the war for liberty had much to do with the removal of these pioneers, and in 1777 most of them removed to Johnstown, only one or two families remaining in the locality. When the independence of the American colonies was firmly established, however, and the danger of border warfare had passed away, settlers were more venturesome and the pleasant rolling country north of the Mohawk readily attracted the hardy New Englanders and also the Scotch Highlanders, who subsequently settled the present towns of Perth and Broadalbin.

About 1783, Samuel Demarest, a native of Holland, after living a few years in Newark, N. J., came up the Hudson on a sloop and settled in Broadalbin on lot No. 14, of subdivision No. 3, of the 21st allotment of the Kayaderosseras patent. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war and is believed to have kept the first hotel in the town. He had three sons, Daniel, Samuel and Nicholas, and several daughters.

Shortly after him came Alexander Murray from Scotland, and located in Broadalbin village. He was the first town clerk of Broadalbin and held the office for many years. William Chalmers located on what is known as the Dyer Thompson farm in 1789. Ezra Wilson secured a perpetual lease of 100 acres of land from Daniel Campbell of Schenectady, September 7, 1792, and located on lot No. 5, in the subdivision of lot No. 4, in the 21st allotment of the Kayaderosseras patent. Abra-

ham Manchester, from Rhode Island, settled soon after on a farm two miles east of Broadalbin village, now occupied by his son Abraham. Among others who obtained leases and settled on portions of the Kayaderosseras and Glen patents about the year 1795 were John Blair, Benjamin Earl, Ezekiel Olmstead, Nathaniel and Neil Pearse, Walter C. Rathbone, J. Campbell, W. Demarest and William Stewart.

In 1796 Nathan Brockway, of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1764, removed with his family from Bridgeport, Conn., to Broadalbin. His wife displayed heroic courage in accomplishing the entire journey on horseback carrying an infant daughter in her arms. Brockway located on "the ridge," about a mile and a half west of Hawley's Corners, where he remained until his death in 1844. The place is now known as "the old Babcock farm."

Richard Van Vranken was another early settler, coming from Schenectady in 1798 and settling three-fourths of a mile east of Broadalbin village. In 1799 John Roberts came from Connecticut and located in the same neighborhood.

During the closing years of the last century the town had become the centre of quite an active community, its boundaries had been established, a name chosen, town officers elected and much of the original forest cleared away.

In the fall of 1799 Reuben Burr came to Broadalbin from Litchfield, Conn., performing the journey with an ox and a cow yoked together, and bringing his family and household effects. The most important of these was a loom and a chest filled with crockery and bedding. A primitive log cabin without a roof, located between Broadalbin and Mayfield, first served him as a place of abode, but he was not long in roofing the rude house with poles, covered with bark and brush. The next year he located on a farm recently known as the Isaac Mariam place, now occupied by Reuben Phillips, about one mile east of Broadalbin village. Burr died in August, 1859, having remained a resident of the town until the time of his death. His son, Allen Burr, born in June, 1801, became prominent in the affairs of the town, and had a wide and enviable acquaintance. He held the office of justice of the peace sixteen years, and was eight years postmaster during the administration of Andrew Jackson. He died May 3, 1879. His children

now living are James and Samuel Burr, of Broadalbin; C. H. Burr, of Coldwater, Mich., and Emiline, who married Stewart Lansing, and lives about one mile north of Broadalbin village.

James Sumner, a tanner and currier, came from Vermont prior to 1800 and located on the farm known as the Deacon Teller place. He built the first tannery in the town, about 1805. It stood about two miles northeast of the village of Broadalbin. He afterwards moved to the western part of the state, where he died. About 1800 a store was kept by Nicholas Van Vranken one mile east of the village.

Duncan McMartin, a man who achieved great prominence as a surveyor and also lawyer and jurist, and who had the respect and esteem of the entire community, came to Broadalbin as early as 1810 and located on what has since been known as the Spencer farm near North Broadalbin. There he built a grist-mill and saw-mill, and became a man of wealth and influence. He was a master in chancery; was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1813, and afterwards was elected State Senator. He was instrumental in forming a stock company in 1813 to erect and conduct a woolen factory on his place. The directors of the company were Duncan McMartin, Tiffany Brockway, James Sumner, John Fay, and John E. Hawley. They carried on the manufacture of woolen goods for several years, until at the close of the war of 1812, the general depression of prices caused an unexpected reduction in the price of their product, and the enterprise was temporarily abandoned. The directors, on whose hands the responsibility for the debts had fallen, succeeded after a time in canceling their obligations and renewed the enterprise. Later on the property came into the hands of John Culbert and Thomas Reddish, who operated the mill with much success for a number of years. After the death of Thomas Reddish, his two sons, John and Daniel M., conducted the business and since the death of the former, although the property is still owned by Daniel M. Reddish (a highly respected resident of North Broadalbin) the mill is leased and operated by outside parties.

Paul Earl came to Broadalbin about 1800. He was a native of Rhode Island and located on a farm near Mill's Corners in the eastern part of the town. His son, Stephen Earl, was born in 1812 and was one of its respected residents; his death occurred in September, 1869. Stephen's

fourth son, Melvin Earl, is the present proprietor of "Earl's Hotel," in Broadalbin village, a house well known to the traveling public.

Notes from Town Records.—The first town meeting was held in 1793, but for some reason not apparent, the proceedings were deemed illegal and a second meeting was held at the house of Daniel McIntyre, Tuesday, April 1, 1794, at which time a full board of town officers was elected.

Peter V. Veeder, Daniel McIntyre and Alexander Murray, as commissioners of excise for the town of Broadalbin granted licenses for "keeping inns or taverns" for the year 1794 at the rate of £2 each to the following named persons: Willett Clark, Jeremiah Olmstead, James Lowry, Calvin Young, Samuel Demarest, Joshua Briggs, Samuel Sears, James Kennedy, Aaron Olmstead, Alexander Murray, Daniel McIntyre, sr., David Joslin, Thomas Foster, Peter Hubbell, Daniel McIntyre, jr., and Peter V. Veeder.

John McNeil, Henry Van Dalsem and James Kennedy were chosen, April 7, 1795, to take the census for the town.

The following unique inscription is found in the town records for the year 1797:

"N. B. Peter V. Veeder, Esq., requested it might be Observed and reported by the committee that he had paid out as overseer of the poor, Forty-three pounds Ten shillings, which brings the Town indebted to him three pounds, fifteen shillings and seven pence. Upon further examination of the books of Peter V. Veeder, Esqr, as poormaster, we do find the accompts to be regular and that their is due to the said Peter V. Veeder from the Town the sum of Three pounds, Fifteen shillings as above noted, and do report and submit the same as the committee aforesaid.

"JAMES FORD,
"NATHL PERKINS."

"April 26, 1797."

In 1798 Daniel McDonald and Elijah Sheldon, two of the comissioners of highways, made a division of the town into eighteen road districts, a description of each of which is entered in the town record of that year. In 1799 seven additional districts were added by Elijah Sheldon, Henry Banta, and Benjamin Shepherd.

At the annual town meeting in 1803 it was voted among other things, that "all persons whatsoever (the inhabitants of Broadalbin, Northampton and Mayfield excepted) shall be prohibited from driving or turning horses or cattle on the fly or commons of Broadalbin, under the penalty of two dollars for each head so turned on the said commons. One-half to the person who shall prosecute the same to effect and the other half for the improvement of highways in said town."

It was voted at the town meeting in 1813 "that no cattle or horses be allowed to run at large around stores, taverns or mills from the first day of November to the first day of May on the penalty of one dollar a head for each offence."

A careful inspection of the record does not disclose the occurrence of any startling or extraordinary events in the history of the town.

A historic spot within the limits of Broadalbin is Summer House Point. It is situated on the Sacandaga vlaie near its western end. It consists of an elevated knoll of solid ground, oblong in shape, with a perfectly level summit 600 feet long by 150 wide and gently sloping on all sides. A narrow strip of arable ground connects the knoll with the main land, and during high water this strip is entirely covered, thus making an island of the point. The following description of Sir William Johnson's summer house, which occupied the very centre of this knoll, is given by a recent writer: "As early as 1761 he erected an elegant one-story summer villa, conferring upon it the name of 'Castle Cumberland,' in honor of the vanquisher of the Pretender. To this spot he afterward opened a carriage road from Johnstown. Here he placed a pair of his slaves, who cultivated a garden, dug a well, set out fruit trees, and made many other improvements; and here Sir William spent much of his time in summer, until his death. In the early part of the Revolution Castle Cumberland was fortified, under the impression that the enemy from the North might possibly attack that point by water. Part of a regiment of troops under Colonel Nicholson, was stationed here most of the summer of 1776. An intrenchment, six feet wide and several feet deep, was cut across the eastern end of the point. At the end of the summer it was abandoned as a military post. In 1781 the summer house was burned, probably by some of the emissaries of Sir John Johnson, who, abandoning all hope of ever repossessing it, resolved

upon its destruction. This spot has ever since been called Summer House Point, but no traces of the castle remain.

"On the 15th of June, 1876, a grand centennial celebration was held on the point, at which a large multitude of people participated. An oration was delivered by the late R. H. Rosa, of Broadalbin. Dinner was served; an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Moody, of Troy, followed by an allegorical representation of the last council of Sir William with the chiefs of the Six Nations. A large collection of ancient and revolutionary relics was also displayed."

Indian arrow heads are now frequently found in the neighborhood of the point.

Villages.—Situated on both sides of Kenneyetto creek at a point where it enters the town of Mayfield, is the village of Broadalbin. To a traveler approaching the place from the west, immediately after leaving the village cemetery on the hill, the town presents a striking appearance, spreading as it does, east and west along an almost level plain, and the view unobstructed by trees or buildings. It might properly be called a village of the plain, as almost every house and church-spire can be seen at a considerable distance. The site of the village is the earliest settled locality in the town. It is said that the name "Kenneyetto" was given to the little settlement by the few scattering families who located there prior to the Revolution. Of course when these families abandoned their primitive homes at the outbreak of the war, the place lost its early title and there was no necessity for another name until the arrival of the Scotch and New England settlers. Prior to the Revolution Major Jelles Fonda secured a title to several hundred acres of land upon a section of which the village now stands. This land was densely wooded at the time and as the word "bush" is a Scotch synonym for "woods," the village became generally known as "Fonda's Bush," a name which is still used exclusively by some of the older inhabitants. In deference to the wishes of the Scotch people, who loved the names of their native heath, the post-office established about 1804, was named Broadalbin. This name was originally given to the town by Daniel McIntyre, a native of Broadalbin, Scotland, who settled near what is now Perth Centre, at an early day. In 1815 the Dutch, who had settled in this locality to a certain extent, made a successful effort

to incorporate the village, and the place was given the name of Rawsonville, in honor of Dr. E. G. Rawson. The provisions of the charter have never been acted upon and probably few persons in the village are aware that it was ever incorporated.

Dr. Rawson, above mentioned, was the first physician to locate in the place. He came from Connecticut about 1805 and lived in a house built of slabs, for which he paid Nicholas Van Vranken, a carpenter, the sum of \$5. Van Vranken furnished all material and built the house. It stood on the site of the brick building recently built and now occupied by Frank Fuller as a furniture store. The doctor raised a family and died about 1850. None of his children is now living in the community. Dr. William Chambers was another early physician. He died about the same time as Dr. Rawson. Dr. C. C. Joslin came to Broadalbin from Schenectady in 1841. He is a native of Onondaga county and a graduate of Union college. He practiced in Broadalbin until fourteen or fifteen years ago and then went to Johnstown. Old age had now placed him on the retiring list and he is passing the latter years of his life quietly in the village. Among the living physicians who have an extensive practice in and about the village, and have been prominently connected with its interests and welfare are Dr. H. C. Finch and Dr. Drury. Prominent among Broadalbin's living lawyers are Emmet Blair, Fitzhugh Littlejohn and John M. Drury. Joshua Green and Thomas Bicknal were the first persons to keep stores in the place and Samuel Demarest and Alexander Murray kept taverns as early as 1793. The first grist-mill in the town was built there in 1808 by a man named Herring, who also built and conducted a saw-mill.

The village was on the line of the Amsterdam and Fish House plank road, built in 1849, and which was afterwards extended to Northville. This road was much used and accommodated a great amount of traffic between the Mohawk and the northern country, but the building of the Gloversville and Northville railroad in 1874 gave a new outlet and the plank road was soon abandoned.

The Broadalbin Herald, an eight-page weekly paper, was started by Rev. R. G. Adams, November 29, 1877. It is now edited by B. C. Smith and printed at the office of the *Weekly Intelligencer* in Gloversville.

The village has a population of about 800, and although its growth has been slow, its people have been mostly persons of substantial fortunes, with a desire for healthful, quiet homes. It is a favorite location for families of wealth living in the large cities who spend their summer months in picturesque summer houses located in the village and do much for its improvement generally.

The place is well supplied with stores and shops. Among these are the drug stores of J. T. Bradford, Finch & Lee and G. W. Burr; the dry goods, clothing and general stores of Archibald Robertson, who with A. H. Van Arnham succeeded to the business of J. L. Hagadorn five years ago, but for the past three years Mr. Robertson has been alone; J. P. Rosa, who began his present business in April, 1891, although he had formerly been engaged in the hardware business at Vail's Mills; J. E. Lasher & Company; the grocery of Nelson Burr, and the harness store of W. E. Halladay. W. H. Halladay came from Montgomery county and established a harness shop in Broadalbin in 1844 and carried on the business until the time of his death. During the last thirty years of his life he was associated with his son, W. E. Halladay. James Burr and Reuben Fox, whom he succeeded in business, are among the prominent men who have kept store in Broadalbin. Harry G. Hawley started a hardware store there more than fifty years ago and the business is now carried on by his son, F. S. Hawley.

The present brick business block on the east side of North street was built upon the site of a number of old wooden structures that were burned in December, 1878.

The Broadalbin Knitting Company, whose extensive factory is located near Kennyetto creek, has done a great deal towards furnishing employment to the industrial classes of the village. A line of small pipe has been laid from the mill to the centre of the village, which furnishes the stores with a supply of water that is greatly appreciated for street purposes during dry, dusty weather. The village has three hotels, namely: the Osborne House, a large and handsome building, located at the lower end of Main street, conducted by Wm. Osborne, who caters to summer visitors; Earl's Hotel, a commodious and well-known house, located on Main street in the centre of the village, conducted by Melvin Earl; and the American House, on the corner of Main and North streets, kept by Thomas Fulton.

Among those who are manufacturing gloves in the village may be mentioned Arthur Smith, who came to Broadalbin from Perth in 1840 and who has been making gloves on a limited scale for the past thirty years; also the firm of Dye & Bartlett, on North street, who began business about four years ago.

The post-office was established in Broadalbin about 1804, but little is known of the early postmasters. The office was generally kept by one of the merchants of the village, and was moved from one store to another as might be required by the changes in the national administration. Allen Burr was postmaster for a number of years prior to 1840. He was succeeded by Alexander Van Ness. Laban S. Capron also had the office at one time. Dr. C. C. Joslin held it from 1857 until 1861. Arthur Smith was appointed April 17, 1861, and continued as postmaster until September 29, 1866, at which time Daniel O. Cleveland received the appointment and held it until April 2, 1867. Arthur Smith was then reappointed and held the office two years, resigning in favor of Daniel O. Cleveland, May 14, 1869. Mr. Cleveland then held the office until October 1, 1874, when his son, J. W. Cleveland, took charge of the post-office and retained the position until November 9, 1880. Frank Fuller was then appointed, holding the office until September, 1882, when he was succeeded by Loren Sunderlin, who was postmaster until June 22, 1885. David Blair received the appointment under the Cleveland administration and held the office four years. Mr. Blair was succeeded by the present postmaster, Archibald Robertson, who assumed the duties of the office May 22, 1889. Through eastern and western mails are received twice daily by way of Mayfield.

The project of a railroad from Mayfield to Broadalbin, to connect at the former place with the trains of the F., J. & G. railroad, has been more or less agitated during the past few months. A survey was made early in April, 1892, by J. W. Cleveland, who asserts that a practical line can be built, three and one-half miles in length, at a cost of about \$40,000. The plans have been submitted to the officials of the F., J. & G. Company at Gloversville, who have promised to take speedy action in the matter.

The Broadalbin Kenneyto Fire Company was incorporated by special consent of the town board, at a meeting of that body held at the office

of John M. Gardner, October 2, 1886. Its first officers were Leonard S. Northrup, president; J. P. Rosa, secretary; George O. Dickinson, treasurer, who, together with John E. Lasher, T. Delap Smith, Cornelius Vanderwerker, W. E. Halladay, James A. Bemis, and Charles H. Butler, form the board of trustees. A hose and engine-house was built in 1887 at a cost of \$419.04. The company have a hose cart and hand engine which render good service in cases of fire. The present officers of the fire company are William H. Dye, foreman; C. P. Vanderwerker, first assistant foreman; James Drought, second assistant foreman; Elmer Bartlett, treasurer; William O. Cleveland, secretary, and Charles Van Vranken, assistant secretary. The present officers of the corporation are J. P. Rosa, president; F. G. Fuller, secretary; J. E. Lasher, treasurer, who, with E. J. Greensleet, Charles Van Vranken, William J. Kennedy, William Satterlee, Cornelius Vanderwerker, and William H. Dye, form the board of trustees.

The Baptist Church of Broadalbin and Mayfield.—The Baptists were probably the first religious denomination to organize a society in the present town of Broadalbin. As was the custom in those early times, in the absence of any stated house of worship, the services were held wherever time and opportunity seemed most fitting. This was often at the homes of the members and sometimes in barns and sheds. Nothing definite is known of the meeting of this society prior to October 18, 1792, at which time a church organization was made, under the name of "The Baptist Church of Mayfield and Broadalbin." The following is taken from the records made at that time :

"Oct. 18th, 1792.

A Number of Members as Delligates from North Galloway Baptist Church, being convened at the house of Caleb Woodsworth in Mayfield together with Elder Butler and Br. french in a single capacity, form into a council to hear the Request of a Number of Members in Jesus Christ which is to Be feloshipt as a church in gospel order. Members of Council Elder Butler, french Elder finch Samuel Halsted Lemuel Cavil Stutson Benson. after gaining an acquaintance of the adoption Gifts and qualification of the above said Members we Do feloship you as a church in Gospel order. Joel Butler Md. Stutson Benson, Clerk."

The names or the number of members is not known, but it is supposed the greater share of them were residents of this town. The first deacons were Robert Ryan and Seth Pettit, chosen December 15, 1792. The first additions to this church were made on January 5, 1793, when Mrs. Rebecca Marsh and Mrs. Daniel Mory united. Rev. John Finch who was then pastor of the First Baptist church of Providence, Saratoga county, was the first to minister to this society, which he did as circumstances permitted. On December 15 the church voted "to give Elder Finch five pounds in grain, meat, flax, wool, and cloth, and forty shillings in work." Hezekiah Gorton was also one of the early ministers. He was one of the first members of this church, and was licensed to preach as early as 1795, for on January 2, 1796, the church agreed to raise "eight pounds by the first day of June next" for his services. He was ordained January 31, 1798, by a council consisting of delegates from the Baptist churches of Galway, Providence and Stephentown, and also Alex. McQueen, David Gorton, and Caleb Woodworth from this church. In June, 1796, the church united with the Shaftsbury Association, the first delegates to which were Hezekiah Gorton and Consider Fox. The number of members at that time was 33. In September, 1797, a meeting of the church and society was held at Fonda's Bush, at which it was decided "to build a meeting-house." Alexander McQueen and Nathan Brockway were appointed a building committee, and the erection of a frame church edifice was soon after commenced in the village. A report from Nathaniel Perkins, Alexander McQueen, and Caleb Woodruff, trustees, shows that up to May 17, 1798, the sum of £261 12s. 3d. had been expended on the structure. The building was so far completed in the summer of 1798 that it was occupied for worship, but eight years more elapsed before the temporary pulpit and rude seats were replaced by permanent ones.

The Saratoga Baptist Association was formed from a part of the Shaftsbury Association, August 8, 1804, by a convention of churches held at Milton, and the Broadalbin church united with it August 21, 1805.

Elder Gorton, after his ordination, remained with and ministered regularly to the congregation, but did not assume the pastoral charge of the church until January 3, 1807, when he became the first regular pas-

tor, which relation he maintained until 1813. He then removed to the western part of the state, where he remained until his death. In August, 1813, the church employed Rev. Jonathan Nichols as preacher, retaining him about three years. He was an Arminian in faith, and succeeded through his influence in causing the church to withdraw from the Saratoga Association, June 1, 1816, but upon the installation of his successor, Rev. William Groom, in 1818, the society reunited with that body.

A new house of worship was begun January 24, 1833, about twenty rods to the eastward of the first one, on land purchased by the society from Dr. E. G. Rawson. It was a frame dwelling, 43 by 60 feet in size, and was built by Elijah Roberts. On August 6 following the trustees, Gideon Tabor, Chauncey C. Alvord, and Ephraim Wetherbee, obtained leave from a Court of Chancery, held at Saratoga Springs, to dispose of the old church property and apply the proceeds towards the completion of the new building, which was finished and dedicated in 1835.

Elder Groom's pastorate continued until July 9, 1836, at which time he resigned, but by request he remained as a supply until January 1, 1837. After being released from this charge he retired to private life and later on moved from the village. In 1873 he returned to his old home in Broadalbin, where he died in the summer of 1876. On February 1, 1837, James Delany, a licentiate, came as a supply. He was ordained and installed as pastor of this church January 10, 1838, and was succeeded in June following by Rev. William B. Curtis, of Norway, who remained until April, 1842. During his pastorate of less than four years, 120 converts became members and received baptism. This church adopted the revised constitution of the Saratoga Association February 15, 1841. Rev. Lodowick Salisbury, of West Winfield, assumed pastoral charge June 20, 1842, and was succeeded in September of the same year by Rev. G. C. Baldwin, of Hamilton, who supplied the congregation for about fifteen months. On December 23, 1843, Rev. Charles A. Chandler, of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., accepted a call from this church at a salary of \$400 per annum, but did not commence his labors until April 1 following. The pulpit was filled during the interval by Rev. H. H. Rouse. Mr. Chan-

bler remained until April, 1849, being succeeded by Rev. William W. Smith, from Jersey City, who continued three years, resigning in April, 1852. Rev. William Garnett, from Providence, Saratoga county, became pastor in May, 1852, and remained until August 18, 1855. The church was then supplied for a short time by Rev. E. Wescott, and in March, 1856, Rev. G. W. Abrams, from the Oppenheim church, took charge of the pastoral duties and remained about six months. In the early part of 1857 Rev. Frederick S. Park began his pastorate, remaining more than five years, and preaching his farewell sermon February 10, 1863. He was succeeded the following April by Rev. Joseph L. Barlow, a native of New England, who continued in the pastorate until October, 1868.

In the fall of 1868 and the spring of 1869 about \$2,400 was expended on the church in repairs. In April, 1869, Rev. W. F. Benedict assumed the pastoral charge, and continued in the position until the latter part of July, 1872. He was succeeded January 1, 1873, by Rev. Hardin Wheat, who remained for one year only. Rev. J. K. Wilson, from Philadelphia, came in June, 1874, and resigned March 20, 1875. On April 13 of the same year, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. A. K. Batchelder, of Schenectady, Otsego county, N. Y., which he at once accepted, commencing his labors in May following, and continuing until May 29, 1877, when he removed to Burnt Hills, Saratoga county.

On November 18, 1877, nearly six months after his resignation, the church building was destroyed by fire, caught from adjacent buildings. The society realized about \$4,300 of the insurance on the building and immediate steps were taken towards the erection of a new house of worship. On January 22, 1878, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Reuben Halsted, Lewis Phillips and Denton Smith on the part of the church, and James L. Hagadorn and William Vail on the part of the society. The result of their efforts was the present handsome brick edifice on Main street, which was built by Rev. Jacob Gray, of Schenectady. The total cost of the building when completed and furnished was about \$7,000.

In October, 1878, before the present church was finished, a call was extended to Rev. R. D. Grant, who came and served the congregation until the latter part of 1881. John G. Dyar filled the pastorate for

about one year from January 22, 1882, and was followed in 1883 by W. J. Quincey, who remained until the fall of 1886. A. J. Wilcox, of Noank, Conn., assumed pastoral charge in February, 1887, and continued this relation until July 31, 1889. In November, 1889, M. H. Coleman became pastor and remained until March, 1892. The society is at present without a minister.

The church was reincorporated May 15, 1879, under the state law governing religious organizations, as "the Baptist Church of Broadalbin and Mayfield," and the following trustees elected: Samuel B. Thompson, C. J. Wetherbee, Lewis D. Phillips, William Vail, Denton Smith and W. W. Finch.

The present deacons are E. G. Kasson, Addison A. Gardner, J. E. Lasher, William W. Hays, Lewis M. Lee, Thomas Benedict; trustees, James P. Rosa, Denton Smith, George E. Manning, William M. Grinnell, James Granger, William Satterlee; treasurer, F. S. Hawley; clerk, A. A. Gardner; superintendent of Sunday-school, William Sheldon. Present membership of the church is 295, and the Sunday-school has 140 scholars.

The First Presbyterian Church of Broadalbin.—This church was at first organized by the Dutch Reformed Classis of Albany, about the year 1792, and was called "The Dutch Reformed Church of New Haerlem." Its members were principally immigrants from other parts of the country. The society continued in a very feeble condition, without any pastor or house of worship for about seven years, having preaching only occasionally and holding prayer and conference meetings among themselves in private houses. Towards the latter part of this time, however, they were favored with a revival of religion, which strengthened and encouraged them so much that they resolved if possible to procure a stated pastor. The first consistory was composed of Rev. Coanrod Ten Eick, moderator; Dirk Banta, Samuel Demarest, elders, and Abraham Westervelt and Peter Demarest, deacons. Among the original members were Ashbal Cornwell, Isaac and Abraham Cole, Jacobus and Peter Demarest, Thomas Vickory, David, Peter, Abraham, and Garnet Westervelt, Dirk Banta, Peter Van Nest, John Bant, and Samuel Demarest. The first church edifice was built at Vail's Mills, then called "Lower Bush," about 1800. Rev. Coanrod Ten Eick re-

mained in charge until the end of the year 1811, after which the church was without a pastor for nearly four years, during which time the meetings of the consistory were suspended until September 2, 1815, when Rev. Sylvester Palmer, who came from Susquehanna, Pa., acted as moderator. He remained until 1818, the last consistory meeting at which he officiated being held in January of that year. On October 1, 1822, Rev. Alexander McFarlan, from the Albany Presbytery, was engaged to preach every other Sunday for six months. On the 13th of January, 1823, the church was incorporated under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Mayfield, and Lucas Demarest, Peter Carmichael, Samuel H. Munro, Samuel Bant, William Woodworth, and Chauncey Foot were the trustees at that time. The church withdrew from the Dutch Reformed Classis of Montgomery in August, 1823, and united the following October with the Presbytery of Albany, conforming to the discipline of that body and changing its name to "The First Presbyterian Church of Mayfield." Rev John K. Davis, of Troy, N. Y., began his duties as pastor in February, 1824, and the sacrament was administered for the first time on the 23d of the following May. On the 19th of August, 1828, the Presbytery of Albany met with this church. Rev. Mr. Davis, after eight years' service, terminated his pastorate in March, 1832, and was succeeded on the 15th of June following by Rev. Loring Brewster, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Mr Brewster remained until April 1, 1835, and for two years thereafter the congregation was without a minister, but meetings were held regularly every Sunday, and there was occasional preaching by ministers from other churches. In May, 1837, Rev. Lot B. Sullivan was engaged to preach and remained one year. Rev. Wm. J. Monteath was regularly installed October 4, 1838, although his connection with the church as minister began July 1st, of the same year.

The venerable house of worship now occupied by this society on Main street, dates back to the year 1839. On June 21st of that year the church and society obtained a deed to the lot from Dr. E. G. Rawson, then a prominent physician of the village. The present frame structure was built upon it and dedicated January 7, 1840, the services being conducted by Rev. Hugh Mair, of Johnstown.

The church obtained a new charter February 8, 1850, at which time the name was changed to "The First Presbyterian Church of Broad-

albin." The trustees elected at that time were: Enoch Cornwell, and Hiram Van Arnam, for one year; John E. Hawley and Jeremiah V. Marcellis, for two years; Samuel E. Curtis and James L. Northrup, for three years. Mr. Monteath remained as pastor for nearly eighteen years, preaching his last sermon June 22, 1856, after which he removed to Wisconsin. His successor was Rev. Charles Milne, who was installed June 8, 1857. His pastoral relations with this church were dissolved July 10, 1858, after which the pulpit was supplied by different ministers until January 1, 1859, when the Rev. James Ireland entered upon his pastoral duties with the society. He remained four years, his farewell discourse being preached on the first Sabbath in February, 1863. He was followed in April by George A. Miller, who remained one year. In July, 1864, Rev. Mr. Ingalls became minister, and, after a short stay, was succeeded by John Garrotson, a licentiate, who was ordained and installed in October, 1868. He remained until his death, which occurred September 6, 1869. Rev. R. Ennis came to the society January 11, 1870, and was released May 11, 1871. His successor was J. G. Cordell, from Schenectady, who was employed at a salary of \$800 per annum. He remained until January 1, 1873, being succeeded by Rev. Cyrus Offer, who resigned after about two years' service. The next pastor was Rev. P. J. Burnham, who officiated until October, 1876, after which the church was supplied by various ministers, among whom was Willard K. Spencer who only remained sixteen weeks. H. L. Hoyt, a licentiate from Saratoga county, began his labors in November, 1877, and tendered his resignation October 26, 1879. The pastors who have regularly filled the pulpit of this church since the termination of Mr. Hoyt's pastorate have been as follows: David M. Hunter, October 26, 1880, to the fall of 1882; H. T. Hunter, 1882-84; J. H. Trussell, August 23, 1885, until December 9, 1888; W. J. Thompson, November 10, 1889, until January 1, 1891; Isaac O. Best, April, 1891, until the present time. Mr. Best is an able minister and a zealous Christian worker. Among those who have been elected ruling elders of this society from time to time, with the dates of their ordination, the following may be mentioned: Ashbal Cornwell, Ira Benedict, Enoch Cornwell, December 17, 1823; Samuel Root, John M. Benedict, October 24, 1824; William Monteith, September 1, 1827; Duncan McMartin, Peter

Carmichael, May 30, 1834; Daniel Cole, October, 1838; John E. Hawley, Peter McFarlan, October 5, 1851; John A. Richards, Arthur Smith, November 5, 1871.

The present elders are James P. McFarlan, Archibald Argotsinger, J. W. Cleveland; trustees, J. P. McFarlan, David Frank, A. H. Van Arnam, Lindsey Herrick, J. T. Bradford; clerk, J. W. Cleveland. The church has a membership of seventy and the Sunday-school forty. The superintendent of the latter is George M. Briggs. Lizzie Chapman acted in the capacity of organist for several years and was succeeded by the present one, Gertrude Best.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Broadalbin.—This church was formally organized and incorporated March 9, 1824, at the house of Tristram Dunham in the village of Broadalbin, but a considerable society of this denomination had existed in the town for some time prior to that date. The trustees then elected were: Charles Mitchel, Tristram Dunham, Dodridge Smith, Reuben Thayer, and William Chambers. Among those who were original members of this society may be mentioned Stephen, Asa and Fitch Fenton, Fernando Mudge, Reuben Thayer, Ralph Mead, Josiah Hunt, William Chambers, Chauncey North, Derrick Banta, Dr. Rosa, Edwin Wilcox, C. B. and C. S. Wait, Isaac Osborn and John Gordon. The need of a proper house of worship soon became apparent and work was begun without delay on a frame church located on a lot obtained from Dodridge Smith. As originally built the structure was 35 x 40 feet in size, and was finished and dedicated in 1825. In 1840 it was repaired and enlarged, and in 1868 a convenient and much needed lecture room was formed by raising the building and utilizing the basement. The present size of the church is 40 x 60 feet, and the property, together with the parsonage, is valued at \$7,500.

Rev. William S. Pease was the first pastor stationed here by authority of the conference, being appointed in 1825. The pastors from that time until 1877, named as near as possible in the order of their coming have been as follows: Revs. William S. Pease, J. D. Moriarty, Jacob Beeman, Samuel Covell, Joseph McCreary, Ephraim Goss, Cyrus Meeker, James H. Taylor, Peter H. Smith, Oliver Emerson, Roswell Kelley, Joseph Ames, Joel Squier, James Quinlan, William Ames, Seymour Coleman, Robert Patterson, J. Parker, Charles Pomeroy, O.

E. Spicer, P. P. Harrower, J. G. Perkins, Alexander C. Reynolds, D. B. Wright, B. M. Hall, — Rose, J. G. Perkins, — Wade, and R. G. Adams, the latter coming from Chatham, Columbia county, in 1877. The ministers who have occupied the pulpit of this church regularly since the departure of Mr. Adams in 1879 have been as follows: S. W. Coleman, 1879–1882; W. W. Cox, 1882–1885; D. M. Schell, 1885; F. R. Sherwood, 1886–1889; H. M. Boyce, 1889–1891. The present pastor, Rev. E. J. Guernsey, began his pastoral relations with the society in 1891.

The church has a membership of 210, and the Sunday-school, of which George Fenton is superintendent, has 250 scholars. The present stewards of the church are: D. D. Crouse, George Fenton, Oscar Horton, Lynas Jennings, Matthew Cuning, Edward Vosburgh, M. H. Vosburgh, Matthew Leversee, William Lincolnfelter, James A. Burr, R. H. Schoonmaker; recording steward, Edward Vosburgh; trustees, D. D. Crouse, J. A. Burr, George Fenton, and William Atty.

The Roman Catholics have erected, recently, a church edifice in the village in which frequent services are held.

The Broadalbin Free Reading Room.—This creditable institution was established in June, 1891, in a building on North street, owned by the Keene Post, G. A. R., which occupy its upper floor. The reading room was endowed and is maintained by the relatives of the late Colonel William H. Husted, who was accidentally shot and killed during the summer of 1890, near his summer house in Broadalbin village. Among the members of the family who contribute towards its support are Mrs. Husted (mother of the colonel), Miss M. K. Husted, Charles S., and Seymour Husted, Mrs. Cromwell and Mrs. Beers. The room is tastefully decorated and furnished with comfortable sittings and tables and is supplied with all the leading daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines. It is open on week days from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 9.30 in the evening and on Sunday from 2 until 5 p. m. Its privileges are free to all. The Husted family also maintains an Episcopal Chapel on Maple street, which is open during the summer months and is supplied with a rector at their individual expense.

Kennyetto Lodge, No. 599, is stationed at Broadalbin. The lodge was organized December 16, 1865, and worked under dispensation until

July 3, 1866, when the charter was granted. There were forty-three original members and the following were the first officers elected under the charter: Isaiah Fuller, W. M.; R. H. Rosa, S. W.; M. S. Northrup, J. W.; D. O. Cleveland, secretary; Amos Brown, S. D.; Isaiah Betts, J. D.; Leander Hagadorn, tyler; James M. Hill and Edwin Busby, masters of ceremonies; Rev. A. C. Reynolds, chaplain; J. M. Richards, marshal.

The past masters of this lodge and the dates of their service have been as follows:

Isaac Fuller, 1866-67; R. H. Rosa, 1868-69-70-71; William Marvin, 1872; L. S. Northrup, 1873-74; Edwin Busby, 1875-76; William H. Halladay, 1877; J. R. Neugen, 1878; L. S. Northrup, 1879-80; J. R. Neugen, 1881; S. D. Tomlinson, 1882; James P. McFarlan, 1883; James P. Rosa, 1884-85-86-87; T. Delap Smith, 1888; James P. Rosa, 1889-90. The present officers are: F. G. Fuller, W. M.; J. W. Briggs, S. W.; Charles E. Marriam, J. W.; W. E. Halladay, secretary; E. H. Lengfeld, treasurer; E. J. Greensleet, S. D.; George A. Stever, J. D.; Eugene Smith, tyler.

Among those who were members of this lodge during their lifetime may be mentioned Philo Earl, who died in April, 1881; L. S. Northrup, who died September 28, 1891; W. H. Halladay, who died December 28, 1891; S. D. Demarest, who died April 9, 1889; Martin J. Wilkins, who died at Kingsboro, October 15, 1889; William Fielding, who died May 4, 1891; and R. H. Rosa, who took a demit November 25, 1878, and became a member of St. Patrick's lodge at Johnstown, in which place he died.

Union Mills is a village of between one and two hundred inhabitants, situated on Frenchman's creek, near the east line of the town. Seymour Carpenter was the first man to locate on or near the site of the village, and he built a saw-mill there in 1827. A paper-mill was built about 1828 by John Carpenter, John Schoonmaker, John Clark and Richard P. Clark. They continued the business until 1840, at which time the mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt the following year by John Clark, and was again burned in 1867. A third mill was erected immediately by N. W. Bacon, who conducted it until 1874, when it came into the possession of W. H. Whitlock. In December, 1877, this mill also shared the fate of its predecessors.

The first store in the place was kept by John Schoonmaker about 1828 or 1829. A printing office was established there by the Christian General Book Association in 1833, a time when there were but very few printing offices in the county. Rev. Joseph Badger was the manager, and in addition to compiling and publishing several books for the use of the "Christian" denomination, he published *The Christian Palladium*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of that church. The paper was discontinued after a few years, however, and the outfit passed into the possession of John and William Clark, who commenced the publication of a political paper called *The Banner*, which was subsequently altered into a religious paper under the title of *The Visitor*. The enterprise proved unsuccessful, and another effort was made by the proprietors in the publication of a family newspaper called *The Garland*.

The First Christian Church is located in the eastern part of the town. The present society is the outcome of a religious body, denominated "Christians," which organized themselves into a class on June 5, 1814. Elder Jonathan S. Thompson administered the ordinance of baptism to a large number of converts on the same day. Meetings were held at different times in dwellings, and baptisms were performed at irregular intervals by various ministers. A church was regularly organized May 9, 1818, by Jabez King, who served as pastor, Jacob Capron being deacon. The original members were James and Joseph Clark, Philip Wait, Isaac G. Fox, James and Joseph Sowle, John Clark, Salathiel Cole and forty-one others. On March 19, 1825, the church was incorporated under the title of "The First Christian Church and Society of Broadalbin." Among the first deacons were Salathiel Cole and John Schoonmaker. In 1826 a commodious church building was erected by the society, about one mile east of Union Mills. A complete list of the pastors who have labored at this church has not been preserved. Among those who have preached for the congregation at different times may be mentioned Revs. Jabez King, Jacob Capron, John Gardner, Joseph Badger, Joseph Marsh, G. W. Burnham, Harvey V. Teal, James Andrews, Hiram Pratt, Stephen B. Fanton, John Showers, Maxon Hoshier, Charles I. Butler, and a number of others. The society is at present without a pastor.

North Broadalbin, or Benedict's Corners, is a small village in the northern part of the town, about one mile from the Northampton line.

It was at this place that a woolen factory was erected in 1813 by Duncan McMartin and others, the property afterwards passing into the possession of the Reddish family, in whose hands it has remained for many years. The "Hemlock Church" at North Broadalbin is a union house of worship, and the pulpit is occupied by ministers of different denominations, David Heron, an able and well-known clergyman now on the retired list, being the most frequent supply. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian pastors of Broadalbin, Mayfield and Northampton often go there and conduct services and look after the Sunday-school, Benedict's Corners has a Disciples church which has been in existence for many years.

The first town officers of Broadalbin were as follows: Peter V. Veeder, supervisor; Alexander Murray, town clerk; John McNeil, James Kennedy and Joshua Maxon, assessors; Calvin Young, Allen Whitman and Alexander Murray, commissioners of highway; Daniel McIntyre and John Blair, overseers of the poor; James Kennedy, Joshua Briggs and Aaron Olmstead, constables; James Kenny, collector; John McNeil and Nathaniel Perkins, poundmasters; Moses Elwell, hog-reeve, and twenty-eight overseers of highways.

The supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time have been as follows: Peter V. Veeder, 1794; Daniel McIntyre, 1795-1798; Peter V. Veeder, 1799-1800; Archibald McIntyre, 1801; Henry Banta, 1802; James McIntyre, 1803-1805; Richard Betts, 1806; John E. Hawley, 1807-11; Duncan McMartin, 1812; John E. Hawley, 1813-22; Thomas Hill, 1823-24; Lemuel C. Paine, 1825; Samuel Bant, 1826-29; Joseph Blair, 1830-32; Marcellus Weston, 1833; William Fox, 1834-35; Noah D. Cleveland, 1836-37; Daniel McMartin, 1838; James Robertson, 1839-40; John Culbert, 1841-42; Henry C. Hawley, 1843; John Culbert, 1844-45; William Logan, 1846; Isaac Benedict, 1847; William Logan, 1848; Philander H. Sprague, 1849; William Logan, 1850; John Clark, 1851-52; Henry W. Spencer, 1853; William Wheeler, jr., 1854-55; Peter M. Ostrander, 1856; Henry W. Spencer, 1857-1859; Elisha Alvord, 1860; Laban S. Capron, 1861-62; Henry W. Spencer, 1863-65; Richard H. Rosa, 1866-1867; Laban S. Capron, 1868-1874; Henry W. Spencer, 1875-1876; James T. Bradford, 1877-78; Denton Smith, 1879; George O. Dickinson, 1880;

Archibald Robertson, 1881-84; David D. Crouse, 1885-86; Denton Smith, 1887; Myron Darling, 1888; Denton Smith, 1889-90; D. D. Crouse, 1891.

Town Clerks.—Alexander Murray, 1794-1800; Richard Betts, 1801-05-07-1815; Alexander Murray, 1802-1804; John E. Hawley, 1806; Samuel Bant, 1816-24; Dodridge Smith, 1825; Noah D. Cleveland, 1826-27; Joseph Blair, 1828-29; Henry G. Hawley, 1830-35, 1838-41; Sands Cole, 1836-1837; William C. Barrett, 1842-43; John E. Hawley, 1844-45; Samuel E. Curtiss, 1846; William Kennedy, 1847; G. W. Cleveland, 1848; Cornelius J. Rowley, 1849; John McFarlan, 1850-52; Samuel D. Demarest, 1853-54; Rufus Cole, 1855; Asa Capron, 1856-57; John R. Neugen, 1858-59; George M. Briggs, 1860; Charles F. Allen, 1861-62; Lucius F. Burr, 1863; James Newton, 1864-67; Theodore Bradford, 1868; Franklin S. Hawley, 1869-71; Peter McDermid, 1872; James E. Kelly, 1873; Seymour D. Tomlinson, 1874; James T. Bradford, 1875-76; Frank S. Hawley, 1877-78; William W. Finch, 1879-1880; Loren G. Sunderlin, 1881-82; George F. Smith, 1883-86; Frank S. Hawley, 1887-88; George F. Smith, 1889-1890; Frank G. Fuller, 1891.

The present town officers of Broadalbin are: Supervisor, D. D. Crouse; town clerk, Frank G. Fuller; justices, J. R. Neugen, A. A. Gardner, D. M. Reddish, Charles E. Deuel; assessors, Eli Newman, Matthew Lerversee, Thomas Gorthy; collector, C. P. Vanderwerker; commissioner of highways, Levi W. Sawyer.

CHAPTER XXIV.

TOWN OF MAYFIELD.

THIS town occupies a position next west of Northampton, on the northern border of the county. Its length north and south is nearly thrice as great as its breadth, and the surface embraced within its borders is of a varied character. The northern portion is much broken by formidable mountains, some of them having an altitude of

nearly 2,000 feet. In the central and southern portion of the town the surface is more rolling, and the land in some places is exceedingly fertile and therefore well adapted to cultivation. Kenneyto creek enters the town near the village of Vail's Mills and flows in a northerly direction for about two miles, thence returning to Broadalbin, in the northern part of which it empties into Mayfield creek. Stony creek flows diagonally across the northeast corner, and Cranberry creek flows south along its eastern border and enters the town of Northampton, where it forms the Vlaie creek by a confluence with Mayfield creek. Mayfield creek flows through the town in a northeasterly direction, a little south of the centre. The soil is not unlike that found in Northampton and Broadalbin, containing sand and gravel to a considerable degree, and the culture of wheat has never been profitable, though it was raised by the early settlers. Large crops of buckwheat, however, are annually produced and the soil yields an excellent quality of hay. These articles, with potatoes, probably constitute the chief agricultural products.

Limestone and lumber are among the valuable resources of the town, and although the supply of the latter has greatly diminished in recent years, the business is still carried on to some extent in the hilly sections of the north.

The town received its name from the Mayfield patent, which was granted June 27, 1770, in addition to which it embraces parts of the Bleecker, Kingsboro, Sacandaga, Kayaderosseras, Glen, Daniel Claus and Norman McLeod patents. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton county, on the east by the towns of Northampton and Broadalbin, on the south by the town of Perth, and on the west by Johnstown and Bleecker. It contains 39,610 acres, the total assessed value of which is \$416,649. The town of Wells, Hamilton county, was taken off in 1805, and another portion in 1812. A part was annexed to Perth in 1842.

Mayfield was one of the first three towns created in the present county of Fulton. It was set off from Caughnawaga, with Johnstown and Broadalbin, March 12, 1793, and was fully organized as a town on the 1st of April, 1794.

Early Settlement.—The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Mayfield was made under Sir William Johnson, about 1760. This took place on an old road that led from Tribes Hill to the Sacan-

daga, and the few early inhabitants called the settlement "Philadelphia Bush," from the fact that some of their number came from Philadelphia or vicinity. Few of the descendants of those who located there prior to the revolution are now living. Among them were families of Dunhams, Woodworths, Bishops, Grovers, Romeyns, McNitts, Hosmers, Wellses, Williamsons, McQueins, Greens, Parsells, Dovernors, Christies, and Dennies. Many of these were from Scotland and came hither on Sir William's invitation, while a large number emigrated from the New England states. Among those who settled in the vicinity after the close of the war may be mentioned the names of Courtney, Brown, Anderson, Shaddock, Duboyse, McKinlay, Seymour, Burr, Newton, Van Buren, Galor, Jackson, Vail, Bemas, McDougal, Knapp, Lefferts, Bartlett and others. Alexander McKinlay, now living at an advanced age in the village of Mayfield, is a descendant of one of the early families. Farming was their principal occupation, but necessity required many of them to pursue other trades and varied employment in order to supply the community with the simplest comforts of life. Clothing was, of course, one of the most needed articles, and the wives and daughters took active part in its manufacture. In 1800 a Mr. Snyder located on a farm about half way between what is now Mayfield and Anthonyville. His wife, Eveline, was a professional weaver, in which art she excelled. It was not long before she had all the work she could attend to, and credit is given her for supporting in this way a large family.

The oldest deed of land, of which anything can be learned, was given by the commissioners of forfeiture of the state, to Gershom Woodworth in 1786. It conveys the farm first occupied by Truman Christie, and afterwards owned by H. H. Woodworth. It was on this farm that the first log house was built, as well as the first orchard planted, both of which were done by Christie. As this farm was located on one of the old Indian trails it is reasonable to suppose that it was the first settled land in the town. The first grant or patent of land, lying within the borders of Mayfield, was a tract of 14,000 acres, granted to Achilles Preston and others, a portion of which is the farm next north of Philander Gray's, occupied until a few years since by Francis Bishop. It is located about two miles north of the village of Mayfield. The date of this grant was June 10, 1770, and the survey

was made by Alexander Colden, who was surveyor-general at that time. An the 8th of November, 1806, the Bishop farm was conveyed by James Reynolds, of Columbia county, N. Y., to Luke Woodworth, of Mayfield. Another early deed is that of Cyrenus Woodworth and wife to Luke Woodworth of a farm afterwards owned by P. N. Gray, which is also said to be a part of the 14,000 acre tract.

Solomon Woodworth, an intrepid pioneer, was born in Connecticut about 1730, and came to Mayfield with his brother Selah, purchasing a tract of land southeast of the village of Mayfield, part of which now constitutes the farms of Jefferson Brooks and B. B. Vandenburg. The Indians at that time were very troublesome, and this was so repulsive to Selah that he tried to induce his brother to return with him to Connecticut until the war should be over and the country in a more settled state. This Solomon would not consent to, and proceeded to locate on the Brooks farm, while but a short distance from his house he built a stockade of logs in which to shield himself from hostile assault. He was a thorough American, anxious for the freedom of the colonists and bitter in his hatred of the tories. The increasing hostilities of the British and their savage allies made the home of the few pioneers especially exposed to danger, and Mr. Woodworth found it necessary during these perilous times to remain inside the stockade at night. A well known Mayfield writer, referring to this subject in an article written some years ago, says: "Here in the winter of 1780, Solomon Woodworth was attacked by a party of Indians. He was likely to run short of bullets, and his faithful wife laid her little child by the fire, and with the spirit that characterized heroines of that time, ran bullets as fast as her husband could shoot. The result was the retreat of the Indians and tories with one wounded. Early in the morning Captain Woodworth rallied a few of his band, followed the retreating party for three days, and at length surprised and killed them all." The same writer continuing says:

"Immediately after this successful expedition Woodworth was appointed lieutenant in a company of nine months' men. At the expiration of this term, in the year 1781, he was appointed captain for the purpose of forming a company of rangers to explore the woods. He at once raised a company of able-bodied soldiers, all well armed and

equipped. From Fort Dayton, now the village of Herkimer, he started at the head of his little band in a northerly direction to range the woods and make discoveries. But he had been out only a few hours when one of his foremost men discovered an Indian in ambush, and fired upon him. They instantly found themselves surrounded by a band of redskins, outnumbering them two to one. A short, but bloody and decisive conflict ensued. Captain Woodworth was killed, and out of the forty-one men only fifteen escaped; all the rest were either killed or taken prisoners." Mr. Dunham, who then lived on the farm now owned by Charles Wilkins, was one of Woodworth's party who escaped from that scene of peril. He survived the horrors of war, living many years in the enjoyment of dear bought peace, and was always ready to tell of "the times that tried men's souls."

It is said that wheat was first raised on a farm midway between Shawville and Mayfield village, now occupied by Thomas Embling, who conducts a brick store there. Forty acres of this farm is owned by John Becker. The old homestead upon it was built more than 100 years ago by Abram Wells, grandfather of Mrs. John Becker. The house, which is still standing, has undergone some repairs, and is one of the oldest frame buildings in the town. It was occupied for many years by Francis Wells, who died in July, 1889.

The first brick building erected in Mayfield is the one in which Alexander McKinlay lived for many years. It was built in 1805 by his father, John McKinlay, and in now occupied by Andrew Young, being still in a fair state of preservation.

The site of the first grist or flour mill in the town is that now occupied by the grist and saw-mill of Edward A. Elphie on Mayfield creek at Shawville. It was erected under the direction of Sir William Johnson in 1773, but was burned during the revolution. The mill was confiscated with other tory property, and at the close of the war was sold to a son of Rev. Mr. Romeyn, who rebuilt it and carried on business there for a number of years. It was known at that time as Romeyn's Mills, and the creek upon which it was located was called Romeyn creek, but in 1795 the property came into the possession of a man named Bogert, who conducted it for a few years and then sold to William A. Wells. He operated it for a time and then sold it to Robert Zule. The

mill passed from his hands into the possession of Horace Stanley, during whose ownership it was rebuilt. About forty-five years ago it was purchased by Sidney Chase, and from him the property came into the possession of Mr. Elphie, its present owner. The mill has an excellent water power and is fully equipped with modern machinery.

The claim has been made that each of three saw-mills in Mayfield was the first to be erected. One of these is the above described mill now owned by Mr. Elphie, at Shawville, another was located at Vail's Mills, in the southeast part of the town, and the third occupied the site of a mill at Woodworth's Corners, which has recently been torn down. In all probability the first named mill was the earliest.

The first fulling-mill in this town was erected in or about the year 1795, by Oliver Rice, on his property at Riceville. He carried on the business there until about 1835, when the mill was discontinued, and no similar effort has since been renewed in the town. Mr. Rice was an old and respected Mason and one of the foremost men in the community. Harvey Rice, son of Lucius Rice (the latter for many years a justice of the peace of Mayfield), is a grandchild of Oliver Rice and still lives on the old homestead at Riceville. An iron foundry was also built at Riceville, in 1815, by Josiah Wood, who erected and operated a grist and saw-mill at the same time. In spite of undaunted enterprise, Mr. Wood's business undertakings were overwhelmed by the financial troubles that followed the unfortunate litigations between Clark and Clancey, who owned a great share of the property at Riceville. It is claimed that the village would have grown to be a place of much business importance had these troubles never occurred.

There was a skin-mill at Riceville, contemporary with the foundry and grist-mill, but it was also abandoned and soon went to decay. In 1866 (or the year following) Moses Kinney built a skin-mill, on the site of Rice's fulling-mill. This mill is now owned by Wilkins & Close, glove manufacturers, of Mayfield village. A year or two later George C. Allen built a skin mill there, south of the highway, on the site of the first skin-mill erected in the place. This mill is still owned by Mr. Allen.

Flavel Bartlett was the father of the tanning industry in Mayfield. He conducted a small tannery on the lot now occupied by the residence

of Charles Wilkins. Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett occupied this house for many years prior to her death, which occurred about a year since. The old tannery which stood there was built about 1795 and was operated until 1825. There was another tannery at Jackson Summit, and still another at Vail's Mills, both of which have been destroyed by fire within the past ten years. A tannery was built at Woodworth's Corners in 1859 by Josiah M. Danforth, who limited his operations to the tanning of upper leather. He afterward sold the property to William Wallace, who operated it a few years and then sold it to Kasson & Johnson. In a year or two more it came into the possession of Kent & Stevens, of Gloversville, and later, Kent & Company. It has not been in use, however, in many years.

The first store in Mayfield was opened about the year 1800, by William McConnell, at Wilkins' Corners, a settlement two miles southwest of Mayfield village. It was opposite the house now occupied by John J. Wilkins. It is said that McConnell had in his store quite an extensive assortment of goods for those early times, not the least among which was the whiskey barrel. He continued to do business there until about 1830. Prior to 1800 the early inhabitants were obliged to travel on foot or horseback over the Indian trails to Johnstown for nearly all articles of merchandise. There were no taverns in the town for the accommodation of strangers prior to 1808. In that year the town meeting was held at the inn of William Van Buren, from which it may be inferred that he had accommodations for travelers. There are at present two hotels in the town, one at Mayfield and the other at Riceville.

John McKinlay, who came from Scotland in 1783, was probably the first blacksmith in the town. He was followed a few years later by William Williams, who conducted a shop at Wilkins' Corners. About 1801, Edward Kinnicutt came to Mayfield from Pittstown, N. Y., and opened a blacksmith shop about half a mile north of the village. Smith & Billingham were partners in the blacksmith trade during the early part of the century, and such was the well proportioned stature of Billingham, that he was christened the "Old Vulcan," a name that clung to him throughout life.

Lazarus Tucker, who came from Connecticut about 1790, was the first physician to settle permanently in Mayfield. He located on the

site of John Laird's present residence in the village. He is remembered as being one of the old school, but was always a welcome visitor in the sick room. Among his successors have been Drs. Johnston, Vanderpool and Drake; the former has moved away from the town, and the two latter are dead. Eugene H. Coons, M. D., is now a successful practitioner in Mayfield village.

About 1825 Clark & Clancey built the first and only distillery in the town of Mayfield. It was located at Riceville and for a number of years this firm did a large business, as wheat and rye were then raised to a considerable extent, the vast wheat belt of the western states being still a wilderness. Later on when Clark & Clancey became involved in litigation, followed by financial disaster, the distillery, which up to that time did a prosperous business, was neglected and in a few years succumbed to the ravages of time and storm.

VILLAGES.

The village of Mayfield is situated near the centre of the town, about half a mile north of the little hamlet called Shawville, which contains the railway station of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad. Selah Woodworth was the first owner of land upon which the village was subsequently built. He came from Connecticut with his brother Solomon two or three years prior to the revolution. Mr. Simms is authority for the statement that he purchased of Sir William Johnson 100 acres of land at Mayfield, while his brother bought and located upon an equal tract, a large portion of which is now known as Munsonville. Jonathan Canfield, Captain Flock and a man named Cadman are said to have settled in the immediate vicinity at an early day. Selah Woodworth returned to his home in Salisbury, Conn., until the danger of a border warfare was past, when he came again to Mayfield and settled on a farm on the west side of the village, now owned by Wilkins & Close and occupied by Charles Wilkins. It was formerly known as the "Servis farm." Soon after 1800 Collins Odell started a store in what is now the village, and in 1819 a post route was established and he was appointed postmaster. For the first two years he carried the mails on horseback between Mayfield and Broadalbin for the stipulated sum of

fifty cents a trip, making the trip twice a week. Shortly afterwards a post-office was established at Cranberry Creek, and Samuel A. Gilbert appointed postmaster. The route was then changed from Broadalbin to Fish House, Cranberry Creek, Mayfield village, and thence again to Broadalbin. Before any of these routes were established, the headquarters for the mail was at the store of William McConnell, and the inhabitants were wont to take their turn in going to Johnstown after it. When a lad reached the age of twelve years he was considered old enough to make this journey, and H. H. Woodworth accomplished it at that age, going in place of his father. The distance was about nine miles and the trail led through a forest most of the way. Later on a post-office was established at Riceville, where it remained only a short time, being transferred thence to Mayfield Corners. Collins Odell held the office of postmaster for many years, relinquishing it to David Getman about the middle of the present century. Mr. Getman had the office for seven or eight years, and was succeeded in 1860 by Alonzo J. Banks, who kept it until 1862. In that year A. B. Close, now of the firm of Close & Christie, received the appointment, which he held until the beginning of the Cleveland administration in 1885, when William N. Wilkins was made postmaster. He retained the office four years and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Baltie H. Dixon, who took charge on the 1st of July, 1889.

The village has had a slow but substantial growth and at present shows signs of permanent prosperity. The manufacture of grained leather, fleshers, and Saranac gloves has become its chief industry and several firms are extensively engaged in the business. This supplies the inhabitants with steady employment and adds much to their thrift and progress. The following firms are engaged in the manufacture of gloves at present: Wilkins & Close, Close & Christie, Wood & Wilkins (formerly Wood & Kelly), Christie Brothers, B. D. Brown, J. C. Titcomb, Dixon & Wilkins, and Vandemburgh & Bartholf. There are four general stores, conducted by the following merchants: John C. Titcomb, Elkhie & Mercer, Wilkins & Close and Close & Christie. W. W. Dixon has a grocery store but sells ready made clothing; William Jerome conducts a drug store and C. W. Tucker deals in flour and feed. Mayfield village was the site of William Van Buren's old tavern, which occupied

the site of B. D. Brown's glove shop and residence. There were few schools in any part of Mayfield prior to 1794, and only three are mentioned in the town records of that date. One of these was on a farm afterwards occupied by Mrs. Patterson, near the centre of the town. Another was farther to the south, and the third was situated near the little hamlet now known as Woodworth's Corners and was taught by Allen Fraser about the year 1798. Among the pupils who attended this last named school were Sarah Woodworth, Eliza Romyne, John Romyne and Rosanah Woodworth. Both the town and village are now amply supplied with district schools, conducted on a well defined system.

Before taking up the history of the two churches now located in the village it will be proper to briefly review the origin and character of those religious organizations that have had an existence in the town but are now extinct. A Baptist church was organized about three miles south of the village in 1792, and was known as "The Mayfield and Broadalbin Baptist Church." The house of worship was constructed of logs, and it was in this building that the first town meeting of Mayfield was held. Among the twenty original members were Jacob Parcells, Solomon Knapp, sr., Allen Kennicutt, and Jacob Woodworth. The exact location of the church is said to have been half a mile west of what is known as the "Nine-Mile Tree," that is, nine miles from Johnson Hall, on the road used by Sir William to reach Summer-House Point. Hezekiah Gorton was the first pastor. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Nichols, and he in turn by Elder William Groom, who retained the pastoral relation with the congregation for seventeen years. During Mr. Groom's pastorate the little log church was abandoned and the society built a much better house of worship in the village of Broadalbin.

Among the extinct churches of Mayfield may be mentioned the Quaker church, or Friends' meeting-house, which stood about half a mile west of the village, and of which Welcome Capron, Orion Capron, Daniel Mead, Levi, Hardy and Martin Seymour, Abram Cole, Benjamin Anthony and Jonathan Brown were original members. About 1840 the lot on which the meeting-house was located came into the possession of John Servis, who purchased it from Orion Capron. This

transaction terminated public meetings of this society in Mayfield, and the building was afterwards used for other purposes.

A Christian church was organized at Jackson Summit about the year 1868, under the leadership of Elders Evans and Brown. Among the original members of this society were Daniel Templeton, Josiah and John Dunning, David D. Bishop, Philip Kring, and others. Dissensions afterwards arose among the congregation, which subsequently caused it to disband.

A religious society was also organized at Jackson Summit in 1855, by the Germans. It was known as the German M. E. Evangelical Association, and among its early members were Jacob Lairch, sr., Jacob Lairch, jr., Barney Lairch, John Yost, John Behlen, John Brunce, and Jacob Rivers.

One of the earliest churches in Mayfield was known as the Low Dutch Reformed church, and was organized in 1793, with Conradt Ten Eyck, (also spelled in early records Coanrod Ten Eick) as pastor. It numbered among its early members Resolvent Van Houten and wife, Abraham Romeyn, Abraham Wells, Lucas Brinkerhoff, Peter Snyder, David Becker, Elizabeth Turnuer, and Mary Van Buren. In a short time after organization they built a church on the highest ground within the old burying-ground south of Mayfield village. It is said the building was never painted, or even finished inside, the benches being rude in construction, and the pulpit one of the old-fashioned elevated ones, with steps leading up to it, and a sounding board overhead. Among the preachers in this ancient church were Revs. Ten Eyck, Ammerman, Palmer, and Wood. Ammerman and Palmer were both working in this community at about the same time, and through some unknown cause a difference of opinion arose between them which resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Palmer from the mother church about 1816, or possibly later, and with him a number of his followers. They erected another house of worship at the four corners west of Munsonville, and named their society the "Dutch Reformed Church of Mayfield." In size their new church was about 30 x 45 feet, and being plastered and painted, was an improvement on the edifice they had left. The members of this church were familiarly known as "Palmerites," a name derived from their leader, Rev. Sylvanus Palmer. The society

did not prosper, however, and the building was abandoned in the course of a few years. Later on it was removed to Anthonyville and converted to other uses.

The Low Dutch church in the burying-ground continued to flourish, however, and Mr. Ammerman remained with his little flock, which began to increase in number. In 1825 he had reached an advanced age, and as his feeble health rendered another pastor necessary, Jeremiah Wood, then a young man and a graduate of Princeton, was appointed missionary to Mr. Ammerman's church. Mr. Wood was a native of Greenfield, Saratoga county, and came to the Mayfield Society September 26, 1826. On the following day the church was reorganized under the name of the Central Presbyterian church of Mayfield, by which name it is still known. The installation of Mr. Wood took place at once under the authority of the Albany Presbytery, the following preachers being present on the occasion: Revs. Elisha Yale, of Kingsboro; John K. Davis, of Broadalbin; John Clancey, of Charlton, and Gilbert Morgan, of Johnstown. Barent Van Buren and Barent Wells were chosen as elders, and Harmon T. Van Buren as deacon. During the next three years the society worshiped in the primitive church in the graveyard, but in 1828 they built a better edifice in the village, which, having been repaired and remodeled at various times, is the one used by the society at the present time. Rev. Mr. Wood remained with the church, doing zealous Christian work for half a century, only relinquishing his charge when death called him away. He died June 6, 1876. The pastors since then have remained from six months to two years each, and are named as nearly as possible in the order of their coming: Revs. Benjamin Bartholf, Charles Dye, Francis Dyer, Joseph Thyne, of Johnstown; Rev. Mr. Rule, John Colson, W. J. Thompson, and the present pastor, Isaac O. Best, who came April 1, 1891. Mr. Best also officiates at the Presbyterian church in Broadalbin. The Sunday-school of this church was organized in 1826, with Mr. Wood as superintendent, and a membership of thirty or forty scholars. Benjamin F. Dennie and James H. Foote have both officiated in the capacity of superintendent. The present incumbent of that position is James E. Wood. The school now has eighty scholars. The trustees of the church are William Dixon, William Becker, John Laird,

Edward Christie, and James E. Wood. The elders are H. H. Woodworth, Amos Christie, Charles Davis, and Samuel Vanderburgh.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mayfield.—In the beginning of the present century, that part of Mayfield known as the "Corners," or Mayfield village, was almost an unbroken wilderness, and the log cabins of the pioneer settlers were few and far between; as for stores, taverns, school-houses and churches, there were none earlier than 1793, and no tavern until 1805. The old-fashioned itinerant preacher, however, penetrated the forest and pitched his tent in or near Ezekiel Canfield's barn, on the farm now owned by Benjamin Ferguson, half a mile northeast from what is now Mayfield Corners. There is little doubt in the minds of the oldest inhabitants of Mayfield, that Methodism in the town had its origin in Canfield's barn, and probably between 1785 and 1790. A clergyman by the name of Willis was there looking after the little band of Methodists in the last named year. It is not definitely known when the first steps towards building a house of worship were taken, but preaching was kept up at stated intervals in log cabins, barns and sheds, which were used in winter and groves during the summer, until about the year 1818 or 1820, when Parris G. Clark built what was for many years after known as "Titcomb's Row," immediately west of the hotel, in the upper part of which was a ball-room eighty feet in length and extending the whole length of the building. It was in this ball-room that the Methodists worshiped on Mr. Clark's invitation until their church was built. There may be a few living in Mayfield who can still remember the old ball-room and the spot where they once gathered to worship God. The building stood until the autumn of 1886 when a disastrous fire destroyed it together with the old hotel, the store and several other adjacent buildings. The site of the ball-room is now occupied by the Titcomb block in which the post-office is located. Steps were taken towards building a meeting-house as early as 1823. On January 28, of that year, Selah Woodworth and his wife, Rebekah, gave to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mayfield and their successors in office, a warranty deed of the lot now occupied by the meeting-house and sheds. These trustees were Parris G. Clark, William McConnell, Samuel Woodworth, John Cottrons and Jacob Woodworth. The deed was sealed and delivered in the presence of

Luke Woodworth and Noah Cleveland, but strange as it may appear the indenture was not recorded until June 2, 1882. Linus Mathews had charge of the erection of the church, being at that time considered the best carpenter in the community. When completed the church presented a far different appearance from its present convenient arrangement. The pulpit was at the east end of the auditorium between the two doors that occupied the place now held by the two front windows. It was of the old box pattern, several steps higher than the floor, and when the preacher was sitting in the pulpit, the greater part of the congregation was hidden from his view. There was a closed gallery across the west end of the room, where the pulpit now stands. This gallery was partitioned into two apartments which were used as class rooms and also for business meetings. The seats of course faced east, or to the front of the house and were of ancient pattern, without paint or varnish. In the old gallery class room of years gone by were seen on each Thursday evening, in all kinds of weather, such well remembered men as Elijah Porter, Samuel Woodworth, Edward Kennicutt, Jabez Foote, John Cozzens, sr., Valentine Brown, Isaac Osborn, Ezekiel Canfield, Cornelius Van Dyke, and his brother, John Van Dyke, William Tooker, Jonathan Canfield, Daniel Harris, John Halstead, Cornelius Cole, Harley Bartlett, John Cozzens, jr., William Cozzens, Jacob Woodworth, Samuel Brown, Elisha Stone, Caleb Canfield, Clement Canfield, William Ferguson, Hezekiah Tyrrell, Alexander McAllister, Gilbert W. Hayes, John Hageman, Peter Van Buskirk, James Woodworth, Stephen J. Hogeboom, Moses Kinney, Daniel Ferguson, Jacob Dennie, James H. Roberts, David N. Barker, M. D., Beriah Waite and many others who held prominence in the history of the church both at earlier and later dates.

The meeting-house was first occupied late in the summer of 1823, although it was not then wholly completed. The dedication service was conducted by Rev. Eben Smith, presiding elder of the Montgomery district, assisted by Rev. Sherman Miner, senior preacher in charge of the circuit. The sheds adjoining the church were built in 1838 and a portion of the south end was destroyed by fire in 1866. A shed running from the northwest corner of the church lot to the building was also built in 1838, but was removed in 1873 to make room for the pres-

ent class-room. The church was thoroughly remodeled, repaired, enlarged and supplied with a new roof in 1851. The whole work was finished in the autumn and the church was rededicated by Revs. Caleb C. Bedell, Araunah Lyon and Peter Harrower. Again in 1867 it was thoroughly renovated, painted, recarpeted and materially improved at a cost of about \$400. The parlors adjoining the church on the west were added in 1874, the total cost being about \$890.57. The pulpit was remodeled in 1877, the carpenter work being done gratuitously by Albert A. Wells and the painting by William A. Richardson. Some external improvements were also made in 1883.

In 1866 Mayfield dissolved its circuit relations with Broadalbin and thus became the head of a circuit embracing Mayfield and its surrounding hamlets, such as Jackson Summit, Crosby's Corners, Munsonville, Mayfield Centre, Riceville, Pleasant Square and West Bush, with Rev. Henry W. Munsee as preacher in charge.

The first funeral service held in the church was that of Selah Woodworth, who was born August 11, 1750, and died October 25, 1823, only about nine months after he had given the lot on which the edifice was built.

The early circuit preachers at this church, dating from 1785 were Joseph Willis, Mr. Keff, Mr. Woolsey, Abner Chase, Ezekiel Canfield, Samuel Draper, Daniel Ostrander, Samuel Howe, John Finnegan and Andrew McKean. Among other preachers who were on this circuit may be mentioned Samuel Howe, John Clark and Bradley Sellick in 1821; John Moriarty and John W. Denniston in 1827; Cyrus Meeker and A. C. Mills in 1832; Charles Sherman and Roswell Kelly in 1838; Ephraim Goss and Alpheus Wade in 1846. The regular pastors stationed at this church since 1854 have been as follows: 1854, John Parker; 1855-56, Robert Patterson; 1857-58, Hannibal H. Smith, sr.; 1859, Reuben Westcott; 1860-61, J. G. Phillips; 1862, James G. Perkins; 1863, J. G. Perkins and W. H. Smith; 1864, Jacob Leonard; 1865, A. C. Reynolds; 1866-68, Henry M. Munsee; 1869, Hannibal H. Smith; 1870, Julius H. Stewart; 1871, John Hamlin Coleman; 1872, Edwin Potter; 1873-74, Robert Washburn; 1875-76, Amos Osborn; 1877, Frank R. Sherwood; 1878-79, Joel Hall; 1880-82, Henry Munsee; 1883-84, John P. Crane; 1885-86, Charles A. Beaudry;

1887-89, Charles B. Lewis; 1890, James S. Clark; vacancy caused by death of Mr. Clark filled by H. M. Munsee until April, 1891, when the present pastor, Rev. Lyman D. Cook, of New Hampshire, joined the Troy conference, and was assigned to Mayfield. He was returned to his charge for the second year by the annual conference held in Plattsburgh in 1892.

The Sunday-school of this church was organized by Harley Bartlett and Jacob Woodworth in 1830. It now has 100 scholars and George C. Hartin is superintendent.

The trustees of the church are James H. Roberts, Baltie H. Dixon, William Thompson, William Brownell, Charles Slade; stewards, James H. Roberts, Edward Thompson, George C. Hartin, John L. Bradt, William A. Anthony, Jesse Kerchin, Mrs. Jennie Coons, Mrs. Jennie Christie.

Mayfield was the home of old Constellation Lodge, No 103, F. & A. M., organized March 7, 1804. The first officers were Oliver Rice, W. M.; Ripley Merrill, J. W.; Rufus Mason, treasurer; Horace Burr, secretary; David Adams, J. D.; Thomas Chase, tyler; John Anderson and Jonathan Fisk, stewards. The lodge worked until 1835, after which no meetings were held. The records of this body are now in the possession of the Gloversville lodge.

The Union Rural Cemetery, located south of the village of Mayfield, was organized under the laws of the state of New York for 1847. The association did not become fully organized, however, until 1872, when the first officers were chosen. October 15, 1872, Rev. Jeremiah Wood was chosen president; James Dennie, vice-president; John C. Titcomb, treasurer; William H. Shaw, secretary; Alonzo J. Banks, William Jackson, Jeremiah Wood, James Dennie, John C. Titcomb and William H. Shaw, trustees. The present officers are: President, William W. Dixon; vice-president, Edward Christie; treasurer, J. C. Titcomb; secretary, J. Edward Wood; the trustees include the above with Samuel Mercer.

Riceville is a small village situated on Mayfield creek, about one and a half miles southwest of the Corners. At one time it was the scene of much activity and between the years 1785 and 1830 it contained two taverns, four stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, foundry, distillery, fulling-

mill, skin-mill and a well filled school-house. At that time the greater share of property there belonged to Clark & Clancey, who subsequently quarreled and carried their controversy into the courts to such an extent as to completely check the growth of the place, and the mills and taverns which once did a prosperous business soon went to decay. The village now contains two skin-mills, a grocery store, of which George Lee is the proprietor, a school-house and twenty or twenty-five dwellings.

Vail's Mills, formerly called "Lower Bush," is located on Kenneyto creek, in the southeast part of Mayfield. Daniel Lefferts was the first to settle in the immediate neighborhood, coming thither between 1790 and 1795. He also erected the first saw-mill in that part of the town. William Vail came from Connecticut in 1804 and purchased the property lately owned by Isaac George, as well as that now owned by his grandson. The village contains a school house, a store, of which Edward Vosburgh is proprietor and also postmaster, a grist mill, a saw-mill and several small shops.

Closeville is a hamlet in the southeastern part of the town. The place was originally called Wood's Hollow by the inhabitants. It was settled about 1795 by a man named Harmon, who built and operated a grist-mill there. It also contained at one time two large paper-mills, but the business of the place has greatly diminished.

Anthonyville is the name of a small cluster of houses about two miles southwest of Mayfield. The locality was settled between 1812 and 1815 by Lebbeus Barton, who came thither from Connecticut and built a carding-mill (the first in the town), and in 1816 or 1817 a brick house, which was the second one in the town. He also built a saw mill in 1820 at the same place. Soon afterward a blacksmith shop was built there, and in a few years was fitted as an iron works and a trip hammer placed in operation. John M. Anthony purchased the property about 1833 and did a large business as an iron worker. Orrin A. Anthony now carries on the business, and is prepared to make axes and edge tools, together with other useful implements.

Munsonville is a small hamlet located about two miles southeast of Mayfield village on the Sacandaga road, and was settled by Solomon Woodworth prior to the revolution. Other pioneers in this locality

were families of Snyders, McLarens and Goodmasters. Much of the real property of the place afterwards passed into the possession of Vandenburg, Leversee and others, and is mostly owned at present by Mr. Vandenburg and the wife of the late E. B. Munson. The post-office (and store) at this place is kept by Warren Perrigo.

Woodworth's Corners, a cluster of dwellings situated between Mayfield village and Riceville, was settled about 1790. The place takes its name from the Woodworth family, the land now occupied by it having been conveyed by deed from Selah Woodworth to W. D. Woodworth.

Jackson Summit is another village, located three miles north of Mayfield, which has been the scene of considerable business in its time, but at present only contains a few dwellings. A post-office was established there July 17, 1861, and W. H. Shaw appointed postmaster, the mail to be carried between that place and Mayfield twice a week without compensation, but in 1865 the office was closed.

Shawville is located on Mayfield creek, about one-half mile south of the Corners. It contains a grist-mill, built on the site of the one erected by Sir William Johnson in 1773, and also the railway station of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad. It also has a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a harness and saddlery store, of which G. W. Haines is proprietor.

The first town meeting was held at the log meeting-house about three miles south of Mayfield village, on Tuesday, April 1, 1794, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Selah Woodworth; assessors, John Grover, Robert Jackson, and Joseph Newton; collector, Caleb Woodworth; constables, Caleb Woodworth and Adam Backer.

The town records from that time until 1826 have either been lost or destroyed, and it is only possible to give a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1826 until the present time.

The supervisors have been as follows: Parris G. Clark, 1826; James Canary, 1827-30; Darius Clark, 1831; Joseph A. Major, 1832; Collins Odell, 1833-34; Elisha Bentley, jr., 1835; Thomas Sammons, 1836-37; Peter Carmichael, 1838; Francis Wells, 1839; Stephen Wait, 1840; Francis B. Van Buren, 1841; John Cozzens, jr., 1842-43; Warren Smith, 1844; James Berry, 1845; Bradford T. Simmons, 1846-47; Elisha Bentley, 1848-49; Sylvester D. Alvord, 1850-51; Miles

Brown, 1852; Alexander McKinley, 1853-54; William G. Wait, 1855-57; Alexander McKinlay, 1858-59; William Vail, 1860-61; John Green, 1862-64; William Vail, 1865-66; George W. Lee, 1867; Niel Stewart, 1868; Edward Christie, 1869; Niel Stewart, 1870-71; James E. Wood, 1872; William H. Shaw, 1874-75; David Kennedy, 1876-77; James H. Brown, 1878; William Van Ostrand, 1879; William H. McFarlan, 1881; James H. Knapp, 1882-83; Alexander Kennedy, 1884-85; Philander Gray, 1886-87; Alexander Kennedy, 1888; William N. Willkins, 1889; B. D. Brown, 1890-91.

Town Clerks.—William McConnell, 1826-30; Collins Odell, 1831-32; David Clancy, 1833; Francis Wells, 1834-38; Peter Vosburgh, 1839; Ahasuerus G. Marselis, 1840; William Easterly, 1841-44; Francis Banta, 1845; Collins Odell, 1846; Ahasuerus G. Marselis, 1847-48; James H. Kennicott, 1849; Francis Wells, 1850; Chauncey H. Rice, 1851; Abram H. Wells, 1852-54; Isaac T. Close, 1855; David N. Barker, 1856; Hiram Berry, 1857-58; Stephen Dennie, 1859-60; Jacob L. Haines, 1861; James E. Wood, 1862-66; N. E. Close, 1867; John Laird, 1868; Charles E. Potter, 1869; Collins Odell, 1870; James E. Wood, 1871; Collins Odell, 1872; J. C. Titcomb, 1874; Isaac Brown, jr., 1875-77; Lochiel Johnston, 1878-79; A. H. Hale, 1880-81; Byron D. Brown, 1882-85; George T. Close, 1886-87; George E. Wilkins, 1888-89; G. E. Mercer, 1890-91.

The first justice of the peace in the town was Samuel A. Gilbert, elected in 1830.

The present officers are as follows: Supervisor, Byron D. Brown; town clerk, George E. Mercer; justices of the peace, F. W. Brown, Harvey Hall, S. A. Brown, Archibald McFarlan; assessors, Ellery D. Knapp, Josiah M. Danforth and William Griffis.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWN OF EPHRATAH.

THIS town lies on the southern border of Fulton county, next west of Johnstown which forms its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Caroga and Stratford, on the south by Montgomery county and on the west by Oppenheim. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, 400 to 1,500 feet above the Mohawk river. The soil in the central and southwestern portions consists of a sandy loam, partaking more of a clayey nature in the southeast, and light sand in the northwest, while in the northeastern part high rocky hills tower above the surrounding country. The town is noted for its numerous and rapid streams, many of which have their source among the hills of the north and flow with great velocity through deep valleys, finding an outlet in the Mohawk or its tributaries. This is particularly true of Garoga creek which flows in a southwesterly direction through the town, in a deep valley, the hills on either side rising about 800 feet above the water. Among other streams in different parts of the town are the Klock, the Zimmerman, the North, the Sprite and the Sponable creeks. They furnish abundant power for mill purposes, and in former years when lumbering was carried on quite extensively many saw-mills were driven by their power, but the greater portion of the valuable timber has been cleared away, and now the farmers of Ephratah have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, in which dairying is the leading feature.

Ephratah was formed from Palatine, March 27, 1827, but a part of the town was reannexed to Palatine on the erection of Fulton county, April 18, 1838. The first land grant within its present bounds was the Stone Arabia patent, consisting in all of 12,700 acres, which was granted October 19, 1723, and included nearly all the land south of Garoga and Sponable creeks. It is claimed that the town was named by Anthony Beck, who selected the Bible name of Ephratah, which signifies abun-

dance-bearing fruit. Beck claimed the power of seeing into the future and of describing coming events, and there were many persons of such superstition as to give credence to his prophecies. He made the assertion that he was able to penetrate coming events, however remote, and many years prior to the invention of locomotives or the application of steam power, he claimed to have seen it, and he took delight in describing moving things similar to modern railway trains, called by him "smoking wagons" which rushed through the country, passing through what is now the village of Ephratah, for which he prophesied a great advance. He also claimed to have seen, at midday, from "Spook Hill," (a high piece of ground about a mile east of the village) a large and wealthy city, full of business and active life, the scene of this vision being the site of the present village of Ephratah.

Early Settlement.—The southern part of the town was among the earliest settled portions of Fulton county. As early as 1720 Frederick Getman, Johannes Bearman, Frederick Empie, John Shoemaker, Johannes Schell and Honnas Reed, all from Germany, came and located in the southern part of what is now the town of Ephratah. They were followed prior to the revolution by others, among whom were Jacob Frey, Gerrit Marcellus, Michael Strayer, Christian Blopper, Nicholas Rector, Lodowick Herring, John Herdick, Phillip Kreitzer, William Cool, Henry Hart, Zechariah Tripp, John Casselman, Peter Schutt, Nicholas and Henry Smith, John Sponable, Richard Young, Richard Coppernoll and William Duesler.

In 1743 Frederick Getman (written Kittman at that time) and Johannes Bearman purchased jointly from Hendrick Sic, lots 92, 94, 96 and 98, of the Stone Arabia patent. Mr. Bearman's interest in the land was afterwards purchased by Mr. Getman. The latter had four sons born here, namely: Frederick, jr., George, John and Christian, all of whom took part in the French war prior to 1757. During the revolution Christian Getman became captain of a company of Rangers. George Getman, who succeeded his father in the possession of the homestead, had five sons, all of whom did service in the American cause during the revolution, one of them, George, jr., holding a lieutenant's commission under Colonel Willett. The old farm came to him as a legacy, and mention may be made of the remarkable fact that of his

five sons, each bore arms as soldiers in the war of 1812. One of them, Frederick, lived to an advanced age on the old farm. He was the father of Oliver Getman, once sheriff of the county and for many years a respected resident of Ephratah village.

Frederick Empie came in and settled on lots 86 and 88 of the Stone Arabia Patent, in 1743. The farm came into the hands of the son of each successive generation and finally into the possession of John F. Empie, of Ephratah village, who was born there in 1821. His grandfather, John Empie, was a soldier in the revolution, and another member of the family, Philip Empie, was captured by the Indians, who started with him for Canada. He suffered the torture of being bound at night with a rope, the ends of which were placed beneath the bodies of two or more savages, who laid down upon either side of him. As remarkable as the fact may appear, he succeeded in loosening the cords that bound him without disturbing or awakening his captors and made his escape.

Nicholas Rector settled a short distance north of Georgia village, on the farm more recently owned by Sanford Snell. He was captain of militia during the revolution, and his family passed through some very trying and painful experiences. Upon one occasion when they were attacked by the Indians, a son who was working in a sugar bush, unaware of the proximity of the savages, returned to the house and was brutally killed. Mr. Rector escaped without further injury than a wound in the wrist, and his wife, after receiving a painful wound in the leg, displayed heroic courage by walking to Stone Arabia. It is related that while on her journey thither she discovered the body of a white man who had been killed and scalped by the same band of Indians, and that she took the shoes from his feet and wore them to the fort.

Henry Herring came in and settled on the place afterwards occupied by Benjamin Snell, and Philip Kreitzer and William Cool settled about two miles northwest of Ephratah village. Henry Hart took up his residence two miles northeast. Nicholas Smith and his brother, Henry, both soldiers of the revolution, came in at an early day, the former settling where Wallace McLaughlin afterward lived, and the latter on the place more recently occupied by Daniel Smith. Richard Young and

Richard Coppernoll were also soldiers of the revolution, and settled in what is now the town of Ephratah prior to the close of the war. The former lived on the farm owned in recent years by Hiram Lighthall, and the latter on the place afterwards occupied by Stephen Gray. Francis Lighthall, grandfather of Hiram Lighthall, did gallant service at the battle of Oriskany, was captured by the Indians and was taken to Canada, where he remained in imprisonment three years. Richard Putnam also took part in that famous battle, avenging the death of Captain Davis, by whose side he was standing when that officer received his death wound. Henry Saltman and James Keith also did service in the revolutionary war. John Argersinger, who died in Ephratah about 1830, fought in the revolution when only seventeen years of age. He was engaged in the fight near Johnson Hall with Koss and Butler, in which battle he received a slight wound.

Sir William Johnson owned considerable land south of Genesee and Spruce creeks, and in 1770 built a stone grist mill on what is now the site of Wade's tannery, in the village of Ephratah. This mill was attacked and burned during the revolution by a party of Indians and Tories, and William Cool, who happened then to be in the mill, was killed and scalped. Orlan Kerp, the miller, was taken prisoner and carried to Canada. Prior to this he had concealed in the stone walls of the mill some specie. Returning after the close of the war, in company with George Getman, he went to the spot and succeeded in finding his hidden treasure, which was an amount sufficient to comfortably support him during the remainder of his life.

Another grist mill was erected prior to the revolution by Johannes Winkle, on the site now occupied by Yawney's woolen mill, in Ephratah village. This mill was also destroyed by fire during the war, but was afterwards rebuilt by a man named Shull, and was subsequently purchased by Henry Yawney. William Dwyler, one of the pioneers, was a carpenter by trade and built on the farm afterwards owned by James Yawney, a barn, which withstood the effects of time and storm for more than a hundred years.

Within a few years after the close of the revolution many new settlers made their way into the present town, and peace naturally brought prosperity and progress. Farms were worked with a confidence that

bountiful crops would be reaped as a reward for labor, and homes were established with a consciousness of safety from invasion which up to that time had been unknown. This was the inception of the thriving agriculture, and the active manufactures and busy villages of the present day. In 1794 Isaac Everest, a native of Connecticut, settled on a farm about two and a half miles south of Caroga, the place afterwards coming into the possession of Andrew Christman. Everest brought with him his son, David C., who remained on the old place until 1856.

Mention may be made of the interesting fact that the first survey of a road was made by Christian Getman, under the direction of Sir William Johnson, the lines being made with a pocket compass. The road began near Johnson Hall and passed through the central part of the town of Lassellsville. The first school in the town was kept by a man named McLean, and the first store by Johannes Winkle, the latter being located in what is now Ephratah village. An inventory of Winkle's effects was made after his death, and the document bears the date 1789. It afterwards came into the possession of the Getman family. A German school was taught by Honnas Moot at an early day, being located about a mile south of Ephratah village. John Empie conducted the first tavern, and the old sign, made in 1809, is yet in the possession of his son, John F. Empie.

Probably the first marriage in the town was that of Christian Getman to Anna Timmerman, a widow lady, who prior to her marriage with Getman, had experienced a miraculous escape from death during the French war, having been shot and scalped by Indians. She survived, however, and afterwards became the happy mother of four sons

VILLAGES.

Ephratah village is situated on Garoga creek in the southern part of the town. The foundation for the present village was laid by Henry Yauney in 1803, who owned a grist-mill that occupied the site of the present woolen-mill. In that year he made a purchase of 100 acres of land adjacent to the mill and laid a portion of it out into building lots. In 1808 he erected a saw-mill on the creek, and in 1832, having removed the grist-mill, he built a woolen-mill on the same site. During

the war of 1812 he was captain of a troop numbering eighty, and known as the "Tillaborough Company." He afterwards became a major of New York State Militia. Thomas A. Benedict built and conducted a store in the village in 1810, and a distillery was erected by George Getman and Stephen Cogswell in 1812. They also opened a store. Nicholas Gray built and operated a tannery in the village at an early date, this being the first one in the town. John Gray built the first blacksmith shop. Peter Schram built and conducted a tavern or inn at a very early day. Philip Empie, a second cousin of John F. Empie, was one of the first proprietors of the hotel now conducted by Reuben Saltsman. Among other proprietors of this hotel in years gone by, may be mentioned Professor Hill, Hiram Putnam, Nicholas Fancher, and Henry Quackenbush, during whose ownership the house was partially rebuilt and greatly improved. Reuben Saltsman bought the property and opened the house in January, 1890. Another old hotel stood where John E. Van Voast now lives. Abijah Eldridge kept it for a time, as did John H. Allen. It was burned about 1852, while being conducted by John K. Fuller.

A post route was established between Canajoharie and Ephratah village at an early day and Christopher Getman was appointed the first postmaster. Alexander Ercanbrack was postmaster about 1860, and he was succeeded in about two years by James G. Van Voast, who held the office for many years, being followed by his son, James E. Van Voast. Charles Yauney, the present postmaster, received his appointment July 10, 1882.

Among the present business men of Ephratah may be mentioned Garret Snell, who keeps the store conducted for many years by James E. Van Voast; Charles Yauney, who keeps a general stock of merchandise; Lester Getman, an old and highly respected resident, and Norman Snell. Levi Yauney conducts a large woolen mill at the foot of Mill street, connected with which is a fully equipped saw-mill. The knitting and fulling-mill of Abner Yauney is also located in the village. It is amply fitted with modern machinery, but is not in operation at present. Mortimer Wade, for many years a resident of Ephratah, but now of Johnstown, owns and operates a tannery in the eastern part of the village. This tannery occupies the site of the old stone grist-mill

erected by Sir William Johnson and burned during the revolution. Wilson Sanderson has a steam planing and cider-mill about one-half mile northeast of the village.

Rockwood is picturesquely situated on Garoga creek, near the east line of the town, and about a mile south of its northern boundary. The first settlers in the vicinity of this village came in about the year 1800. Among them were families of Pettits, Herringtons, Garfields and Nic-loys. They were followed within a short time by others, the family names of some of which were Orton, Simmons, Halstead, Potter, Phillips, Dye, Durfee and Dennis. The first saw-mill in the village was built in 1805 by Mr. Halstead, and the first carding-mill in 1815, by Abram Durfee and Ira Simmons. During the following year Joseph Dennis built the first grist-mill. The first store was opened in 1826 by Azel Hough, and in 1831 Thomas Simmons built and conducted the first hotel. The first physician in this part of the town was Dr. Whitney, who settled a mile or more southwest of the place in 1807. The little village was originally called Pleasant Valley, but when the post-office was established there in 1850 the name was changed to Rockwood. The present postmaster is Asa Benjamin, who also conducts a store. The Rockwood House, a large and commodious hotel, and the Cottage Hotel, adjoining, are owned by C. A. Long. One of the principal industries of the village is the straw board manufactory of Stahl & Martin. Levi Stahl the senior partner, also conducts a saw-mill and lumber business with his son Charles, and a grocery store with his son Whitney.

Lassellsville is situated near the west line of the town about midway between its northern and southern boundaries. The first settlement there was made prior to the revolution by a man named Flander. He was subsequently followed by Daniel and Henry Phye and a number of others. The village contains two churches, two stores, a hotel, a mill, a cheese factory, and about two hundred inhabitants.

Garoga is a small village situated on the creek from which it derives its name, about one mile south of Rockwood. The chief industries of the place are the manufacture of cheese and straw board.

Church History—The "Tillaborough Church lot," a piece of land containing one hundred acres, located on a hill about two miles north of Ephratah village, was the first land set aside for religious purposes

within the present town of Ephratah. The name "Tillaborough" is said to be a corruption of "Dillenburgh," a place in Germany from whence a large number of the early settlers of this neighborhood are supposed to have come. The lot was No. 13 of the Magin purchase, and was given by "Rev. John Ogilvie, clerk, and Isaac Lowe, merchant, both of the city of New York," by deed in trust to Johannes Winkle, Jury Frey, Hendrick Herring and Philip Cool, to be used for church and school purposes, September 1, 1757. The conditions of the deed were "that a church edifice be erected thereon within seventy years, for the worship of God according to the usage of any of the reformed Protestant denominations in Europe or these provinces," further stipulating that if the land was not thus used it was to revert to the heirs of the donors.

A school-house was erected on this lot early in the century, and on April 7, 1823, a meeting was held there and a religious society formed, bearing the title of "The United Reformed Dutch and Lutheran Church of Tillaborough, in the Town of Palatine." The trustees elected upon this occasion were Nicholas Smith, Philip Cool, Jacob Cool, Jacob Duesler and Peter Smith. A church was built upon the lot in 1827, and during the first few years of its existence the society was supplied by Lutheran and Reformed ministers from Stone Arabia. For ten years following 1830 the congregation received the services of Rev. John J. Wack, and he was allowed the rentals of the land. At the end of that time he was ejected, and for many years the building was seldom used and the rents accruing from the land amounted to very little. As a matter of form, however, trustees were elected each year for several years, but the society finally became inactive. With the idea in view of forming a new Lutheran and Reformed church, an organization was perfected February 1, 1866, and an attempt was made to take and control the lands that were in the care of the previously elected trustees. Litigation ensued, resulting in favor of the former trustees, who continued to hold the lot and the new organization soon afterwards became extinct. On March 13, 1876, the Supreme Court of the state of New York granted a permit to the trustees to sell the lands, invest the proceeds and expend the interest therefrom for religious services in the school-houses in Districts Nos. 4 and 11 of the town of Ephratah. The

board of trustees at that time consisted of Benjamin and Edward Duesler, Henry Cretser, Philip Cool, and Wallace McLaughlin. Solomon Gray was treasurer and Nathaniel Chrisman, clerk. The original house of worship had long since been in ruins, and there was no church nearer than Ephratah village. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, however, felt that another church should be erected on the lot, and this sentiment resulted in the building of the present frame church, which is a convenient structure, and was completed in 1882. Services are now held there every other Sunday by the Reformed church pastor of Ephratah. The present trustees are Eli Duesler, Edward S. Duesler, Peter Dockstader, Wallace McLaughlin, and Avery Duesler.

Among religious societies that have once had an organization in Ephratah, but are no more, may be mentioned the "Six Principle Baptist" Society formed at Pleasant Valley, now known as Rockwood, May 2, 1818. It was probably the first organization of a religious nature in the present town. This body had its origin in Rhode Island about the year 1700, and takes its creed from the six things mentioned in Hebrews, vi. 1-2, namely: Repentance from dead works, faith toward God, the doctrine of baptism, of repentance, fire and suffering, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. The denomination flourished during the first half of the present century, and at one time had thirty-nine churches in this country, including five in New York. In 1867, however, the number had decreased to eighteen churches and about 3,000 members. At the present time there are no churches of this denomination in Fulton county. The Rockwood society was formed as the "Palatine Branch" of a church of similar faith located at Amsterdam; and for a number of years the congregation received the services at irregular intervals of Revs. Ezra Allen, James T. Joslin and William Groom. A reorganization as an independent church took place June 10, 1830, consisting of thirty nine members, who adopted the title of "The Six Principle Baptist Church of Christ." The first regular pastor of this society was Rev. William Thompson, who began his services January 29, 1831. The new organization was not destined to be of great permanence, as many of its members soon afterward expressed a desire to join the regular Baptist denomination, and upon the formation of the Otsego Baptist Association, March 20,

1834, the Six Principle Baptist church of Pleasant Valley (with the exception of two dissenters), joined that body, changing for conformity their name and articles of faith. From that time until the present the society has been known as the Baptist Church of Pleasant Valley. Erastus Miner was ordained and installed as pastor of this new and distinct organization, in December, 1835, and the congregation continued to hold their services in the Union church building, alternating with the Methodist Episcopal Society until 1842, after which the house of worship was improved and kept in repair by the Baptists, who occupied it exclusively. Among the pastors of this church from the time of the departure of Rev. Mr. Miner until within recent years, may be mentioned the following: Daniel Robinson, James S. McCullum, E. G. R. Joslin, Joseph K. Barry, Homer Clark, E. D. Towner, George W. Abrams, Hezekiah West, William Brown, Roswell Collins, R. D. Pierce, David Peck and a few others.

The Union Society of Pleasant Valley was organized January 24, 1834, at which time the election of officers took place and resulted in the selection of Joseph Dennis, Rouse Simmons, Dutee Joslin, Robert Weaver, Chauncey Orton, and Azel Hough as trustees. The society was soon afterward incorporated and included among its members, four religious denominations, as follows: Six Principle Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, regular Baptist and Presbyterian. The Union Church was erected in 1833 and it appears in the records that the Six Principle Baptists were to occupy the building every Sunday forenoon; the remainder of the day being apportioned as follows: To the Methodist Episcopal Society, 22 Sundays in each year; to the Baptist, 18; and to the Presbyterian, 12. This arrangement was not of many years' duration, as the Six Principle Baptists afterwards merged into the regular Baptist Society, and the Presbyterians diminished in number until they became extinct; while the Methodists erected a church for their own use. The Baptists therefore continued in sole occupation of the building, but the title to the property remains unchanged.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockwood.—The early history of Methodism in Fulton county is so well known to the reader who has reviewed foregoing pages of this work, that its renewed detail here would seem like repetition. The adherents to this faith who lived in the

neighborhood of Ephratah and Rockwood were wont to assemble on the Sabbath for worship at the dwellings of some of the members, and at different times were favored with preaching by ministers from Johnstown and Gloversville. This continued until 1833, when regular services were held in the Union Church of Rockwood. The first pastor was Rev. Stephen Parks, who also filled appointments at Ephratah village, Keck's Centre, Garoga Lake and North Bush.

The present organization, as well as that of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ephratah village, was perfected January 24, 1842, and comprised forty-five members, of whom the following were chosen trustees: George Jeffers, Giles S. Day, Peter Simmons and Peter R. Simmons. Incorporation took place immediately under the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasant Valley." The erection of a church was at once begun, the consecration taking place in the same year. Rev. S. L. Stillman, of Albany, officiated upon this occasion. The first pastor of the new church was Rev. James Connor. Among his successors have been Dillon Stevens, M. Townsend, J. Quinlan, A. Mosher, B. Isbell, O. E. Spicer, Henry Williams, James Tubbs, C. A. Anderson, N. Whitman, L. Warner, J. C. Walker, A. Robins, T. F. Hannah, E. E. Taylor, William J. Sands, Henry White, Milton Taylor, M. D. Jump, H. Harris, Joel Hall, Legrand Jones, and D. M. C. Schell, who remained until 1880.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ephratah village is virtually one and the same with that at Rockwood, its organization having been effected under that name. The present house of worship was erected in 1861 as a result of the efforts put forward by a building committee appointed at a quarterly meeting held at Rockwood January 18, of that year. This committee consisted of W. Randall, S. Peters, A. Coolman, J. Getman, and Adam Getman. The pastors of this church have also officiated at Rockwood, the parsonage being located at Ephratah. Those who have received appointments to this charge since 1880 are as follows: H. Vandecar, 1880; H. S. Rowe, 1881; W. J. Sands, 1883; Robert Washburn, 1884; Samuel McChesney, 1884; Samuel H. Kirkbridge, 1886; C. A. Beaudry, 1888; H. B. Shires, 1889. Samuel W. Snow, the present pastor, came in April, 1891. The present stewards of the church are Ambrose Coolman, Willard Snell, Jacob G. Snell,

Ervin Smith, Charles Yauney, and Israel Underwood. The present membership is about forty, and the church maintains an active Sunday-school of which Charles Yauney is superintendent. The trustees are Thomas Wakeman, Nelson Everest, Lorenzo Brookins, Jeremiah Smith, D. M. Durfee and Loren A. Green. Jacob G. Snell is recording steward and D. M. Durfee, district steward.

The Reformed Church of Ephratah.—The organization of a religious society, of which the present church is an outgrowth, took place at a meeting held in the school-house of district No. 9, in the town of Palatine, March 17, 1823. Peter G. Getman, Thomas Davies, James Getman, Philip Kring, William Lassell, Jonathan Selter, Timothy Riggs, Chauncey Hutchinson and Caleb Johnson were elected trustees, and James W. Johnson, clerk. The society was incorporated the following week under the name of "The First Presbyterian Church and Society of the town of Palatine." Rev. Elisha Yale, who was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kingsboro, came to Ephratah occasionally during the first year of the new society's existence and preached for the congregation. The first regular pastor was Rev. Caleb Knight, who began his labors June 20, 1824. His first meeting was held in the school-house at Lassellsville and his salary was fixed at \$275 per annum for three-fourths of the time. A subscription paper was circulated to raise this amount, the greatest donation to which was \$10 and the smallest a bushel of rye. Services were held in the various school-houses during the next two years, at the end of which time Mr. Knight took his departure. The members seemed to lose interest in their meeting after their pastor had gone and the society became very inactive, finally discontinuing all services, the last one being held in September, 1827. As an indication that there was yet a spark of hope existing among some of the members, it is recorded that in 1829 Dr. Solomon Cummings, who had acted as the last clerk of the old society, engaged with a few others in the erection of a house of worship in Ephratah village. This led to the organization of a new society on July 2, 1832. It was composed largely of the members of the original body and was organized under the name of "The Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch Church of Ephratah." The first elders were John S. Lasher, John Jacob Snell and Christian Suits; the first deacons, Peter Putnam and

Moses Suits. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac S. Ketchum, of Stone Arabia, who came and preached every Sunday afternoon. This he continued until 1836, being succeeded the following year by Rev. B. B. Westfall, who remained until 1838. John Robb was the next pastor, beginning his labors in 1841 and continuing about eighteen months. In 1844 a call was extended to Rev. Charles Jukes, who came and preached for this society and the one at Stone Arabia. His successor was Rev. John C. Van Liew, who came in 1850. In April of the same year the society was incorporated as "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Ephratah." The consistory at that time included James G. Van Voast, Peter G. Getman and Peter Putnam, elders; James Yauney and James Edwards, deacons. Mr. Van Liew continued his pastoral relations with the church until 1856 and was succeeded in 1857 by Rev. John P. Westervelt who remained until 1859. The society was then without a pastor for a period of five years, but was occasionally supplied by Revs. George H. Hewlings, Miles G. Merwin and James Abell. The next regular pastor was Rev. W. H. Smith, who came in 1864 and was succeeded in 1868 by Rev. G. M. Compton. He was followed in 1872 by Rev. W. B. Van Benschoten, during whose pastorate many new members were added to the church. His successor was Rev. Rufus M. Stanburgh, who preached his first sermon on the third Sunday in June, 1881, and remained with the congregation until 1884. Rev. William W. Whitney came in January, 1886, and remained until February, 1889. The present pastor, Rev. Peter Q. Wilson, began his pastorate in December, 1891.

The church was thoroughly repaired and greatly improved during the summer of 1890, the work being done by John F. Empie. The rededication took place in March, 1891, the Revs. Philip Furbeck and Henry H. Sangree officiating at the time. The church has a membership of sixty-five and an active Sunday-school, of which Daniel W. Duesler is superintendent. The present elders are James E. Van Voast, Richard Getman, Hiram Lighthall and John Yauney; the deacons are Seymour Snell, Peter Dockstader, James H. Hager and Norman Saltsman.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lassellsville.—The present church was built and dedicated in 1852. The first structure was built early in

the present century and stood directly opposite. Prior to 1884 this church belonged to the St. Johnsville charge; since that time it has formed a charge together with the society at Oppenheim. Rev. Mr. Hawkins was one of the early pastors and has been succeeded in recent years by Rev. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, S. M. Kelley, Richard B. Robbins, S. L. Littlefield, and the present pastor, George F. Armington, who began his labors in April, 1892. The church has between sixty and seventy members and a well attended Sunday-school, of which Daniel Bronk is the superintendent. Mrs. Julia Barker is the recording steward of the charge. The present trustees are H. F. Butler, Cyrus Sponable, Ezekiel Brown, Z. B. Dempster and Moses Keck.

Lassellsville Union Church.—The present church was built by the members of the Dutch Reformed, Baptist and Universalist societies of Lassellsville, and dedicated in January, 1852. Half of the expense was borne by the Dutch Reformed society, and a quarter each by the Baptists and Universalists. The building has been used by these and other denominations, chief among which have been the Lutherans. Among the pastors that have officiated at this church may be mentioned Rev. Jonas Dievendorff, Rev. Mr. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Francisco, the latter of whom afterward went to reside in the western part of the state. The present trustees of the property are Edward McLaughlin, Philip Michael, and one vacancy, caused by the death of Orlando Handy in the spring of 1891.

Town Officers.—The legislative act passed March 27, 1827, that created the town of Ephratah also provided that the officers elected shortly prior to the division should continue to serve in the same capacity for the territory to which they belonged. Accordingly at the time of its formation Ephratah had the following officers: Supervisor, Thomas R. Benedict; town clerk, Edward Burdick; justices of the peace, Chauncey Hutchinson, Joseph Getman, Peter Smith and Edward Burdick. A special town meeting was held at the house of Philip Empie, on the last Tuesday in April, 1827, and resulted in the organization of a complete board of town officers, as follows: Assessors, Joseph Getman, Henry Souls and David C. Everest; overseers of the poor, John Empie, sr., and Caleb Johnson; collector, George Beck; commissioners of schools, Peter W. Saltzman, and John McLaughlin; commissioners of highways,

James Caldwell and Chauncey Orton; inspector of schools, Samuel R. Dudley; poundmasters and fence viewers, Michael Dorn, jr., Joseph Dennis and Phillip Young.

The first regular town meeting did not take place until the first Tuesday in March, 1828. It was held at the house of Philip Empie, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Thomas R. Benedict; town clerk, Charles Getman; assessors, Henry Souls, Daniel S. Gray and David C. Everest; overseers of poor, John F. Empie, sr., and John Shaver; collector, Joseph Scouten; commissioners of highways, Peter W. Saltsman, Edward Burdick and James Hall; commissioners of schools, James C. Ott, Philip Kring and Samuel R. Dudley; inspectors of schools, Henry Edwards, Caleb Johnson and Solomon Cummings.

The supervisors of the town since 1855, with the exception of a few years when no return was made by the town clerk, have been as follows: Mortimer Wade, 1855; Richard Murray, 1856-7; Mortimer Wade, 1858-9; George Keith, 1860-1; P. H. Burnap, 1862; Hiram Allen, 1863; Daniel Lassell, 1865; Isaac M. Everest, 1866; John F. Empie, 1867-71; Daniel M. Durfee, 1872-75; Levi Yauney, 1876; Alpha Nellis, 1877-8; Ralph Sexton, 1879-82; Eli Gray, 1883; John P. Darby, 1884; James H. Yauney, 1885; John P. Darby, 1886-7; Levi Yauney, 1888; Richard Dorn, 1889-90; Abner Yauney, 1891.

Town Clerks.—Daniel Snell, 1855; John H. Shults, 1856; Ezra Van Slyck, 1857-8; John H. Lassell, 1859; J. E. Van Voast, 1860; William Spencer, 1861; James W. McLaughlin, 1862; H. D. Trumbull, 1863; Oscar Ercanbrack, 1865; Nicholas Fancher, 1866; Jacob C. Duesler, 1867; Oscar Ercanbrack, 1868; Amaziah Duesler, 1869; Jacob C. Duesler, 1870; Zalmon Gilbert, 1871; Veeder Caldwell, 1872; Ezra Van Slyck, 1873; Alfred Dorn, 1864; Darius Getman, 1875; Frederick Baum, 1876; Thomas R. Rossiter, 1877; Oscar Ercanbrack, 1878; James Y. Jukes, 1879; Benjamin F. Soules, 1880; Byron Walrath, 1881; Edgar Shibley, 1882; Daniel W. Duesler, 1883-4; Norman A. Lassell, 1885-7; Benjamin F. Soules, 1888; Richard McLaughlin, 1889; Eugene Bradt, 1890; Henry Leroy, 1891.

The present officers of Ephratah are as follows: Supervisor, John E. Standing; town clerk, Byron J. Walrath; justices of the peace, H. V. Berry, Z. B. Dempster, D. F. Snell and W. J. Stahl; assessors, Peter Dockstader, William Foster, Alfred C. Everest; collector, Peter Smith.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TOWN OF OPPENHEIM.

OPPENHEIM is the southwest corner town of Fulton county. Its northern boundary is formed by the town of Stratford and its eastern boundary by the town of Ephratah. Montgomery county bounds it on the south and Herkimer county on the west. The surface consists mostly of a hilly upland, gradually rising towards the north and east, where many of the hills attain an altitude of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the Mohawk river. The soil in the southwestern portion of the town is composed largely of clay, while in the southeastern part it is mixed with loam, and in the centre and north a light, sandy and gravelly loam is found. Boulders of various sizes appear upon the surface in nearly every portion of the town; and primary rock is noticeable in the north. Limestone has also been extensively quarried in the southwestern part, much of which was used in constructing and repairing the Erie canal. The territory comprised within the present limits of Oppenheim is well watered with a number of rapid streams. Among these are East Canada creek, which flows in a southerly direction along the west border of the town, forming the dividing line between Fulton and Herkimer counties; Fish creek, which flows across the northwest corner; Little Sprite, Crum, Zimmerman's and Fox creeks, all of which flow in a southwesterly direction, finding an ultimate outlet in the Mohawk.

The soil of Oppenheim is well adapted to coarse grains and for grazing purposes, and hence the farmers are chiefly engaged in stock raising and dairying. Wheat has been successfully raised in the southern part of the town, but it is not considered a leading product.

Oppenheim was formed from the town of Palatine, March 18, 1808, and at that time extended south as far as the Mohawk river, but when Fulton county was formed (April 18, 1838), the town of St. Johnsville was set off, and was included in Montgomery county. Oppenheim contains 31,127 acres, about two-thirds of which is under cultivation. The

assessed valuation of real estate is \$365,006, and the aggregate taxation for 1891 was \$3,618.05. The territory within the present limits of the town embraces parts of the Klock, Magin and Lott patents.

Early Settlement.—Oppenheim was first settled by Germans, and the history of its pioneers is much interwoven with that of the towns of Palatine and St. Johnsville. Tradition says that Rudolph Youker was the first settler, being followed in a few years by John Shaffer, Jacob Goram, Daniel Dikeman, Henry Burkdorff, Frederick Bellingier, and Simeon Schuyler. For many years the greater portion of the population was confined to the southern part of the present town, and but few attempts were made to establish permanent settlements in the northern sections, where the exposed condition of the country made pioneer life very dangerous. During the revolution, David Davis located in the southeastern part of the town on the farm afterwards occupied by Benjamin Crouse, and in 1791 Jacob Baum moved into the neighborhood and settled in the eastern part, on the place more recently occupied by Jacob Baum. He purchased 100 acres of the Klock and Nellis patent, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. Harvey Nellis settled a short distance from him in 1792. Daniel Ingersoll came from Saratoga county in 1794, and settled on the property for many years known as the Ingersoll place, in the southwestern part of the town. Another pioneer was Moses Johnson, who came from New Hampshire, in January, 1794, bringing his family with him and settling about two miles west of the centre, where he purchased 219 acres of land at \$2.50 per acre. On this land he had erected, during the previous summer, a log house, the covering of which was made from bark split from the trees surrounding it. He also brought two horses with him from his native state, and so scarce was food during the first summer of his stay, that he was compelled to sell one of them, using the money to purchase provisions. The land upon which he located is now owned and occupied by Emerthew Johnson and William H. and Alexander Ingersoll. In 1796 Peter Mosher came in and located a short distance south of the centre of the town on the place afterwards occupied by Leonard Mosher, and now the home of his son, Chauncey Mosher. In the same year Marcus Dusler located on the present David Dusler place in the southeastern part of the town. Others

who came in about 1796 and 1797 were James Johnson, Jacob Laude, William Bean, Richard Hewitt and Randall Hewitt, all of whom were from the New England states. In 1797 John Swartwout and Peter Cline located in the town, the former taking up his residence near the centre, and the latter a short distance east. Peter Cline's two sons, Knapthalee and John P., were born on the old homestead in 1797 and 1800 respectively and were for many years prominent residents, living to ripe old age. John N. Cline, a son of John P., still resides on his father's place in the village of Oppenheim. Daniel Guile came in about 1798 and settled on the farm now owned by Peter Yost and occupied as a dairy by Robert Bydleman. Guile was a soldier in the revolution and came from Saratoga county. Andrew Claus and Jacob Rarich also came in 1798, the former locating on the farm afterwards occupied by Jacob Claus, and at present occupied by Albert Claus, who lives next to it, and the latter on the place now occupied by Hiram Turner. In 1799 Christian House, a soldier of the revolution, settled where Nathan Cross now lives, and his son, John C. House, came in and located in the southern part of the town. Gordon Turner also came at the same time and located near the centre of the town and Henry H. Hayes settled on the place now owned by Eugene Mosher. Peter Claus came from Rensselaer county in 1801, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by Morgan Hoffman. He made a purchase of 100 acres of land paying \$2 20 per acre for it. Richard Hewitt came into the town during the latter part of the last century, and settled on the place afterwards owned by his son, Joseph Hewitt, and at present in the possession of one of his grandchildren.

Many of the pioneers and early inhabitants of Oppenheim took part in the war for liberty, and suffered heroically from the depredations of savage warriors and brutal Tories. The names of some of these have been preserved, together with brief incidents in their lives that have made them famous in local history. One of these brave men was Peter Getman, who, when only sixteen, joined a company of militia and went in search of a party of Indians, which had committed outrages in the neighborhood. These Indians had stopped at the house of the Rector family, asking for something to eat. After being told to help themselves, instead of doing so in an orderly and decent manner, they

proceeded to lay hands on everything within reach and were boldly upbraided by Mr. Rector. They became angry at his remonstrances and as they were departing, they turned and fired a volley from their muskets through the upper half of the door, which was open. Quick to realize the danger, Mrs. Rector held up a frying pan to protect her husband from the bullets of the enemy, one of which passed through the pan and shattered the arm of her husband. Maddened with rage at the futile attempt to murder their innocent victims, the Indians rushed forward with upraised tomahawks, and felled Mrs. Rector to the ground, afterwards taking her scalp and leaving her as they supposed dead. While this conflict was going on an old grandfather, who was living with his children and grandchildren, escaped to the woods with two of the youngest, but one of them, a little boy six years old, was captured and killed, and his body was thrown into the adjacent creek. Mrs. Rector afterwards regained consciousness, dressed her wounds, and walked to Stone Arabia, remaining there until she entirely recovered.

Among others who were prominent in those perilous times were Frederick Baum, a mail carrier; Andrew and Marcus Dusler, John Flander, Peter Bidleman, Jacob Vedder, John Sponable, and Capt. Elijah Cloyes. Jacob Youker was taken prisoner at the battle of Oriskany, forced to accompany the British to Canada, where he enlisted in their army. Having been marched to the vicinity of Little Falls he, with a few others, made his escape, hiding among the rocks until the army left, and finally reaching their friends. Peter Davis, an old settler, was killed while at work in the field. His wife escaped, but his daughter was captured and, together with a prisoner named Pring, was taken to Canada, where they suffered imprisonment, but eventually escaped and were married after their return.

VILLAGES.

Oppenheim village, situated on both sides of Crum creek near the centre of the town, is surrounded by an excellent agricultural and stock raising region. It was in the immediate neighborhood of this village that many of the pioneer settlers of Oppenheim first located. The first hotel in the place was opened in 1805 by Peter Cline, his first license

being secured by a number of the citizens who were anxious to have him establish an inn. He built a tannery about the same time, operating it with his son, Knapthalee, until the year 1836, when the stream upon which it was situated failed, and the establishment was thereupon discontinued. A saw-mill was built about 1806 by Henry Cline, a brother of Peter, and two years later a grist mill was erected by Henry Miller. The grist-mill was the scene of active operations for a period of twenty years or more, but was subsequently neglected and abandoned. The first store was built and conducted by Henry I. Ostrom about the year 1810. A distillery was also built and operated by him soon after, but was continued as such for a short time only. Anson E. Brown, the present postmaster at Oppenheim, was first appointed during the administration of President Arthur, but the office was held during the Cleveland administration by Charles E. Brown. Anson E. Brown was again appointed, July 24, 1889. The office is located in the general store of Brown Brothers, of which Anson E. and George A. Brown are proprietors.

The first Union church in the village was erected about 1820, and was occasionally occupied by different denominations, but remained in an unfinished condition and was finally sold and moved away. The present edifice was built in 1834, but has undergone material improvements from time to time. It is built of wood, convenient and commodious, and being situated near the centre of the town, is easily accessible to the inhabitants of a large district. Rev. Jacob Trisband held the first religious services in the town about 1800, but since 1825 the Methodist and Baptist denominations have been the more prominent ones in keeping up the church. Prior to 1861 there had been no officers of the Baptist or Methodist societies elected for ten years. On the 23d of April of that year, however, trustees were chosen as follows: Peter B. Claus, William S. Stewart, Lucian Healy, Leonard Mosher, Harry V. Velding, John P. Swartwout, Daniel A. Sherwood, John D. Robinson, and Cyrus D. Dean, the last named being chosen clerk of the board.

Since that time trustees have been elected regularly, but for the past fifteen years the Methodist Episcopal denomination has used the church almost entirely, as the members of the Baptist and other denominations have diminished in number, some by death, while others

have moved from the vicinity. The Methodist Society of Oppenheim was on the charge with St. Johnsville for a number of years, and afterwards transferred to that of Dolgeville, but since 1884 it has formed a joint charge with Lassellsville, and regular services have been held each Sunday afternoon by the pastor. A parsonage, located at Lassellsville, was erected by the society four years ago. The Oppenheim church has an active Sunday-school, of which Byron Leavitt, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Society, is superintendent. Mrs. Julia Barker, who lives about three miles north of the village, is recording steward of this charge. The present trustees of the church are M. E. Barker, William S. Hess, Watson Turner, Nathan Cross, and James H. Cline.

Dolgeville, also called Brockett's Bridge, is situated on East Canada creek, but the greater part of the village lies in the adjoining county of Herkimer. The place has attained considerable importance as a manufacturing centre during the past few years, and with the completion of the Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad, of which the grade has been made and a large amount of the track laid, the village will be put in quick communication with other commercial centres, and will undoubtedly reach a substantial growth.

Middlesprite, in the northeast part of the town; Lottville, in the northern part; and Crum Creek in the southern part, are hamlets, with post-offices and stores.

Dairying, including the manufacture of cheese, is the principal industry of Oppenheim, and at different times there have been as many as five large cheese factories in active operation within the limits of the town. An extensive plant, known as the Willow Spring factory, situated three-fourths of a mile east of Oppenheim village, was built by a stock company in 1867 and operated by them for a number of years. This factory is now owned and conducted by James O. Bennett, who does a large and increasing business. Three miles west of the village is located another cheese factory, owned by Warren H. Bacon, and operated by Nelson C. Radley. On the west border of the town, near the village of Ingham's Mills, is located the Johnson factory, and the Youker factory in the south part of the town is owned and operated by William H. Youker. There is a building formerly used as a cheese factory near Lottville. It was built by a man named Galusha, and

afterwards purchased by Peter Van Allen, who operated it for two or three years, but it has recently been closed. It is customary during the months of June, July and August for the patrons of the factories to deliver their milk both night and morning. After September 1, only one delivery per day is made, usually in the morning, the previous night's milk being skimmed before coming to the factory. During the winter months deliveries are made only once in two or three days, each milking before the last being skimmed before being brought in. Each customer is given credit for the number of pounds of milk delivered, and after the product is sold the final settlement is made upon this basis.

Town Officers.—The first town meeting of Oppenheim was held at the house of Jacob Zimmerman, April 15, 1801, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Andrew Zabriskie; town clerk, John C. Nellis; assessors, Peter I. Nellis, Jacob I. Failing, and Ricard Hewett; commissioners of highways, Rufus Ballard, Jacob G. Klock, and Daniel Guile; overseers of the poor, John L. Bellinger and John I. Klock; collector, John Tingle; constables, Samuel Frame, Joseph B. Grover, Cornelius Swartwout, David Lyon, and Joel Daniels; poundmasters, Thomas T. Ballard and Christopher Fox; viewers of fences, Conrad Hellingas and Jacob Frey. The election of the above officers was certified to by Henry Beekman and Jacob G. Klock, justices of the peace.

The present town officers are as follows: Supervisor, John C. Davis; town clerk, Anson E. Brown; justices of the peace, Samuel Cramer, Henry Schuyler, M. E. Barker, and Marvin Hayes; assessors, George W. Youker, Edgar L. Cline, and George P. Davis; collector, William Clemons.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWN OF PERTH

THIS is the southeastern corner town of the county. It is bounded by Mayfield and Broadalbin on the north; by Saratoga county on the east; by Montgomery county on the south, and by Johnstown on the west. Its surface is gently rolling and was originally covered with a vigorous growth of pine. Limestone is found in several places throughout the town, but ledges of slate are much more extensive. The soil is mostly a yellow sandy loam, and the town contains some very excellent farms, the average condition of the land being equal, if not superior to that in any other section of the county. The farmers of Perth have devoted themselves largely to the raising of stock and the growing of some of the coarser cereals. The houses, barns and agricultural equipments of the town are noticeable for their size, beauty and generally well kept condition, and on every side are to be seen signs of progress and thrift. Chuctenunda creek is the principal stream, flowing in an irregular southern direction through the east end of the town. Two smaller streams, known as the Fly creek and the Rees creek, flow in a southerly direction in the southwestern part.

Perth was formed from the town of Amsterdam, and became a separate town in Fulton county, April 18, 1838, the same date that this county was erected. Parts of Mayfield and Broadalbin were annexed to the northern part of Perth, February 17, 1842, since which time its boundaries have remained unchanged. The town contains 15,878 acres, with an assessed valuation of \$373,939, and the aggregate tax levy for 1891 was \$2,411.40.

Early Settlers.—The earliest settlements within the present limits of the town of Perth were made prior to the revolution, on the road leading from Tribes Hill to Sacandaga. The pioneers were mostly from the Highlands of Scotland, and came hither about the year 1772 or 1773. Among the number were Daniel and Duncan McIntyre, David

Walker, a Mr. McGlashan, Duncan McCarty, James McLaren, Charles Mereness and Marcus Reese. The McIntyre brothers, Daniel and Duncan, settled near the site of Perth Centre, and David Walker and James McLaren took up their residence in close vicinity. The experience of these early settlers was much the same as that of other pioneers who settled in desolate and far removed sections of this part of the state, and during the raids instigated by Sir John Johnson, and carried out by the tories and savages, they found their primitive homes so insecure that several of the families moved to Albany. Among them were Daniel McIntyre, David Walker, and, probably, a number of others, but when the danger was past most of them returned and occupied nearly the same ground.

What is now the eastern and northern portion of the town, and the vicinity of West Galway, was settled about the year 1774, by the arrival of ten families from Gallowayshire, Scotland, among them James Ford and a family of McMartins. No other families are known to have settled there until after the war, when the population increased quite rapidly. Among those who located in different parts of the present town subsequent to the revolution were John McIntosh and Daniel Creighton, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1783, and settled at what is now Perth Centre; William and Peter Robb, from the same place, and settling directly west of them; Alexander McFarlan and Archibald McQueen, both from Perthshire, the former coming in 1790, and the latter in 1793; Ira Benedict also came in 1790, followed in 1795 by James Canary, all of whom settled in the vicinity of Perth Centre. Henry Van Der Bogart, coming in 1793, located a short distance west of the Centre. Descendants of nearly all of these early settlers are still living in the community, many of whom have been, and are to day, prominently connected with the civil affairs of the town. Among others who may be mentioned as having located in the present town at an early date were Lawrence E. Van Allen, Conrad and Francis Winne, Derby Newman and Peter Vosburgh. Also Michael Swobe, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1766, locating in Perth in 1776. He was followed in 1796 by his son, Michael Swobe, jr., who settled on the farm adjoining the one afterwards occupied by his grandson, J. H. Swobe. James Kennedy, who was afterward a colonel in the

war of 1812, came to Perth in 1792, from Saratoga county with his parents, when only two years old. He was a resident of the town until the time of his death.

Perth Centre is a small village near the north line of the town, and about midway between the east and west lines. It contains a church, school-house, hotel, store and saw-mill, with the dwellings of the inhabitants, many of whom are prosperous farmers. The Perth Centre hotel was built nearly one hundred years ago, probably by a Mr. Atkins. Among the proprietors of this old tavern during the past half century David L. Demarest holds prominence. He kept it for a number of years, and was followed by Otis Lapham, Jacob Swobe, Alexander Stewart, Hugh Stewart, and George Stewart (three brothers), also by Thomas Knapp, Jonathan Carey, George Seeley, George Robb, William Wishart, Daniel Creighton, William Lamont, Simon Leroy, and the present proprietor, John H. Mosher, who has conducted it since December, 1890. Charles C. Coddington, who keeps a general store at Perth Centre, is also the postmaster. The saw-mill at this place is operated by Jacob C. Lair.

West Perth, a hamlet containing a blacksmith shop and the houses of a number of farmers, is located on the Johnstown road, about four miles west of Perth Centre.

West Galway is a small village located in the northeast corner of the town, a number of its houses being in the adjoining county of Saratoga. The place contains three churches, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, but the congregations of them all are very small, and there is but one settled pastor in the village. E. G. Powers, who keeps a store at this place is the postmaster, and mails are received by stage from Amsterdam.

Churches.—The United Presbyterian church of Broadalbin is located at Perth Centre, the organization of the society having taken place under the name of "The Associate Reformed Church of Broadalbin," at a time when this section of Perth was included in Broadalbin. Although the title is now a misnomer, it has never been changed, but the society has under present consideration a plan for changing the name to "The United Presbyterian Church of Perth." It will be remembered that shortly after the revolution a number of families from Scotland settled

both at West Galway and Perth Centre, all of whom were Presbyterians, and attached to the principles and mode of worship of their native church. It is known that the Presbytery of Albany at an early day sent one of its ministers, Rev. John McDonald, to organize those who were attached to the Presbyterian church at Ballston, West Galway, Broadalbin, and Johnstown, into religious societies, and services were conducted at times in these societies by ministers of that Presbytery. Probably during the greater portion of the time there was no supply for this place, and at such times the people were wont to assemble at the house of Daniel McIntyre for social worship. The exercises conducted by him consisted of reading the scriptures, with comments, singing and praying. It is probable that at first these services were conducted in the Gaelic tongue, as many of his neighbors could not speak English, but toward the close of the century they were conducted in the English language. It cannot be definitely stated when the societies of West Galway and Broadalbin were organized, but it must have been about 1790, as the Presbyterian congregation of that place was formed in that year. The society at this place probably erected their first house of worship about 1797 or 1798. It was occupied, however, for several years before the building had been entirely completed. At the beginning of the present century, both this society and that at West Galway were connected with the Presbyterian church and were supplied by a licentiate from Ireland, neither church being able to support a settled pastor. A portion of this society which felt aggrieved at certain changes made in the manner of conducting the singing, withdrew in 1802, and having united with a small congregation at Manny's Corners, called the Rev. John I. Christie as pastor. By that time a number of families had settled at Perth who were members of the Associate Reformed church at West Charlton, then under the care of Rev. James Mairs. The latter was occasionally invited to preach at this place on week days, and his doctrines and mode of conducting the services pleased the people very much. In 1803, the church was, by request, taken under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Washington, then embracing all the churches of this denomination in the northern and western portion of the state of New York. That body furnished this congregation with a few supplies, among whom was the

Rev. Robert Easton. When the church was formally received under the care of the Presbytery it was intended to retain Mr. Easton permanently as pastor, but as he was compelled to keep previous promises to a church in Montreal, he was unable to remain. A unanimous call was then made for Rev. Robert Proudfit, a licentiate from Pennsylvania, who came and was installed as pastor of this congregation April 10, 1804. The church then began to enjoy the advantages of a stated ministry, and not until this took place was the Lord's supper administered to its communicants.

The first church building in this place was originally located on the site of the present one, and was erected (as has been stated) two or three years before the close of the last century. It is described as being, at the time of Rev. Mr. Proudfit's arrival, "a large barn-like structure," being merely enclosed with clapboards, without plaster, with a floor made of loose boards. It was destitute of a pulpit, and the pews were constructed of slabs fastened to upright standards. This building was soon removed and taken to a lot directly opposite and on the south side of the road. This change was due to the fact that the trustees did not have a secure title to the land and a removal was necessary. The lot upon which it afterwards was placed was conveyed to the congregation by Daniel McIntyre as a free gift, the deed being dated March 15, 1805. The church was removed without being turned around, which placed the door in the rear end of the building, and in 1805 John Cameron was engaged to finish the interior at a cost of \$550, which he did, still leaving the entrance at the rear.

The following persons were elected trustees of the church May 10, 1804, and their election is recorded in the clerk's office at Johnstown under the date of May 29, of the same year: James Robb, Daniel McIntyre, jr., Peter McGlashan, John Cameron, Peter Robertson, Duncan Stewart. The election of elders was postponed until September 20, 1804, when John Walker, John McBeath and John McIntosh were installed as elders of the congregation.

The repairs to the interior of the edifice must have been completed in 1806, as the sale of pews took place in January of that year, and the total amount realized was \$1,179 50. The old church was used until 1831, when the present brick structure was finished and occupied dur-

ing the summer. In 1861 improvements were made to this building at an expense of \$600, and in 1867, \$700 were expended in repairing the parsonage, the latter having been built in 1833.

In 1858 a union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches was effected, forming the body known as the United Presbyterian church, and since that time the congregation at Perth Centre has been known as the "United Presbyterian Church of Broadalbin."

Rev. Mr. Proudfit remained with this church until October 18, 1818, when he resigned to take a professorship of Latin and Greek in Union college. He was followed by Rev. James Otterson, who was installed September 12, 1821, and continued as pastor until May 17, 1827. His successor was Rev. Malcolm N. McLaren, who came November 2, 1827, resigning in April, 1833. Rev. David Caw, from Scotland, was the next pastor, and was installed February 12, 1834, and released from the charge May 14, 1845. The congregation was then without a regular minister until the summer of 1847 when Rev. John M. Graham, of Ohio, came and remained with them ten years, resigning in August, 1857. His successor was Rev. J. L. Clark, who came May 10, 1858, and remained until June 10, 1872. Rev. Andrew Henry began his pastorate in July, 1873, and continued in the office for seventeen years. The present pastor, Rev. John M. Adair, came to this congregation in May, 1890, from Stone Valley church in central Pennsylvania, a charge which he had held for thirty years. The present membership of the church is about 100, and the Sunday-school contains about 135 scholars and teachers. The pastor acts as superintendent and is assisted by H. B. Major. The present elders are James Donnan, Joseph Clark, George Clark, William McEwen, Daniel McLaren, Archibald Robertson and W. J. McQueen; the trustees are James H. Van Der Bogart, James W. Robb, Alexander McFarlan, Jay D. Mosher, John A. Chalmer and Daniel Reddish.

Nearly opposite the church is a beautiful cemetery, originally the burying place of the family of Daniel McIntyre, but laid out as a cemetery by the church trustees in 1807. Since that time it has been greatly enlarged and improved. In March, 1874, it was duly incorporated, and shortly afterwards inclosed with a handsome iron fence and stone wall. It may be proper at this time to make some mention of Daniel

McIntyre, whose personal character cannot be more clearly illustrated than by adopting the language of the first pastor of this church, who knew him well: "In his character were combined the most inflexible integrity, unfeigned compassion for the distressed, kindness and affability to all; and sincere though unobtrusive piety manifested by actions rather than by words. His unwearied exertion in the religious instruction of the youth, his care in collecting his neighbors on the Sabbath for private social worship, his well merited influence and impressive example, evidently laid the foundation for the present Christian church in this place. Few men in private station with as little noise and show have contributed more effectually to the cause of morality and religion. His memory is cherished most cordially by those who knew him best."

The United Presbyterian church at West Galway was organized in March, 1867, with twenty-six members. The church edifice occupied by them was built the following year. The congregation is quite small and there is no settled pastor.

The Presbyterian church of West Galway was organized on the congregational plan in 1790, by Rev. John Camp, of New Canaan, and the Presbyterian form of government was adopted in 1793. Their first house of worship was erected in 1795 and was the first church edifice built within the present limits of the town. Charles Herbert is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal society have a church edifice in West Galway and a small congregation, which is supplied occasionally with ministers from other places.

Town Officers.—The first town meeting of Perth was held at the house of John Robb, on what is now known as the Calvin McQueen farm, on the Johnstown road, May 1, 1838. The following town officers were at that time elected: Supervisor, William Robb; town clerk, John M. Benedict; justices of the peace, Stephenson T. Bostwick, Arthur Smith, Henry Banta, and Jacob B. Heagle; assessors, Jacob Banta, Arthur Smith, James Robb; commissioners of highway, Godfrey Swobe, George S. Joslyn, and Henry Banta; commissioners of schools, John B. Heagle, John McQueen, jr., Henry G. Van Nest; collector, Abraham Mosher, jr.; overseers of the poor, Abel Dunning and Peter Vosburgh; constables, Abraham Mosher, jr., Francis Snyder, Isaiah McNeil, and Jacob M. Coon.

The supervisors since the organization of the town have been as follows: William Robb, 1838; David L. Demarest, 1839-40; Arthur Smith, 1841-2; James Kennedy, 1843; George Clark, 1845-5; John Robb, 1846; Arthur Smith, 1847; John McQueen, jr., 1848-9; Patrick McFarlan, 1850; Barent Vosburgh, 1851-2; John F. Nox, 1853; William Stewart, 1854-5; William J. Robb, 1856; John Moir, 1857-8; Barnard K. Lee, sr., 1859; Walter M. Major, 1860-1; George Clark, jr., 1862; Andrew I. Rogers, 1863; John McQueen, 1864; James R. Calderwood, 1865-7; Barney Vosburgh, 1868-9; Hugh B. Major, 1870-1; Benjamin F. Jeffers, 1872; Ansel D. Joslin, 1873-5; George Clark, 1876-7; Seth C. Hathaway, 1878; Orren Hart, 1879; Seth C. Hathaway, 1880; Ansel D. Joslin, 1881-2; William J. McQueen, 1883-4; Orren Hart, 1885-92.

Town Clerks—John M. Benedict, 1838; Thomas Newman, 1839-41; Lawrence E. Van Allen, 1842; Henry W. Hayes, 1843; John McQueen, jr., 1844; Daniel A. Creighton, 1845-6; James Davis, 1847-8; James Stewart, 1849; Samuel D. Gaylord, 1850; Peter H. Mann, 1851; James I. Cameron, 1852; Ansel D. Joslin, 1853-4; Barnard K. Lee, jr., 1855; Duncan A. McBeth, 1856; Solomon S. Jeffers, 1857-9; Thomas C. Knapp, 1860-2; Cornelius A. Dievendorff, 1863; Ansel D. Joslin, 1864; Solomon S. Jeffers, 1865-6; John Chalmers, 1867; William H. Cameron, 1868-9; Peter A. Kling, 1870; J. D. McIntyre, 1871-2; John Chalmers, 1873-4; Collins A. Kinsley, 1875-6; John D. McIntyre, 1877; Harvey B. Goodemote, 1878; John D. McIntyre, 1879-84; Samuel Shields, 1885-6; William Lamont, 1887; Charles L. Coddington, 1888; William H. Cramer, jr., 1889; Simon Leroy, 1890; James H. Van Der Bogart 1891-2.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Supervisor, Orren Hart; town clerk, James H. Van Der Bogart; justices of the peace, John H. Banta, Charles L. Coddington, and William J. Stewart; assessors, Joseph Horth, Cornelius Stairs, and Rensselaer Dorman; collector, Spencer S. Cuyler.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

TOWN OF STRATFORD.

STRATFORD is the northwest corner town of the county, being bounded by Hamilton county on the north, Caroga on the east, Ephratah and Oppenheim on the south, and Herkimer county on the west. Its surface is high, rolling and hilly, being 800 to 1,200 feet above the Mohawk, and in the extreme north 1,800 to 2,000 feet above tide water, with a general inclination toward the southwest. East Canada creek flows through the northwest corner and forms a part of the western boundary. North creek, which has its source in several small lakes near the north line of the town, flows in a westerly direction and finds an outlet in East Canada creek. Ayers creek rises at Lake Pleasant and flows in a southwesterly direction, emptying into East Canada creek at Stratford village. Fish creek has its source in east Fish lake in the town of Caroga, and flows in a westerly direction through the southwest corner of Stratford. In the northern part are several small lakes, the principal of which are Dexter, Spectacle, North, Pleasant and Ayers lakes. The soil in the southwest and in the valley of East Canada creek is a clayey loam ; and in other parts is light and gravelly.

Lumbering is the chief industry of Stratford, and at one time there were sixteen saw-mills and five tanneries within the town, but this business has declined by reason of the destruction of the forests by the lumbermen and bark peelers. The manufacture of cheese is a leading agricultural interest, and has been highly profitable to the farmers in the neighborhood of Stratford and Emmonsburg.

Stratford was formed from Palatine, April 10, 1805, and a part was taken off and added to Caroga in 1842. The town comprises parts of Glen, and Bleecker & Company's patents, also one tier of lots of Lott & Low's patent, and a part of the Jerseyfield patent, granted to Henry Glen and others April 12, 1770. The celebrated "Royal Grant," be-

stowed on Sir William Johnson by the king, extends into the southwest corner of this town as far as Mouse creek. Stratford contains 47,560 acres, which makes it the largest town in the county. The total assessed valuation of real estate is \$95,980, and the aggregate taxation for the year 1891 was \$1,587.44. The population in 1890 was 997.

Early Settlement.—Stratford was named after a town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, the place whence came some of its early settlers. John Wells is supposed to have been the first white man to locate within the present limits of the town, settling on what has more recently been known as the Mallett farm. Others coming about 1800 were Samuel Bennett, Abiel Kibbe and Levi, Eleazer and Samuel Bliss, all of whom located on the Johnstown road. Among others who came in and took up land in different parts of the town were Isaac Wood, Ebenezer Bliss, Joseph Mallet, Nathan Gurney, Amos Kinney, Silas and Abijah Phillips, Chauncey Orton, Eli Winchell, Peter Buckley, Daniel Shottenkirk, Jesse and Ephraim Jennings, Daniel Bleekman, and Hezekiah Warner. Nearly all of the early settlers were from the New England states, but few (comparatively) of their descendants are now living in the town.

Unlike many parts of Fulton county, the town of Stratford was not the scene of Indian depredations, the pioneers seldom suffering from the savages. Occasionally the latter would call at the houses of some of the inhabitants and ask for food, but this was usually done in a peaceable manner. During the early days of the pioneers the region was infested by wild animals, such as the wolf, bear and even panther, whose cry often filled the little settlement. Many hunting stories of intense interest have been told by the old residents, several of whom had well earned reputations as hunters and trappers. One of the most successful of these was Abiel Kibbee, who, during his lifetime, had caught fifty bears and eleven wolves. It is related that upon one occasion, when accompanied by Eben Beekman, he caught three bears on one trip; while on another hunt they captured a large wolf, which Kibbee managed to get in such a position that he could hold it by the ears, while Beekman bound its legs with rope and cord. They then carried their prize out of the woods and exhibited it at a militia training which was being held at Kibbe's. Another notable adventure occurred to Richard

Bullock and William Avery, who discovered the track of a panther while returning from their traps. They followed it to a cave, into which the animal had retired. Taking the risk of the number of such beasts that might be in the cave, and possessing but one gun between them, they found themselves in a precarious situation. Avery was the surest shot of the two, and therefore took the gun and stationed himself at the entrance of the cave. Bullock secured a stout stick, one end of which he sharpened to a point, and with unflinching nerve entered the cave and made his way into utter darkness. He soon perceived a pair of eyes glaring at him, but still undismayed, he still went onward being determined to learn what animal might be his foe. Avery, who was ready for any emergency, soon heard cries from within, after which all was quiet. He rushed quickly into the cave expecting to find the wounded body of his companion, but instead he met Bullock with three young panthers, the result of his wonderful daring. Highly elated over their capture and anxious to exhibit something as a proof of their adventure, they brought out two of the heads and one whole carcass.

Among the interesting events in social life may be mentioned the birth of the first male child, Lansing Wells, which occurred in 1800. The first female birth was that of Betsey Bliss, who was able to spin five knots of tow when only five years old. The first death was that of Jesse Wilson, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1802. The earliest marriage was that of Samuel Ellis to Polly Gurney, the latter coming from a family which had some aristocratic pretensions, and it was therefore required that the daughter should be married by a magistrate from another town, hence Colonel Drake, of Salisbury, Herkimer county, was invited to officiate. Squire Thomas Bennett, of Stratford, however, was also invited as a guest. As was the custom in those days, upon any festive occasion, the guests indulged in wine to excess, and Colonel Drake plied the decanter so frequently that when the time for the ceremony arrived he was totally incompetent and it was necessary to call upon Squire Bennett to tie the knot.

The first road laid out through the town was the work of Clarence Brookins, who made a contract with the state in 1799 to build a passable road from Johnstown to Salisbury, Herkimer county. This road passed through Palatine District (as it was then called), crossing East Canada creek at Hart's Bridge, now Emmonsburg.

The first saw-mill was built in 1806 by Martin Nichols, on the site more recently occupied by Livingston's mill. The following year he also built a frame house, the first one in the town. It stood on the lot afterwards occupied by the lodge-room. The first bridge across East Canada creek in Stratford was built in 1809, and connected Nicholsville and Devereaux. The first grist mill was built in 1810 by Sanders Lansing, patentee of the Lansing patent. Martin Nichols built the second grist-mill as well as the first blacksmith shop, and the settlement was for a long time called Nicholsville. The first school-house was built of logs and stood on the farm more recently owned by Henry Leavitt. Daniel Cross built the first tannery in 1812. The first burying-ground was the one known as the Mallett burying place.

Willys Bennet, who died in September, 1877, was the oldest inhabitant then living in the town, having reached the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He was a native of Connecticut and became noted as a lumberman, making a specialty of furnishing sounding board timber to piano manufacturers in New York and Boston. He sought the finest hemlock for this purpose and thus acquired a reputation.

Stratford, with a population of about 125, is the largest village in the town. Stephen P. Cade kept the first store and post-office, and David Potter was the first mail carrier. Bliss Kibbe is the present postmaster and also conducts a general store.

Emmonsburgh, formerly called Whitesburgh, is a hamlet situated on East Canada creek in the southwest part of the town, distant about two miles from Stratford post-office. The present postmaster at this place is Frank Bliss.

Town Officers.—The following officers were elected at the first town meeting, held in 1805: Supervisor, Samuel Bennett; town clerk, Nathan Gurney; justices of the peace, David Orton, Jonathan Gillett and William Deans; commissioners of highways, James Odell, Ebenezer Bliss and Silas Phillips; overseers of poor, Joseph Mallett and Amos Kinney; constable and collector, Samuel Bliss; constables, Chauncey Orton and Daniel Bleekman; fence viewers, Chauncey Orton and Eli Winchell; poundmasters, Joseph Mallett and Samuel Van Scriver. During the early history of the town William Bliss held the office of supervisor for many years, as did also other members of the Bliss fam-

ily, and Abijah Phillips held the office of town clerk for ten years. With the exception of a few years, when the town clerk failed to make returns to the proper officials of the names of the persons elected at annual town meetings, the following is a complete list of the supervisors since 1855: William Bliss, 1855-6; Ormel Leavitt, 1857-9; William Bliss, 1860; N. R. Crossman, 1861; Wheeler Knapp, 1867; William Bliss, 1869-71; David Helterline, 1872 and 1885; Ezra W. Leavitt, 1886-7; Jeremiah S. Austin, 1888-9; Frank M. Pierce, 1890-92.

Town Clerks.—Myron M. Phillips, 1855; Jerome Bleekman, 1856; W. H. Bennett, 1857-8; William M. Smith, 1859-61; Thomas B. Stewart, 1862; W. H. Bennett, 1863; J. E. B. Stewart, 1867-9; George Shaad, 1870-2; A. L. Leavitt, 1874-6; V. S. Ferris, 1877; W. H. Bennett, 1885; John P. Lewis, 1886; William H. Scorsby, 1887-8; Frank M. Pierce, 1889; Frank Shaad, 1890-2.

The principal officers of the town at present are: Supervisor, F. M. Pierce; town clerk, Frank Shaad; justices of the peace, Samuel E. Hoxsie, Daniel F. Wood, James B. Austin, D. S. Watson; collector, Allie Wood.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TOWN OF BLEECKER.

THIS is the central town of the north line of the county, its boundaries being Hamilton county on the north, Mayfield on the east, Johnstown on the south, and Caroga on the west. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, gradually rising toward the northern border, where the highest summits reach an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above sea level. Ledges of rock crop out in every part of the town, creating a formidable barrier to good roads and also to agricultural pursuits. Notwithstanding this, however, farming is carried on in the more fertile portions of the town, but the crops consist mostly of hay and potatoes. Stony creek, which rises in the southwest part of the town, flows in a northeasterly direction through Mayfield and thence into

Hamilton county, is the most important stream in Bleecker. It finds an outlet in the Sacandaga river, and is of great service to those engaged in lumbering, as it enables them to float their logs down to the Hudson, finding sale at the extensive saw-mills at Glens Falls and Fort Edward. Within the limits of the town are several small lakes or ponds, among which may be mentioned Chase's lake in the northern part, Woodworth's in the southeastern corner, and Peck's pond in the southwestern corner. They form both the source and the outlet to many small but rapid streams, which are in many cases utilized for mill sites in a profitable manner.

The most important industry of the town is lumbering, and although much of the valuable timber has been cleared away, the sound of the woodman's axe, and the busy hum of the saw-mill are familiar to the inhabitants. Tanning was carried on quite extensively for many years, but at present nothing is being done in that line and it is not probable that it will be resumed.

Bleecker was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1831, but a part was reannexed to that town in 1841, and then in 1842 a part of Caroga was taken off. The town derives its name from Barent Bleecker, who was contemporary with Glen and Lansing, the three having purchased a large tract of land in this region April 4, 1793. The other portions of the town were embraced in Chase's and Mayfield patents, the former granted March 23, 1792, and the latter, June 27, 1770. Mr. Simms is to be credited with the following notice of Chase, to whom one of these patents was granted:

"William Chase, the patentee, was in early life a sea captain, and in the revolution became an American privateer. He was captured and taken to Europe, and while there visited France. After the war he removed from Providence, R. I., to Hoosick, N. Y. At the latter place he built a bridge, by constructing which he was enabled to purchase some 12,000 acres of land in the western part of Fulton county. A large tract of land adjoining his, and which Chase intended to buy, was subsequently sold in Albany by auction, and was purchased by Barent Bleecker, Cornelius Glen and Abraham G. Lansing. It was known as Bleecker and Lansing's patent. Failing to secure this tract of land, on which he seems to have set his affections, Captain Chase was heard to

exclaim, with an oath, 'I would rather have lost my right in heaven than a title to this soil.'"

The town contains 36,668 acres, with an assessed valuation of \$53,790. The fact that no railroad enters the town and that there are many acres of waste land within its borders accounts for its low valuation.

Early Settlement.—When Bleecker was first settled, its territory was included in the township of Johnstown. Through it ran an old Indian trail, leading through what is now Bleecker village, passing the old pine tannery in the north part of the town, and entering Hamilton county. The wilderness was first settled permanently about the year 1800. Among those who located there were James Morse, Willam Rood, Hiram Lindsley, William Eglan, Gad Hamilton, Samuel Shaffer, Frederick Mills and others, a majority of whom were from New England. Within a few years others also settled in the same vicinity, among whom may be mentioned John Donaldson, William Bowler, Henry Lippart and several others. William Chase, to whom the patent for 12,000 acres of land was granted, built a grist-mill on West Stony creek, a short distance east of Lindley's Corners, about 1804, being the first mill of the kind erected in the town. Lindley's Corners was also the site of the first rude house of unhewn logs built in the town, but by whom is not known. The first house of hewn logs was located on the Caroga road, west of the Corners, and was built by Martin Hopfield. The first frame house was built on the site afterwards occupied by John M. Peter's house at Lindley's Corners, which was for a number of years a place of considerable business importance. It is situated near the centre of the town, and was at first surrounded by a large portion of the early settlers, but the erection of Richard & Company's tannery (known as the "Bleecker Tannery"), near the south line of the town, led to the formation of Bleecker village, which attracted the local business. It is a remarkable fact that the first brick house in the town was not built until 1874, being erected in the western part, near the Caroga line, by John Holler.

Joseph Eastman, an influential resident, who lived in the northern part of the town, was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the erection of a school-house there (the first in the community), in 1824.

Among the many tanneries that have been operated from time to time within the limits of Bleecker, the first was built by William I. Bell-

inger and others, at what is now Bleecker village. This old establishment went to ruin nearly thirty-five years ago. Hiram Deming, of the well remembered firm of Smith & Deming, was for a long time engaged in tanning in this town, their plant being located in the northeastern portion. Among the first events may be mentioned the first blacksmith shop, which was built and operated by Gad Hamilton north of Lindley's Corners; also the first tavern, which was conducted by S. S. Eastman near the south line of the town. The first store was built and managed in connection with Richards & Hamlin's tannery at Bleecker village.

Bleecker village, located near the outlet of a small lake on the south line of the town, is the only important settlement within its limits. The land upon which it is situated was formerly owned by Isaac Van Nostrand. Hiram Van Denburgh, who has been for many years a resident of this place (holding at different times the office of supervisor of the town), owns and controls large lumber tracts within its borders and conducts two saw-mills, one at Bleecker village and another nine miles farther north. The former mill has been twice destroyed by fire, and Mr. Van Denburgh is at the present time engaged in reconstructing it. Unfortunately these calamities have occurred at that time of year when the damage was most severely felt. Mr. Van Denburgh is also the present postmaster, the office having been established in 1844 by the appointment of E. A. Campbell. The village also contains a Methodist Episcopal Church, of which more will be said, a school-house, a store, and about twenty dwellings.

Among the religious societies that have had an existence in the town, but are now extinct, may be mentioned the Presbyterians, who built the church at Bleecker village now owned and occupied by the Methodists. It was erected by the former denomination in 1855, and was placed under the pastoral charge of Rev. Abijah Green. The society had an unpromising existence of nineteen years, at the end of which time, in 1874, the church property was leased to Hiram Van Denburgh for a term of ninety-nine years, the consideration being one dollar. Shortly afterwards it was taken in charge by the Methodist Episcopal Society, by whom it has since been occupied.

The Christian denomination also had an existence in Bleecker at one time, and held services in the school-house of district No. 1, at Lindley's Corners.

The Methodist Episcopal Society did not have a stated house of worship prior to their occupancy of the edifice built by the Presbyterians, but persons professing the Methodist faith have lived in Bleecker since its earliest settlement. Such well remembered circuit preachers as Ephraim Goss and William F. Hurd came through there during the early part of the present century. Since the society has occupied its present location, its pulpit has been filled by many pastors now prominent in the Troy conference. Among those who had this charge during the period of its connection with the church at West Bush, may be mentioned Revs. Edwin Gence, John Wesley Coons, a local preacher; Edward Taylor, in 1876; Amos Osborn, in 1877; John P. Crane, in 1878-79. The following pastors have held the appointment since 1883: H. M. Munsee, April 1883-April 1885; G. H. LaGrange, April 1885-May 1887; C. A. Beaudry, May 1887-April 1888; B. M. Grant, jr., April 1888-April 1890; G. H. Marvin, April 1890-January 1892; Joel Hall, April 15, 1892 until the present time. Pastor Hall preached his first sermon for this church on May 1. The church has twenty-five members at present, and conducts an active Sunday-school of which Ivory L. Bartlett is superintendent. It also conducts a Sunday-school at Lindley's Corners, which is held in the school-house, and of which Casper Peters is superintendent.

The Evangelical Methodist Church (composed of Germans), is the oldest religious organization in the town, its date being 1850. The church edifice of this society is located about three miles north of Bleecker village on the old plank road.

The Lutheran Church, built in 1852, is also located on the old plank road, and is distant in a northwesterly direction from Bleecker village about two miles.

The Roman Catholics worship in a neat edifice about four miles northwest of Bleecker village.

The following items are taken from the old town records and may be of interest:

The first road laid out by the commissioners of highways, November 12, 1831, is described as beginning at the state road, "four chains northerly from Isaac Van Nostrand's, and running to the road laid out by Mr. Burr's house." This road changes its course upwards of twenty-

five times. The supervisor's expenses in 1832 were \$7.42. Under date of September 8, 1831, James Leslie gave a deed of one acre of land to Nicholas Stoner, John Mead, and Jacob Mead, trustees of school district No. 4, for school purposes.

The first town meeting of Bleecker was held at the house of Gad Hamilton, on the first Tuesday of May, 1831, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Isaac Van Nostrand; town clerk, Jonathan Dean; justices of the peace, Jonathan Dean, William Lindsley, John Mead, Joseph Eastman; assessors, Amasa Stevens, Ephraim Lindsley, Joseph Eastman; commissioners of highways, John Mead, Elijah Lindsley, Othniel Allen; overseers of the poor, Richard Hart, Joseph Eastman; collector, Daniel Mead; commissioners of common schools, Lodewick P. Stevens, Rilas Eastman, Eli R. Burr; inspectors of schools, Amasa Stevens, Joseph Eastman, Elijah Lindsley, Adam Long. At the same meeting it was resolved that fence viewers should have seventy-five cents per day, and that \$30 be raised for school money.

The following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time: Isaac Van Nostrand, 1831; Artois Hamilton, 1832-4; William J. Bellinger, 1835; Garret A. Newkirk, 1836-7; Jonathan Dean, 1838; Garret A. Newkirk, 1839-41; Benjamin K. Eaton, 1842-4; David Foote, 1845; William Bowler, 1846; David Foote, 1847; William Bowler, 1848-9; Samuel W. Odell, 1850-1; Truman Enos, 1852; Eugene W. Enos, 1853-4; Robert Campbell, 1855; Zachariah J. Smith, 1856; Eugene W. Enos, 1857; Theron A. Hamlin, 1858; Eugene W. Enos, 1859; Joseph C. Zeyst, 1860; George A. Burr, 1861; Marshall G. Hunt, 1862-4; John M. Peters, 1865-7; Marshall G. Hunt, 1870-1; Hiram Deming, 1872-4; Charles Bowler, 1875-8; Philo R. Smith, 1879-80; Charles Bowler, 1881-2; C. C. Schabacker, 1883-6; Hiram Van Denburgh, 1887; C. C. Schabacker, 1888; George F. Bowman, 1889; Hiram Van Denburgh, 1890; John M. Peters, 1891.

Town Clerks.—Jonathan Dean, 1831 and 1837; Jacob Spaulding, 1832; William J. Bellinger, 1833-4; William W. Collins, 1835-6; James McKinlay, 1838; William Conine, 1839-40; Willard C. Wright, 1841, 1843, 1846-7, 1850; Robert A. Van Nest, 1842; Ephraim A. Campbell, 1844-5; John D. Yenney, 1848-9; Z. J. Smith, 1851; John Rycken, jr.,

1852-3; P. O. Belden, 1854; M. Van Steenburgh, 1855, 1860; John Meyer, 1856, 1863, 1866-9 and 1876; Isacher R. Ford, 1857-8; Joseph Zeyst, 1859; Hiram Van Denburgh, 1861, 1870-1; John H. Smith, 1862, 1873; Daniel Doice, 1864; Marshall G. Hunt, 1865; Wallace Yost, 1872; August Ernst, 1874-5; Francis Unger, 1877-86; Charles Sandfordt, 1887; Francis Unger, 1888-9; Lewis G. Langfritz, 1890; Charles Sandfordt, 1891.

The present officers of the town are: Supervisor, John M. Peters, jr.; town clerk, John Unger; justices of the peace, Frank Unger, jr.; Fred Berghoff, Charles Tiederman and Englebert Fisher; assessors, George Conrick, George F. Bowman and Homer Baird; collector, Jacob Hartman.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN OF CAROGA.

CAROGA lies on the north border of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hamilton county, on the south by the towns of Johnstown and Ephratah; on the east by Bleecker, and on the west by Stratford. Its surface is rolling in the south, but is broken in the north by small mountains, some of which are sharply peaked. A large hill stands west of Garoga creek, and there is an eminence of land about 300 feet high between its principal branches. The creek has its source in Garoga lake, and flows in a southerly direction through the centre of the town. The numerous lakes in the centre and northern part of the town form a striking feature in the landscape, the most noticeable being East and West Fish lakes, Garoga lake, Stink lake, Bellows, Prairie, Green and Pine lakes. The soil is light and consists largely of sand and hence only a small portion of the area is adapted to cultivation. Lumbering and tanning and gathering hemlock bark have formed the principal business of the inhabitants, and though tanning has declined, lumbering is still continued in the northern section of the town.

Caroga was formed from Johnstown and also from Stratford and Bleecker by an act of the legislature, passed April 11, 1842. It received

its name from "Garoga Creek," but while custom has applied the name "Garoga" to the stream and also the lake, it has changed one letter in the name of the town which is called Caroga. It embraces portions of the Glen and Bleecker & Lansing patents, and contains 31,628 acres. The assessed valuation of real estate in 1891 was \$57,680, and the population in 1890 was 624.

Early Settlement.—It is claimed that two Indian villages existed within the present limits of Caroga, prior to the revolution, but that they were broken up and deserted during the early part of the war. One was located near Garoga lake, and the other near Stink lakes. The naming of the latter is attributed to a circumstance that occurred during a hunting trip, in which Nicholas Stoner and a companion were engaged. On reaching these lakes they discovered large quantities of fish which had been carried over a beaver dam during a freshet, and being unable to return, died when the water abated. This caused a foul odor, which suggested to the two hunters a name which they applied to the lake. Flint arrowheads and other relics of Indian occupation are frequently found in the vicinity of these bodies of water.

White men first began to locate in the town shortly after the revolution, one of the earliest being Isaac Peckham, who settled there in 1783, on the farm more recently occupied by Jacob Dorn. He was a grandfather of Isaac Peckham Christiancy, at one time United States senator from Michigan. The latter was born in this town and spent a great share of his youth there. Contemporary with the settlement of Mr. Peckham came Reuben Brookins, who located on the place afterwards occupied by William Harden. About 1785, James McClellan secured a title to 1,000 acres of land in what is now Caroga, and the property is at present owned by twenty or more individuals.

Cornelius Van Allen, who built the first saw-mill in the town, came about 1790 and was followed in 1798 by Daniel, Robert and Solomon Jeffers. Among other pioneers who settled there prior to 1800 were Samuel Gage, William Jefferson, Abram Garley, Anthony Stewart, Nathan Lovelace, Elijah Gardner, Ira Beach, John Mead, Titus Foster, Lemuel Lewis, and Daniel Goff. Nicholas Stoner, who first located in what is now the town of Broadalbin, came and settled in this town early in the present century.

The first tannery in the town was built by Garret A. Newkirk and John Littlejohn in 1843. The first tanner and currier was Lewis Rider who rented the new tannery building, stocked it and carried on the tanning business for the first two years, after which G. A. Newkirk became proprietor and conducted the establishment until 1857, when it was discontinued.

The first school-house was erected at North Bush in the southern part of the town.

A Methodist Episcopal society was organized at Garoga lake in October, 1842, by Stephen Parks, at that time living in Gloversville. John Mead was chosen its first class leader, and in 1843, S. M. Foster, one of the members of the society, became a licensed exhorter, and served the little congregation in that capacity until 1850, at which time he was granted authority to preach, and continued in this service for many years. The society erected a house of worship at Wheelerville in 1872, the dedication taking place under the auspices of Rev. D. C. Dayton.

Newkirk's Mills, a little hamlet located on Garoga creek, about one mile south of the lake bearing the same name, is the only settlement of any importance in the town. Daniel Francisco, one of the principal lumber merchants of the town, conducts a store at this place and is also postmaster. He has also held important positions in the town's civil affairs.

Town Officers.—The first town meeting for Caroga was held at the house of G. A. Newkirk, on the second Tuesday of February, 1843, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Garret A. Newkirk; town clerk, Nelson Brookins; justices of the peace, A. Van Nest, Silas June, and James Timmerman.

The supervisors of this town, with the exception of two or three years, when no returns were made by the town clerk, have been as follows: Garret A. Newkirk, 1855; James D. Foster, 1856-7; Ralph Sexton, 1858; Abner Swan, 1859; Ralph Sexton, 1860-61; Samuel M. Foster, 1862; Daniel Francisco, 1867-71; Zachariah Smith, 1875; Daniel Francisco, 1876-7; Thomas Bradley, 1879; Joseph Sherman, 1882; Thomas Bradley, 1883; Joseph Sherman, 1884; Alanson Morey, 1885-7; Van Rensselaer Caldwell, 1888; Cyrus Durey, 1889; J. W. Gage, 1890; Cyrus Durey, 1891-2.

Town Clerks.—Uriel C. Buck, 1855; Asa Streeter, 1856-7; Samuel Worth, 1858; James T. McMartin, 1859; Daniel Francisco, 1860-2; Joseph C. Zeyst, 1867-71; Frederick Baum, 1872; Nathan Oathout, 1874; Alanson Morey, 1875-9; William B. Caldwell, 1881-2; Alanson Morey, 1883; Van Rensselaer Caldwell, 1884; James J. Houck, 1885-7; Chauncey E. Francisco, 1888; F. H. Argersinger, 1889; Felix Kernan, 1890-2.

The principal town officers at present are: Supervisor, Cyrus Durey; town clerk, Felix Kernan; justices of the peace, James Shaw, Alanson Morey, Lewis Ballou, and Frank A. Hill; assessors, Christopher Horth, Henry Morey, and Fred L. Morey; collector, George Hine.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

SMITH, HORACE E., LL D., was born in Weston, Vt., and obtained his early education in the common schools, Chester Academy, Chester, Vt., Franklin Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., and by private instruction and study. So well had he improved his time and opportunities that, on application for admission to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, under the then existing rules, which required seven years of preparatory study, four of classical and three of law, he was allowed for the four years of classical study, the same as credited to a graduate of a college or university.

His father, Dr. Rogers Smith, of English parentage, was a native of Massachusetts; but in early life he removed with his parents to Mt. Vernon, N. H., where he studied and practiced medicine until his removal to Greenbush, N. Y., as hereinafter stated. Possessing a fine literary taste, and an ardent passion for books, he achieved a broad and varied culture, ranked well in his profession, and, during his residence in New Hampshire, he was an active politician of the Jeffersonian school. In 1812 he was commissioned by President Madison as hospital sur-

geon's mate in the United States army, and was stationed at the General Hospital, Greenbush cantonment, at Greenbush, N. Y. After the close of the war he removed to Weston, Vt., where he died in 1845, leaving two sons and three daughters. The elder son, Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., was for twenty-nine years a successful pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York city, and for the last thirteen years of his active life, president of Dartmouth College. The younger son, Horace E. Smith, is the subject of this sketch. The wife of Dr. Rogers Smith, whose maiden name was Sally Dodge, was of English and Welsh extraction, and a descendant on the father's side from the same original stock as the well known philanthropist of New York city, the late Hon. William E. Dodge. She was a woman of strong character, marked intelligence and indomitable energy. It seemed to her children, on whom she strongly impressed herself, that she was equal to all demands upon her wisdom, efficiency, and maternal instincts.

Horace E. Smith inherited in happy combination the literary qualities of his father and the executive ability of his mother. While pursuing his studies he spent considerable time in teaching in common schools, select schools and academies. This experience he ever regarded as greatly beneficial to him in after life. He studied law at Broadalbin, N. Y., with Abram P. Demarest, esq., a thoroughly educated lawyer, and was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, January 12, 1844. After practicing as attorney three years, as the rules then required, he was admitted as counsellor of the same court, both degrees being awarded on a thorough examination. In March following he was admitted to the Court of Chancery by the last Chancellor, Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, on examination and recommendation of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, then circuit judge and master in chancery. Subsequently he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Circuit and District Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of New York; and also to all the courts of Massachusetts, State and Federal. In all these courts he had more or less practice, and in some of them his practice was extensive and varied, including cases of large interest.

From his admission to the bar in 1844 to the spring of 1847, Mr. Smith practiced law at Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., at first with

t he late Hon. James M. Dudley, and last with Hon. Thomas L. Wakefield, both of whom were his early friends and schoolmates, and who afterwards became distinguished members of the profession. While practicing at Broadalbin Mr. Smith achieved marked success for a tyro, and enjoyed the favor and counsel of Judge Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, who was widely known as a noble man and great lawyer.

In the spring of 1847 Mr. Smith removed to Boston, Mass., and formed a partnership with the late Hon. Henry B. Stanton, whose wife was the celebrated Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a daughter of Judge Cady. After the lapse of six months Mr. Stanton left Boston on account of his health, and Mr. Smith succeeded to his extensive law practice. He was subsequently joined by his former partner in Broadalbin, the late Hon. Thomas L. Wakefield. While in practice there Mr. Smith came in contact professionally with some of the most distinguished members of the bar, among whom may be mentioned Rufus Choate, Benjamin R. Curtis (afterwards a judge of the United States Supreme Court), Charles Sumner, and Benjamin F. Butler. Among other important cases in which he was retained, was one which severely tested his mettle and legal ability, and the issue of which was peculiarly gratifying to a young and ambitious lawyer. It was an action in the United States Circuit Court for an infringement of a patent, in which he was retained as attorney for the defendant. As Rufus Choate and several other counsel were engaged for the plaintiff, Mr. Smith retained Daniel Webster as counsel for the defendant. About a week prior to the trial, and when it was too late to employ and instruct other counsel, Mr. Webster's health compelled him to retire from the case. The consequence was that Mr. Smith had to fight the battle alone against an array of counsel which would have been formidable to the most experienced and best equipped lawyer. On the trial, which lasted three weeks, there was much evidence taken, many experts examined, and numerous questions of law argued. The result was a verdict by the jury for defendant. Mr. Smith's gratification at the result was increased by the generous and encouraging words of commendation by Mr. Choate, and by Mr. Webster's expression reported to him by the law partner of the latter, "I like the bearing of the young man."

While in Massachusetts Mr. Smith took an active part in the stirring political movements which revolutionized the State, and, in co-operation

with the friends of freedom in other parts of the country, culminated in the organization of the Republican party. He was a member of the State central committee of the Free Soil party, and, in the campaign of 1851, in connection with Francis W. Bird and John B. Alley, edited and published a paper entitled "*The Free Soiler*," which was circulated in all parts of the State. It was printed in the office of the "*Boston Republican*," a paper edited and published by Hon. Henry Wilson, afterwards vice-president of the United States.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1851-2, and took an active part in its proceedings, being on the judiciary committee and other important committees. He introduced the mammoth petition signed by Ex-Governor Briggs and upwards of 150,000 others, praying for the enactment of the "Maine Law"; was the chairman on the part of the House of the joint special committee, to which the petition was referred, framed the report of the committee, and fought a bill through favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, gaining thereby unstinted abuse from the liquor organs. In 1852 he received and declined a nomination for Congress, to the seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr. John B. Alley, nominated in place of Mr. Smith, afterwards represented the district in Congress for several terms.

The climate proving too rigorous for the health of his wife, who was suffering from pulmonary disease, Mr. Smith removed from Boston in the spring of 1854, and in the fall of that year opened an office in the city of New York. There he soon established a prosperous, and as he hoped, a permanent business. But, at the end of five years, Mrs. Smith died, after a lingering illness, leaving him with four small children, and impaired health from the combined effect of exhausting professional labor, and long watching by the sick bed. In about a year thereafter he retired to Johnstown for rest and recuperation, without designing to make it his permanent home and place of business. But, on regaining his health, business came to him, the climate and surroundings proved agreeable, and he has retained his residence in the old historic town until the present time.

He was elected and served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York, held in the city of Albany in 1867-8, and took an active part in its deliberations.

By act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872, Horace E. Smith was named as one of the incorporators for the State of New York, of the "Centennial Board of Finance," chartered and organized for the purpose of carrying into effect the act of Congress relative to the Centennial International Exhibition, held in the city of Philadelphia in 1876.

In the summer of 1879 he was elected dean and professor of the Albany Law School, to the position made vacant by the death of Isaac Edwards, LL.D. Accepting the position, he entered upon the discharge of its duties in the autumn of that year, and held the office for a period of ten years, when he tendered his peremptory resignation. As dean, the whole business and management of the school devolved mainly upon him, and in addition to weekly oral examinations, written examinations at the close of each term, and moot courts, together with much incidental work, he delivered in each school-year upwards of 200 lectures, treating with more or less fullness the following subjects: Municipal Law, Personal Property, Contracts, Agency, Contracts of Sale, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Suretyship and Guaranty, Bailments, Insurance, Corporations, Insolvent and Bankrupt Laws, Pleading, Torts, and some years a few lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.

During all this time he was chairman of the committee appointed annually by the General Term of the Supreme Court, to examine and report upon applicants for admission to the bar. He was also a member of the Albany Institute, a literary and scientific association of long standing, taking part in its discussions, and contributing several papers to the library of its published transactions.

In June, 1880, Mr. Smith received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth college, under the presidency of Dr. Bartlett.

One of Mr. Smith's professional brethren, who is intimately acquainted with him, says, that "since Daniel Cady there has not been in Fulton county his superior as an all-around lawyer. Others might excel him as an advocate; in nothing else has he been excelled. He was kindly and helpful to his students, faithful to and zealous for his clients, and of scrupulous integrity. Pure in mind, fastidiously methodical in all his habits, gentle and kindly to all, he has been one of the pillars of society and of the Presbyterian church during his residence in Johnstown.

His native modesty and retiring temperament have prevented more public recognition of his worth."

Since his retirement from the Albany Law School, he has been engaged as counsel in several important matters, in the trial of causes as referee, and in the preparation of a work on Personal Property. On the formation recently of the Johnstown Historical Society, Mr. Smith was elected president.

For many years past he has been connected by membership, and much of the time officially, with religious organizations. As an elder of the Presbyterian church in Johnstown, he has frequently represented his church in Presbytery; and, since his liberation from the Albany Law School, he has been twice commissioned by the Albany Presbytery as a delegate to Synod, and twice as a commissioner to the General Assembly. He is now—June 1, 1892—absent in attendance upon that body at Portland, Oregon. He has also been an earnest worker with tongue and pen in various reformatory and benevolent enterprises of the day, and in political campaigns involving questions of great public interest. Acting upon the principle that it is both the duty and the privilege of every man to make the most of his abilities and opportunities, and to contribute all in his power to the welfare of humanity, his life has been one of hard and persistent work.

Mr. Smith's first wife was a daughter of George Mills, of Broadalbin, N. Y., was a most excellent daughter, wife, and mother, and an exemplary Christian. She left four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Borden D. Smith, is practicing law at Johnstown, the senior member of the firm of Smith & Nellis. Horace E. Smith subsequently married a daughter of George Davidson, of Johnstown, who was the preceptress of Johnstown Academy. She died about four years subsequent to her marriage, leaving one child, George R. Smith, who is now practicing law at Westmoreland, Kans. Mr. Smith's present wife, a cousin of the last named, is a daughter of Richard Davidson, of New York city. The fruit of this marriage is two daughters, both now living. Mrs. Smith is quite devoted to literature, having written much for the papers and magazines, and is the author of a book of poems entitled "Day Lilies," besides several prose works.

FRASER, MCINTYRE, HON., was born in Johnstown, N. Y., March 30, 1822. His father, George Fraser, a son of James Fraser, was a descendant of an old Scotch family. His mother, whose maiden name was Catharine McIntyre, was a descendant of another ancient Scotch family. His grandmother, the wife of James Fraser, of Holland extraction, was a member of the wealthy and distinguished Spraker family of the Mohawk Valley. By heredity, therefore, the subject of this sketch shared in the sterling characteristics of the unique Scotch race, modified somewhat, but not deteriorated in quality, by a mingling of Holland blood. His father, George Fraser, was a thrifty and independent farmer residing near the village of Johnstown. He was a man of great personal worth; a just, kind, and peace-loving neighbor; a sympathetic and true friend; a liberal minded and useful citizen, and a consistent Christian, to whose wise counsels and generous contributions the Presbyterian church of Johnstown is largely indebted for its prosperity. His death, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, was sincerely mourned in the community in which his life had been so worthily spent, and his memory is honored by all who knew him. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a woman of note, and highly esteemed in the circles which she adorned and distinguished by her presence. Tall in person and well formed, with an attractive face, marked intelligence, fine social qualities, engaging manners and a kind heart, she could not fail to command the respect and esteem of all with whom she associated. Affectionate in her nature, and possessing indomitable energy and strong will-power, yet holding correct views of the marital relation, she made an ideal wife and mother. There were five children of this marriage, four boys and one girl. The latter died at the age of nine years; and from the shock caused by the death of this child, to whom the mother was tenderly devoted, she never fully recovered. It was to her thereafter a life-long grief. She died at the age of sixty-four, many years before the death of her husband.

McIntyre Fraser, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in Johnstown Academy, of which Peter Burke was then the principal. In 1845 he began the study of law with Judge John Wells at Johnstown, and in September, 1847, he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the

practice of his profession in his native village. Here he has remained in practice until the present time (1892); but in 1869 and 1870, with his partner, Hon. John M. Carroll, he had an office in Albany in connection with the home office. In the practice of law he has had as partners at different periods, Martin McMartin, Judge John Stewart, Daniel Cameron, Hon. John M. Carroll, and John C. Mason. The present firm name is Carroll, Fraser & Mason.

Mr. Fraser has been twice married; first, to Louisa, a daughter of Eleazur and Amy Wells, whose death occurred in 1874, and second, to Sarah B., eldest daughter of Thomas R. and Rachel Briggs, late of Johnstown. The issue of the first marriage was one son, George, and of the second union one son named McIntyre, born January 1, 1881.

In 1871 Mr. Fraser was elected county judge of Fulton county, and served for the term of six years, both as county judge and surrogate, the two offices being united in one incumbent. Prior to his election to the judgeship, Mr. Fraser was president of the village of Johnstown for a term, and by his wisdom and firmness in the administration of the office inaugurated improvements and reforms greatly needed, and which proved of lasting benefit to the place. Johnstown village, planted by Sir William Johnson, was one of the oldest in the State and decidedly conservative. At the time Judge Fraser took up the burden of initiating improvements, the streets and sidewalks were in a deplorable, not to say disgraceful, condition. Some of the older inhabitants, who were large taxpayers, had seen and used them substantially as they were from their childhood, and thought what had served them was good enough for their children and importations from the outside world. The judge met with considerable opposition in the execution of his plans, but with his usual independence and decision of character, he moved right on in disregard of grumblers, setting an example which has since been followed, to a greater or less extent, by the village authorities, and earning for himself the gratitude of all liberal minded men having knowledge of his agency in the reforms which resulted in putting their village in a condition of which they are proud.

Judge Fraser has met with marked success in the practice of his profession. His services have been sought in cases of difficulty and magnitude, not only in his own county, but in a wide circuit beyond its

limits. His knowledge of business is extensive and unusually accurate for a professional man, which is of much value to his clients, and contributes largely to his success. In dealing with the facts of a case he has few superiors. He grasps the facts apparently by intuition, and generally with an unerring discrimination, and admirable self-poise, he moves through the trial without confusion of thought, or embarrassment from unexpected developments. Vigilant and ready, he allows no opportunity for securing an advantage to pass unimproved. In the difficult art of cross-examination he especially excels, rarely failing to unmask and discredit a dishonest and hostile witness. With a clear discernment of character, a ready command of language, and admirable tact, his addresses to the jury are generally quite effective. His style is direct, strong, earnest, and persuasive; and he possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of so adroitly blending fiction with the facts that an ordinary jury is often quite unable to distinguish the true from the false. But, while always a dangerous antagonist in the trial of a cause, requiring constant vigilance and all the resources of an opponent, he is a generous adversary and always liberal and honorable with his professional brothers.

The judicial business of Fulton county was never more intelligently, justly, and satisfactorily administered, than during the incumbency of Judge Fraser. Quick to comprehend the facts and grasp the salient points of a case, prompt to decide, impartial in the treatment of parties and their counsel, and dignified in bearing, the county court of Fulton county, under his administration, was a model worthy of imitation by any tribunal in the land.

Of Mr. Fraser as a man of distinguished ability, a generous friend, a liberal and public spirited citizen, a deservedly eminent lawyer, and an able and upright judge, the writer of this sketch speaks from personal knowledge; as, also, of the character of his father, George Fraser. The account of his ancestry and early life is given upon reliable information.

LITTAUER, NATHAN, the subject of this sketch, was one of the men who bore a conspicuous part in the development of the great chief industry of Gloversville. Born in Breslau, Germany, of Jewish parents, December 17, 1829, he came to America when sixteen years

of age, and began work as a clerk in a store at Albany. His business ambition soon impelled him to reach out farther in mercantile channels, and as the readiest and most practical road to that end, he peddled goods a few years in the territory westward of Albany and including Gloversville. He foresaw the probable growth of that village and about 1848 settled there permanently, opening a dry goods store near the corner of Main and West Fulton streets, the site being now covered by a portion of the Littauer block. For the land and the store, house and barn then occupying it, he paid Rufus Washburn \$3,600. The glove industry was increasing and about the year 1857 Mr. Littauer added to his stock a small line of imported glove materials. Previous to the time under consideration, the linings of many of the gloves were of woolen goods, blankets being cut up for that purpose, and came legitimately in the dry goods line; but Mr. Littauer found a better article for glove linings and was the first person to import lamb-skins for that use. This branch of his business rapidly increased with the growth of glove making and he gradually withdrew from the dry goods trade. While subsequently giving almost his entire attention to the sale of glove furnishings, he was many times of great assistance to those who wished to begin, or had already begun as small manufacturers, by selling them the required stock and giving them such terms as would enable them to make and sell their product.

Mr. Littauer eventually began placing the finished product of glove makers in the New York market, and also established a factory of his own in Gloversville. In 1865 he removed his family to New York, leaving his factory under competent superintendence, and to him must be given the credit of being the first American to establish a glove depot in that city. From that time until he transferred his large interests to his sons in 1882, Mr. Littauer continued in the successful management of his successful business in manufacturing and dealing in gloves and glove materials, and his trade in glove furnishings he continued until 1886, when he wholly retired from active life.

Mr. Littauer enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of the people of Gloversville, as he did of those with whom he had relations in New York and elsewhere. He was public spirited and the growth of the great industry of his adopted home was a cause of especial

pride with him. He erected the block which bears his name in 1882. He was for many years a director in the National Fulton County Bank and in the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad, where his prudent counsel was fully appreciated. By the older inhabitants of Gloversville and Johnstown he is remembered and held in high regard as one who not only was largely instrumental in developing the glove industry, but was also a man of character and high purposes.

Mr. Littauer was married in the year 1856, in Albany, to Harriet Sporborg, who is still living in New York. They had five children, three of whom are sons. Of these Lucius N. and Eugene are successors to the business of their father, which they have largely developed, as described in another chapter of this work.

WELLS, JOHN E. The name of Wells is conspicuous in the history of Johnston and Fulton county. Eleazer Wells was one of the pioneers of Johnstown and for many years was a prominent citizen. He long owned and operated the grist-mill here and before his death became a large owner of real estate, included in which was Johnson Hall, the historic seat of Sir William Johnson, which has been described in this volume. He was the father of fourteen children, among whom was the subject of this sketch, and also David A. and Edward Wells.

John E. Wells was born on the 7th day of August, 1822, and received a good English education in the district school and the Johnstown Academy. Early in life, after leaving school, he leased the grist-mill of his father, purchased it at a later date and continued to operate it about twenty years. In the year 1866 he removed to the Johnson homestead, which came to him from the estate of his father, and there his family still resides. The place has been in possession of members of this family about one hundred years. After giving up the grist-mill, Mr. Wells entered largely into real estate operations. He purchased tracts of land in addition to what he already possessed, divided it into suitable building lots, furnished lumber from mills of his own, and sold houses and lots thus provided on long time to many persons of limited means, thus enabling them to acquire homes for themselves. This class of operations was not beneficial alone to purchasers, many of whom

perhaps would never otherwise have owned homes, but it aided in building up the village.

Mr. Wells was a public-spirited man. Every movement that seemed to promise prosperity to Johnstown found in him a ready and practical helper. His judgment in business matters was excellent and his counsel was often sought regarding public affairs. He was a Republican in politics, but not an aggressive politician nor an office seeker. He was intimately and actively associated with the building of the railroad northward from Fonda and was long a director in the company. He was a man of pure mind, unbending integrity, and occupied a high position in the estimation of the community.

Mr. Wells married first, Sabra M. Steele, of Kingsboro. They had one daughter, now Mrs. R. D. Burr. On the 31st of January, 1848, he married Margaret E. oldest daughter of Jacob and Maria Burton, of Johnstown. Mr. Burton was a life-long merchant and a respected citizen of his town.

NORTHROP, JAMES LOUIS, was born at Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 1, 1818. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Schenectady and spent three years in learning the wagon making trade. When eighteen years old he settled in Broadalbin, Fulton county, and in February, 1839, married Sarah Ann Cornwell. He carried on a wagon making business at Broadalbin for a few years, and then operated a sole leather tannery a few years at the same place. At that time the glove making industry was in its infancy, and manufacturers were just beginning to learn the advantage of sending reliable, energetic men on the road to sell their product. In 1844 David Spaulding, of Gloversville, the first large manufacturer of that place, induced Mr. Northrup to make a trip with his goods. He was eminently successful. His genial, whole-souled manner, ready humor, and his innate honesty of purpose which inspired his determination to never sell a glove that would not prove equal to his representation, soon created for him hosts of friends in the retail trade, who adhered to him and dealt with him as long as he was on the road. In 1854 he joined with his brother-in-law, J. N. Richards, in the manufacture of gloves in Broadalbin, and



L. L. Northrup



continued to 1860. The outbreak of the civil war greatly increased the demand for gloves, and the well known ability of Mr. Northrup as a salesman, induced the Messrs. Heacock, of Kingsboro, to secure his services in the sale of their large production. In May, 1864, he removed to Johnstown and at once identified himself with its best interests, and from that time until near his death, no project of public improvement was undertaken that did not receive his hearty and liberal co-operation.

In 1875 he united with his brother, William S. Northrup, in building what is known as the Northrup factory, on Market street, Johnstown. This has been several times enlarged, and is now owned and occupied by the Northrup Glove Manufacturing Company. In 1880 Mr. Northrup ceased traveling, and with his son, L. F. Northrup, established the firm of J. L. Northrup & Son, which continued until December, 1887, manufacturing chiefly buckskin gloves.

In March, 1877, Mr. Northrup's fellow citizens elected him president of the village. The people were then without an adequate water supply, and he at once began agitating the subject. He called a public meeting at the court-house for discussion of the subject, and on that occasion, when a vote was taken and the result was adverse to the undertaking, he immediately called another meeting within the shortest legal time, declaring that if the vote of the second meeting was unfavorable, he would continue the calls until a favorable issue was reached. His public spirit and determination were finally rewarded in the present admirable water supply, which was established during his administration.

Mr. Northrup was a staunch Republican and a believer in the doctrine of protection to American industries, and, while he gave such attention to politics as is demanded of intelligent and progressive citizens, he never sought nor accepted political office.

He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church and was an elder for many years. His Christianity was never austere, but was of a warm and sympathetic character, based upon a broad charity for all.

In his later years Mr. Northrup was afflicted with asthma, and sought relief by passing winters in the south, and the hot months of summer in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Northrup's children were M. Sexton, born March 17, 1844; married Lizzie Sherman, of Galway, N. Y., in March, 1871. John, born November 21, 1845, died September 5, 1889, leaving his widow, who was E. Frances Northrop, of Brookfield, Conn., and a son, James A., who is the only grandson of the subject of this sketch. Lucy A., who married Isaac Morris, of Amsterdam.

The widow of James L. Northrup is still living at the advanced age of seventy-four years. She has been, with her husband, a member of the Presbyterian church most of her life.

Mr. Northrup died on the 25th of October, 1888, in the seventy-first year of his age, mourned by all who knew him. During his life he had won the permanent regard of many young business men by giving them kindly help and advice at the beginning of their career, while his position in the community at large was such as to merit this memorial among the honored citizens of Johnstown.

WELLS, JOHN.—Prominent among the names of those who have honored Fulton county in the bar, on the judicial bench, and in the legislative halls of the nation, stands that of John Wells. He was a native of Johnstown, and was born July 1, 1817. His father was Nathan P. Wells, one of the early settlers in this locality. He obtained an academic education in his native village, and was graduated from Union College in 1835. In pursuance of his determination to enter the legal profession, he entered the office of the eminent jurist, Daniel Cady, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He began his practice in the village of Palmyra, N. Y., but soon returned to Johnstown, opened an office and continued in practice by himself until 1843-44, when he formed a co-partnership with Donald McMartin, under the firm name of Wells & McMartin; this co-partnership continued only a year or two. Mr. Wells had now attained a position at the bar which was highly creditable for one of his years; and under the constitution of 1846 he was elected county judge for the term beginning July 1, 1847, and ending December 31, 1851. During his term of office as judge "he developed those qualities which made him conspicuous as a profound lawyer and an upright and incorruptible judge, whom neither fear nor favor could swerve

from that righteousness which should ever characterize those who are called to the responsible positions which he filled with such credit to himself, and such general approval of all who had occasion to know his peculiar qualities of mind and heart."

Before the expiration of his term as judge he received the nomination for Congress, without seeking on his part, or even a desire for it, and was elected in the fall of 1851. He resigned the office of judge in November, 1852, to take his seat in the House of Representatives in the December following. During his congressional term he made several speeches which attracted very general attention. "His speech on non-intervention was a masterly and exhaustive effort, in which he took strong grounds in favor of the United States embracing every opportunity to promulgate Republican views to the world. It is a searching criticism of what is known as the Monroe doctrine."

He was present in Washington at the reception of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, for whom and the struggling people he represented, Judge Wells expressed his warm sympathy.

At the close of his first term in Congress he declined to be a candidate for re-election, as public life in the National Capital, and the general turmoil of legislation and politics were not congenial with his more quiet tastes and habits. From that time onward, although an unswerving Republican and taking great interest in the public affairs of State and nation, he steadily refused to be a candidate for any office. For some time after his return from Congress he gave much of his attention to literary labor and published several of his works, which were circulated among his friends. In these was exhibited a high order of literary ability, which might have given him an honorable standing in the great world of letters, but for his habitual dislike for notoriety.

In 1857 Judge Wells entered into copartnership with James M. Dudley in the practice of law. This firm subsequently commanded a very extensive practice, and continued in existence just twenty years. After years of active practice, younger men were admitted to the firm to assist in the increasing business. Judge Wells died on the 30th of May, 1877.

A meeting of the bar was held on the 12th of June, to take action upon the death of Judge Wells. A series of memorial resolutions was

adopted, and leading judges and lawyers spoke of the life and character of their associate. Mr. Dudley presided at the meeting and paid a high and feeling tribute to the noble qualities and eminent attainments of his former partner. And at the opening of the court, June 13, the resolutions adopted by the bar were presented and accepted by the court. Several prominent members of the profession who were present spoke in eulogy of their deceased associate and friend. The remarks of Hon. John Stewart on that occasion were biographical in character and in their course he said: "When I say that Judge Wells was a friend of mankind, I speak from a knowledge based upon an intimate acquaintance with him for nearly thirty years. He was an excellent lawyer, and independent, upright and impartial judge. He was not only an able lawyer, but a statesman as well. The speeches delivered by him in Congress furnished unmistakable evidence of his rare capacity for statesmanship. Some of us who have argued cases before him on the bench; others of us have met him at the bar in many hard-fought and closely contested legal controversies, and all of us have met him more or less frequently at the social circle and in the walks of private life, and speaking for myself alone I am free to say that I never knew a man who possessed a more evenly balanced mind and temperament than he possessed; nor is it too much to say that in his death our profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and this community one of its most valued and worthy citizens. * * * Judge Wells was an honest man; he was also a sincere, earnest and true man—sincere in his counsel to every one who sought it, and earnest and true to his convictions of right and duty. He was also a good man—good in the broadest and most catholic acceptance of that term."

Judge Wells was twice married: first on the 5th of September, 1843, to Margaret Stewart; second, on the 12th of January, 1869, to Mrs. Catharine D. Hagaman, who survives him.

HEACOCK FAMILY, THE.—The ancestry of the Heacock family was of German origin. Job Heacock, the first of that name to locate within the present bounds of Fulton county, came from Connecticut shortly subsequent to the close of the revolutionary war. He settled in Kingsboro and had three sons: Lemuel, Philander and Isaac.

Lemuel Heacock was born in Kingsboro, October 8, 1786; married Sophia Leavenworth, May 28, 1816, and settled on the side of Kingsboro mountain where he raised a family of seven children, namely: Abigail L., Maryette, Lemuel, Philander C., Roswell, David G., and Catharine S. Abigail L. married Daniel S. Tarr, of Gloversville, and had two sons, one of whom, David, survives his mother, who died in June, 1892. Maryette married J. C. Leonard, whom she survives, and is at present a resident of Gloversville. Philander C. married Jeanette Thomas, of Kingsboro, who still survives him. They had one son, Lemuel, and a daughter, Nettie, both now living at Kingsboro. David G. married Jane Ann Van Wyck, of Dutchess county, and had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Helena, who married John D. Knight and now lives in Lincoln, Nebr. Catherine S. married Charles R. Bellows, of Gloversville, and had two sons, the elder of whom died in infancy.

Philander, the second son of Job, was born in Kingsboro, September 27, 1791. He learned the tanner's and shoemaker's trades and afterwards carried on farming to a considerable extent, also entering into the manufacture of gloves, being one of the earliest manufacturers. He married Margaret Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, April 22, 1816. She was born August 10, 1796, on the old Smith farm at West Bush, at present occupied by the county poor-house, a portion of the original house still standing. Philander died June 22, 1837, and his wife April 6, of the same year. Their children were Joseph S., Willard J., Mary L., who married Ebenezer Leavenworth, of Kingsboro, both deceased; Ann Elizabeth, died in infancy, Mills D., now living at Springfield, Nebr., Jesse died in Rochester, N. Y., 1890; Edwin H., now living in San Francisco; Margaret Ann Elizabeth, married James Perkins, of Santa Cruz, Cal., both deceased; Lemuel, now living in Gloversville, married Emily Harmon and has one son, Smith, and four daughters, Katharine, Mary, Anna, and Sarah, still living.

Joseph S., the first child of Philander, was born August 9, 1818, and died June 1, 1889. He married Charlotte M. Smith, of West Haven, Conn., April 25, 1853. They had three sons, Willard, Elmore, and Jermain, the first two dying in infancy, and one daughter, Mildred H. Jermain married Minnie Smith, of West Haven.

Willard J., whose portrait is found in this work, was born April 5, 1821. He married first, Minerva M. Avery, February 11, 1845, who

died May 8, 1890. They had four children: Marion L., now Mrs. Fred E. Hotchkiss, of Redlands, Cal.; Annette, who died when four years of age; Lillian, now Mrs. Henry H. Pettit, also of Redlands, Cal.; and Willard A., physician in New York city. Willard J. married for his second wife, May 14, 1891, Clara Barton Perry, of Geneseo, Ill.

HEA Cock's, WILLARD J., business life began in the dry goods store of Jacob and Elisha Burton, at Kingsboro, when he was twenty years old. He continued with them four years, when, in the spring of 1845, he began the manufacture of gloves at Kingsboro, which he continued until the spring of 1861; he then took as a partner J. S. Heacock, and they continued under the firm name of W. J. & J. S. Heacock, about five years. At this time the agitation of the subject of building the railroad from Fonda through Johnstown to Gloversville was at its height. Into this project Mr. Heacock threw his whole energy and became the leader in the enterprise. Several times it seemed that the work must fail for the want of public confidence; but through his perseverance and influence it was finally completed. The same may be said of the undertaking to extend the road to Northville, the company for which was organized in 1872. Mr. Heacock was made president of this company, as he had been of the other since its inception, and was very largely instrumental in its success. (The reader will find further details of this railroad enterprise in an earlier chapter of this volume.) Mr. Heacock is a Republican in politics and although not an active partisan, he has been honored by several positions of responsibility. He was elected to the Assembly in 1863, and was made chairman of the committee on trade and manufactures; he was again elected in 1873, and was chairman of the important committee on railroads. He has also served four years as a member of the Republican State committee. In Gloversville, where he resides, Mr. Heacock is a director in the National Fulton County Bank, and a trustee of the Free Library. He was one of the principal founders and a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church of Gloversville, having furnished more than half of the necessary means for the erection of the church edifice still occupied by them. He is now senior ruling elder in the church, having served in that capacity from

its organization. In these several capacities he has brought to bear the same efficient and estimable qualities that gave him signal success as a business man.

SNYDER, WILLIAM S.—The parents of the subject of this sketch were born in Montgomery county, N. Y. Their family consisted of seven children, three of whom were sons; of these three William S. is the eldest. He was born in the town of Charleston, Montgomery county, on the 31st of July, 1832. He attended the district school until the close of his twelfth year, and his zeal in study may be inferred from the fact that during his thirteenth year he taught a school to the satisfaction of those who employed him. During most of the long period that has succeeded that early experience as a teacher, Mr. Snyder's individual time and energy has been devoted to the advancement of the cause of education and the adding to his own store of knowledge. The year succeeding his first experience as a teacher, Mr. Snyder attended the Fonda Academy. Leaving school, he spent five years as a clerk in a store at Auriesville, Montgomery county, then purchased the store and conducted it with success for three more years. During this comparatively brief business experience Mr. Snyder kept up his studies as far as he was able, and when he left the store he began teaching in the district where he lived, devoting every leisure hour to persistent study. At the end of a year he was engaged as teacher at Tribes Hill, where he remained two years. This brings his career down to 1860, when he came to Johnstown, and here for nearly thirty-two years he has been the faithful, progressive and efficient head of the village schools.

Mr. Snyder found in Johnstown two district schools with an attendance perhaps of 250 scholars, and the old academy. Mr. Snyder came as principal of the Main street school. He at once began the inauguration of reforms and the infusion of new life into local educational affairs. His work gave the utmost satisfaction to parents, and received efficient co-operation from the school authorities. In 1869 the schools passed under the graded system, with Regents' examinations, and Mr. Snyder was made superintendent in the following year, an honorable office which he has efficiently filled to the present time. (The reader will find a his-

tory of the village schools in an earlier chapter of this volume.) There are now four schools in the village, one of the buildings being among the finest in the State; the number of teachers under Mr. Snyder is twenty-six, and the number of pupils about 1,500. In this great advancement he has been the chief moving factor. Persistent, watchful of new methods, faithful far beyond the ordinary, it is not a wonder that the schools of Johnstown rank high among those under the Regents, or that Mr. Snyder has so long been kept at his post.

Mr. Snyder was married November 2, 1853, to Octavia Montony, of Auriesville, Montgomery county, N. Y. They have one daughter, who married William F. Gage, of Fort Plain, N. Y. She has three sons, Snyder, Walker and William J.

HAYS, DANIEL.—The subject of this sketch is descended from one of the very early settlers of Fulton county. About three miles southwest of Gloversville is situated what has been known as the old Hays farm, where James Hays, father of Daniel, was born. He passed nearly his whole life there and died in the enjoyment of the respect of the community, in June, 1869. His wife was Lois Dawley before her first marriage to Aaron Simmons. She was born in Gloversville. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters.

Daniel Hays was born on the 14th of June, 1833. His educational advantages were limited to the district school, and when eighteen years old he went to Gloversville and began work in the skin-mill of William C. Mills, continuing one year; this term was followed by one year with Bildad Mills and James Christie; a year with Aaron Simmons and Alonzo Brower and during the fourth year he put out leather for Sherwood Haggart. It was during these four years of labor for others that Daniel Hays demonstrated his possession of qualities which early presaged his after success. He began at \$8 a month, and in his third year received only \$15, and it was his regular practice to devote his noon hours to working "over the beam," and a little later to finishing also, instead of resting in idleness. He was determined to master every detail of the glove business, from the raw skin to the finished glove, and his industrious practice alluded to, enabled him to substantially learn two or three trades at once. He was a close observer, also, and made a

study of the various kinds of skins and the action upon them of the materials used in dressing, thus acquiring knowledge that was to repay him a hundred fold in later years.

In the winter of the fourth year of his work in the mill, Mr. Hays was married to Helen Adelia Ward, daughter of Elias G. Ward, one of the older and prominent citizens of Gloversville, the marriage occurring on Christmas day, 1854. He had already arranged to go into business as a manufacturer for himself, and to make sure of securing all advantages possessed by others, he went to New York to purchase skins without capital or introduction. The first dealer to whom he applied for credit was Scott Campbell, who refused it, acknowledging that he liked the young man's appearance and talk, but could not depart from his business rule of not selling to persons who were without means. Mr. Hays then called on William R. and C. B. Fosdick, who heard his statement, asked him for references in Gloversville, and sent him home with the assurance that he would probably receive the desired bale of skins. Mr. Hays had given them the name of Rufus Washburn as a reference, and it will be correctly inferred that Mr. Washburn's report on the young man was entirely satisfactory to the Messrs. Fosdick in New York. That was the beginning of Mr. Hays's career as a manufacturer. He dressed his skins, took them in a basket and wheel-barrow to the makers, and when the gloves were finished, went out on the road in neighboring counties and sold them, thus gaining further business experience. From that early time to the present, Mr. Hays has continued in manufacturing, though he served a year or two with his father-in-law, and Ward & McNab as foreman, in 1856-57. In 1857 his health failed and by his physician's order he took his wife to California, leaving her in San Francisco, while he went into the mines in the Frazer River country. A year and a half in California fully restored his health, and he returned to Gloversville and at once joined with Elias G. Ward in glove manufacturing. At the end of two years he bought Mr. Ward's interest in the business, and was alone (with the exception of the year 1866, when he was associated with William H. Place), up to 1890, when the concern of Daniel Hays & Co. was formed—Daniel Hays and Lewis A. Tate—and so exists at the present time. Mr. Hays's factory was on Elm street four years, and in 1864 he re-

moved to the corner of Main and Middle streets, where he remained twenty-five years. He erected his present large brick factory on West Fulton street in 1888. His handsome residence, corner of North Main and First avenues, he built in 1883.

The above record covers a period of Mr. Hays's manufacturing in gloves of nearly forty years; and in order to reach a fair understanding of some of the factors of his success, it must be stated that he introduced at different times new processes and methods of manufacture which gave him decided advantages over most others. Some of these improvements are probably traceable directly to the many hours spent by him while an apprentice, for which he received no other pay than his acquired knowledge. For example, Para deer-skins were a drug in the American market, on account of difficulty in dressing them. Mr. Hays came to the conclusion, after much experiment, that other workmen were liming them too much in order to remove the hair. He discovered a process of dressing these skins which avoided all the difficulty, and he kept it secret several years, practically controlling the market in the skins, and thus securing excellent leather at a fraction of the cost paid by other manufacturers. At the present day this process is in use by all manufacturers. He was the first to adopt power in the operation of glove sewing machines, and he used it about ten years before other makers took it up, as nearly all have since done. The first Buenos Ayres hog-skins, also, were an object of persistent effort by many makers to dress them without losing a large proportion. Mr. Hays was the first manufacturer to successfully dress these now valuable skins by methods of his own, and for several years they were a fruitful source of profit to him, while he almost wholly controlled their use.

The long and successful business life of Mr. Hays has, of course, firmly established his position in the confidence of the community; while his modest deportment and genial disposition have made him many social friends. Many positions of honor and trust have been offered him in the past, which he felt it inconsistent to accept while deeply engrossed in business. In later years his public spirit and ability to shift some of the care of his factory to others have inclined him to accept such public recognition as has been freely tendered him. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Board of



Wm. Place



School Commissioners during two periods, the first in 1868, and the last in 1891-92, and is now chairman of the board. He was made president of the hospital board in 1890, and at the last Republican State convention (1892), he was chosen one of the presidential electors. He has been for several years president of the Gloversville Free Library, and from its beginning has taken a deep interest in its prosperity. He has been a director in the National Fulton County Bank for many years. He is a consistent member of the First M. E. church of Gloversville. In all of these relations Mr. Hays is an efficient worker, and commands the respect of his associates. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have one daughter, who is married.

PLACE, URIAH MORRIS, was born near the village of Johnstown on the 6th of September, 1807. His father was John Place, who was one of the early settlers in this locality, and carried on a milling business in connection with farming. The family of John Place consisted of fifteen children, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that some of them early took up the burdens of life for themselves.

The subject of this sketch went out to work at an early age, first for Eleazer Wells, the pioneer at Johnstown, who long resided on the Sir William Johnson homestead. He also worked for other members of the Wells family. He early developed the sterling traits of character which distinguished him and contributed to his success throughout his life—industry, perseverance, integrity, and economy of a practical kind. Before his marriage Mr. Place worked at leather-dressing for others, and acquired a thorough mastery of that business. On the 28th of February, 1832, he married Miss Sarah B. Brown, a native of the town of Warren, Herkimer county, where her parents were early settlers. At this time Mr. Place had resolved to engage in the leather business on his own account, and had made arrangements to do so. An incident connected with his first business undertaking is related, which clearly pictures his character in at least one respect. Nathan Wells was then in the Johnstown Bank, and through him Mr. Place had obtained some money with which to establish his small factory, giving his note for it. After his marriage, and while on a visit to the home of his wife fifty miles away in mid-winter, they became snow-bound. The woods

were absolutely impassable for teams for many days. Meanwhile the bank note given by Mr. Place fell due. As the day of payment approached his agitation increased, and when finally prevented from starting for Johnstown in a sleigh, he took a horse and saddle and rode through the great depth of snow fifty miles, paid his note and then returned to his wife. This is related merely to show that one of his chief guiding principles was never to default in any engagement, however trivial. His credit was never impeached.

Mr. Place was among the very early leather dressers, and though his operations were for a time limited, his business rapidly increased and finally became very large. He also in later years devoted much attention to real estate operations, built the second *new* house at Gloversville, and followed it by the erection of many more. Through his energy and his unfailing readiness to give aid to every worthy undertaking for the prosperity of the village, he became the one who was habitually looked to for a leader. His counsel was uniformly prudent and wise, and his good offices and kindness of heart boundless. In these respects it has been said that his place has never been filled. He was of a retiring and modest temperament, never seeking place of any kind. He was a director in the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, and took an active part in its construction. He was also a director in the National Fulton County Bank, and these institutions expressed their appreciation of his high qualities in resolutions published at the time of his death.

Mr. Place was long a member of Dr. Yale's Presbyterian church at Kingsboro, and later joined with the Congregational church at Gloversville. He lived the religion that he professed. It was written of him at the time of his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1876, that the "community has lost one who was early associated with its growth and prosperity in all that has been noble and Christian in its history."

BURDICK, FRANCIS, M. D.—Among the early residents of Johnstown was Daniel Burdick, a native of Rhode Island. He was a farmer, lived a life of respectability and died, leaving seven sons. Most of these took up the occupation of their father, and all are now

deceased. One of these sons was Francis Burdick, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Johnstown on the 16th of April, 1818. After securing such education as was possible in the district schools and at the Johnstown Academy, he attended the medical college at Fairfield and graduated in the winter of 1839-40. Among the professors at that institution were Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, who lectured on *materia medica* and jurisprudence, and Dr. Frank Hamilton, professor of surgery, both of whom attained great eminence. Young Burdick had previously studied with the late Dr. James W. Miller, of Johnstown, with whom after his graduation he immediately formed a partnership which continued five years. At the end of that period he opened an office by himself, and soon rose to eminence in his profession, especially in surgery. He found keen professional rivalry, but succeeded beyond his highest expectations. The fees were then very small, being fifty cents for a ride of three or four miles and twenty-five cents in the village; but the young physician devoted himself with faithful perseverance to his patients, and he felt that a Divine blessing followed his labors. The County Medical Society, of which he was an active member, was for many years almost indebted wholly to him for its very existence, and he often paid from his personal means the annual dues to the State Society. Dr. Burdick was a frequent representative of the County Society; he also on several occasions was a representative of the State Medical Society. He was for one year vice-president of the last mentioned society, and was appointed a delegate to represent that society at the meeting of the State Medical Society of Illinois, held at Chicago. He was also a delegate from the State Medical Society to the American Medical Association which met in New Orleans in 1869. He was elected permanent member from the fourth district of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1870, and in 1873 was a delegate to represent that institution in St. Louis. In 1875 he was delegate to the American Medical Association which met in Louisville, and in 1876 he represented the State Medical Society at the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia. He was also one of the curators of the Medical University of Buffalo. These various appointments indicate the high position occupied by Dr. Burdick in his profession. All his life he was a student, and kept abreast in the great advance of

medical knowledge. In the community where he lived he enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence of the people in his professional skill, as well as their esteem for his many noble qualities. Outside of his profession he was a public spirited citizen, and was ready at all times to lend his assistance to any undertaking that promised to benefit the community. He was pure minded in all things, kind and generous, and his integrity was unimpeachable. He was long a communicant of the Episcopal church.

On the 26th of September, 1849, Dr. Burdick was married to Catharine May, only child of the late Jedediah and Margaret (Spraker) Holmes. They had five children, four of whom died in infancy. One daughter, Margaret H., survives and resides with her mother in Johnstown.

STEWART, DANIEL.—Peter Stewart and his wife both came to this country from Scotland and settled near the beginning of this century at Johnstown. Brothers of Peter also came from the same country and settled in this locality. Peter was a mechanic, and was a respected member of the thrifty and hardy class of Scotchmen who settled in what is now Fulton county. Here Daniel Stewart was born, November 7, 1810, and securing such English education as the district schools afforded at that early day, he learned the carpenter's trade, but followed it very little in after years. He inherited the sterling qualities of his ancestors, as well as their physical hardihood; for though he died at sixty-one years of age, he never experienced a day of sickness until a short time before his death, which was caused by an internal abscess. More than six feet tall, his straight and commanding figure attracted attention wherever he went.

Mr. Stewart took an early and active interest in politics, and ultimately became very influential in the Whig and Republican parties, not for the purpose of obtaining public office, for which he always felt a distaste, but because he believed in the principles governing those parties, and hence desired their triumph. His time, energy and means were always freely given in support of his political principles, and in times of close campaigns, when his own business demanded his attention during the day, he was wont to ride over the county in night hours



Daniel Stewart.



whenever he could thus advance the interests of his party. In recognition of his unselfish service, Mr. Stewart was often solicited to accept public office, but usually declined. He served the county as under sheriff, was nominated for sheriff, but through local dissension in the party he was defeated by one vote. Later he was elected loan commissioner, serving the State faithfully and efficiently.

In the village of Johnstown Mr. Stewart was one who was habitually called upon for aid in all good work, and his benevolence and kindly heart never failed to prompt him to respond. In the aid of churches, schools, and public works of every description he was always found among the foremost. Through these traits and his ever-present geniality and kindness he won friends wherever he made acquaintances.

Mr. Stewart was engaged for nearly thirty years in the wholesale and retail grocery business, a part of the time with his brother, and was uniformly successful. His unbending integrity and fairness gave him a standing above reproach in the business world. He was an active, liberal and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Stewart married, September 14, 1842, Lucinda Kennedy, of West Galway, Fulton county, where her family was prominent in business and social circles. She survives him with three of their four daughters. These are Mrs. William Wooster, Mrs. Frank D. Oliver, and Jennie, who resides with her mother. The other daughter married Charles C. Graham, and is deceased.

SHOTWELL, SAMUEL H., was born in East Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J., on the 9th of January, 1836. His father, Benjamin, was a native of Rahway Port, in the same State, born August 18, 1793, and died at East Woodbridge, January 17, 1859. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Mary Hunt, of Rahway, who was born September 2, 1800, and is now living with her son, the subject of this sketch, in Gloversville, at the great age of ninety-two years, in full possession of all her faculties and with fair promise of years of declining life. The ancestors of the family and Benjamin Shotwell were members of the sect of Friends. Benjamin's father was William Shotwell, also a native of Rahway Port, and a farmer and vessel owner. They were both men of respectability and character. Ben-

jamin's children were eight, as follows: Elizabeth V., Lydia D., Harriet H., Sarah S., William J., Janette C., Samuel H., and Esther E.

The subject of this sketch was given good opportunity to secure an education in the district schools and finishing at a select school in Perth Amboy, which he left when he had reached eighteen years of age. It had been his determination from early years to follow mercantile business, and he began on leaving school by engaging as a grocery clerk at Rahway. A year and a half later, in quest of a broader field, he went to New York city, where as clerk and partner in the wholesale house of David H. Decker he remained fourteen years. Here he acquired business experience and habits which have formed the basis of his business life since and given him an enviable standing in commercial circles.

Leaving New York in 1873, Mr. Shotwell came to Gloversville to assume charge of the branch of the wholesale and importing house of Rose, McAlpin & Co., in the sale of all kinds of glovers' materials. For twelve years he continued in this capacity, meeting the expectations of his employers and making a position for himself in the business life of the village which gave him the respect of his fellow citizens. In the year 1885 he purchased the establishment of his employers and has since that time successfully carried on the business by himself. In addition to the sale of glovers' goods, Mr. Shotwell established in 1885 a leather dressing concern, which he still conducts, though the greater part of the leather sold by him is dressed by others outside.

In politics Mr. Shotwell is a Republican; but he has never accepted political office, though such honor has been tendered him. He gives to his party that intelligent support which he believes to be due from every progressive citizen. He was trustee of the village in 1886; was placed on the school board in 1890; has in the past been a trustee and treasurer of the Baptist Church, and was a member of the building committee which erected the new edifice in 1890. In matters affecting the growth and welfare of Gloversville, Mr. Shotwell always shows a laudable public spirit and gives liberally of his time and means to such objects. He is interested in the construction of the new electric railroad to Fonda, and altogether has the fullest faith in the future of the city which he has made his permanent home.

Mr. Shotwell was married on the 8th of December, 1874, to Jane E. Everit, of Rahway, N. J., daughter of Richard Everit, a leather merchant of New York, who was born February 27, 1798, and died December 13, 1880. His wife was Mary C. Carle, who died October 21, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell have four children, as follows: Marie Louise, born October 2, 1875; Edward C., born May 14, 1877; Walter H., born May 24, 1884; Everit C., born April 20, 1886.

KASSON, ALEXANDER JAMES, was born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., in 1829, and for many years of his life was intimately identified with the growth of Gloversville. He came to the village when it was still of almost insignificant proportions, and from that time onward to his death he neglected no opportunity to promote its prosperity, often at considerable sacrifice to himself. Previous to the breaking out of the civil war he formed a copartnership with his brother, Harvey Z. Kasson, in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, and for several years the firm was among the most successful business houses of the place. Soon after the close of the war he retired from that business and gave his attention to other matters. Early in the history of the village he held the office of trustee, in which office he demonstrated his possession of a degree of public spirit that never thereafter declined. He took a deep interest in local musical matters, particularly in the organization and support of the brass bands that have existed in the village and city. From his private means he often liberally contributed to this object, and was the responsible cause that produced in Gloversville such excellent musical material of this class. The first sewer pipe laid in the village was done under contract by him, and the establishment of the postal telegraph in the place was almost wholly due to his efforts and his liberality. The construction of the line was almost, or quite, wholly paid for out of his private means. At about the beginning of the war period he was chosen as one of the deputy sheriffs of the county, and for more than thirty years he honorably wore the badge of that office and performed its duties to the entire satisfaction of the community. Later in life he became the owner of considerable real estate, and with the welfare of the village always upper-

most in his thoughts, he crowned his work by the erection of the present Memorial Opera House, at a time when the village had only very unsatisfactory facilities for public entertainments. Indeed, there was no measure brought before the public for the apparent good of the village in which he did not take an active and liberal part.

Mr. Kasson was an honored member of the Holy Cross Commandery, Knights Templar, and at his death, which occurred on the 21st of January, 1892, he was buried with Masonic honors. In the social life of the place and among his immediate fellow citizens he was esteemed for his many excellent qualities, his geniality and courteous demeanor, and the number of his friends was limited only by his acquaintance.

On the 11th of January, 1869, Mr. Kasson was married to Miss Mary Allen, daughter of Shadrack Allen, of Saratoga county, who survives him, and resides in the beautiful homestead in Gloversville.

WELLS, DAVID AKIN.—John Wells was among the very early settlers, and one of the most prominent at Kingsboro, and was a native of Connecticut. Among his children was Eleazer Wells, who located at Johnstown, where he was a leading citizen for many years, and engaged in milling and farming. He became a large owner of real estate, included in which was the historic seat of Sir William Johnson, known for a century and a half as "Johnson Hall." In that building David Akin Wells was born on the 17th of May, 1828. He was the twelfth of the fourteen children of his parents. His education was obtained in the district school and the Johnstown Academy. After leaving school he worked at home on his father's farm until 1845, when he went to Johnstown village and began work as a clerk in the dry goods store of Edwards & Yauney, who were his brothers-in-law. Later he was in the store of Burton & Gross, and in 1848 became a partner with Jacob Burton, Mr. Gross having retired. The partnership continued until 1851, when Mr. Wells sold his interest in the business to his brother Edward, and formed a copartnership with Marcellus Gilbert, under the style of Gilbert & Wells, in the manufacture of gloves. A business was thus founded by them which increased to large proportions and was in every way successful. The partnership continued about eighteen years, until 1869, when Mr. Gilbert died. Mr. Wells

carried on the business a year or two, when his factory burned, with considerable loss. Meanwhile his close attention to business developed a serious break in his health, and he remained substantially idle a few years, during which the project of building the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad was inaugurated. Mr. Wells was chosen vice-president of the corporation and entered actively into the labors attending the building and equipment of the road. In this work his capacity for grasping large undertakings was signally displayed, and he has retained the office of vice-president ever since the road went into operation in 1870. The large success of the company may in a considerable measure be fairly credited to him.

It was never a trait of Mr. Wells's character to aspire to office or position of trust of any kind, but his exceptional business qualifications and his sterling integrity and good judgment have led to his being called to several stations of honor and responsibility. He is a director in the People's Bank of Johnstown; president of the Savings Bank since its organization; was elected by his Republican fellow citizens to the office of county treasurer in 1860, and efficiently discharged the duties of the place; was elected to the State legislature in 1880-81, and has been trustee and president of the village. He is also now a director in the company which is about to start a large knitting factory in Johnstown, and is president of the Gloversville Foundry and Machine Company; also was chosen president of the Opera House Company at its organization. In these numerous public offices and positions of trust Mr. Wells has made a record that is satisfactory to his constituents and his associates, and in every way honorable to himself.

At the time of Mr. Gilbert's death, before mentioned, the firm owned a large amount of property, which was purchased by Mr. Wells, including the grist-mill, which was sold by Mr. Wells to its present owners; and the skin-mill now operated by Thompson, Lord & Co.; also the skin-mill and property attached to the Mills Leather Co.

In 1869 Mr. Wells purchased his present attractive and commodious homestead of his cousin, Edward Wells. He has in recent years practically retired from active business, except as he gives much of his time to the welfare of the railroad over which he is a prominent officer, and in which he feels a deep interest and pardonable pride.

The principal characteristics of Mr. Wells, which have enabled him to attain the success he has enjoyed, are foresight and judgment, which have enabled him to see the end of broad undertakings from the beginning; strong perseverance and determination, and that lofty integrity which must underlie all successful effort. He has always been and is, a public-spirited citizen, and ready to aid in every undertaking promising to promote the welfare of his town and county.

Mr. Wells was married on the 10th of April, 1850, to Alida G. Johnson, daughter of George and Frances Johnson. They have had six children, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, and another, a babe, are deceased. The oldest living son is Eleazer M. Wells, who is at the head of the Mills Leather Co. Nathan P. is the next son, and lives at home and superintends his father's business interests. David A. Wells, jr., is agent for the coal company of Fulton county, in which his father is largely interested. The daughter is Anna G., now wife of Joseph D. Oliver, one of the proprietors of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, of South Bend, Ind.

NELLIS, ANDREW J.—The name of Nellis is found among those of the earliest settlers in the territory now embraced in Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton and Schoharie counties. The German Palatines came to this country in 1710 and 1723 and many of them acquired lands within a few years thereafter in the the valley of the Mohawk and on the adjoining uplands, where they soon cleared farms and established prosperous homes, only to see many of them devastated in the French and Indian war and in the memorable struggle which ended in the founding of a free country.

Among the German Palatines who came here in 1710 was William Nellis to whom, with twenty-six others, in 1723, was granted the "Stone Arabia Patent," and to whom, with George Klock, was granted the "Klock & Nellis Patent." He was born in 1688 and lived near the site of the Palatine stone church. The subject of this sketch is his descendant, the line of his ancestry being William, born in 1688, Andrew in 1715, Philip in 1746, Peter P. in 1783, and James in 1816. His ancestors all lived in the limits of the present town of Palatine in Mont-



Andrew J. Nellis



gomery county, and all were members of the Lutheran Church and aided in the building and maintaining of the Palatine stone church and the Stone Arabia church. In the spring of 1808 his grandfather, Peter P. Nellis, removed to the town of Fairfield and remained there fifteen years, and his father, James Nellis, was born in that town. Soon after Peter P. returned to Palatine and purchased the "old homestead" which his wife's father, John Spraker, had established in 1781. Here he lived the plain and useful life of a Christian farmer; and here in 1872, he died, upwards of eighty-nine years of age. His son, James Nellis, succeeded to the farm and lived upon it the life of an honest, upright, Christian farmer until his death which occurred in 1888. His family was a large one, consisting of fourteen children, eight of whom were sons. One of them was Andrew J., who was born on the home farm July 22, 1852. His mother was Mary Wert, a native of Johnstown, Fulton county, and also directly descended from one of the German Lutheran Palatines who came to this country in 1710. She was a noble, intelligent and energetic woman. She leaves a family of sons and daughters whose lives are monuments to her worth and teaching. She died in 1886.

Andrew J. Nellis was fortunate in securing exceptional educational advantages, born as he was in the country, and forced to depend wholly upon himself for the means necessary to carry himself through school. He was given a studious nature, coupled with perseverance, and he very early in life formed a determination to educate himself and eventually take a place in the ranks of the legal profession. At twelve years of age he began his studies in the Canajoharie Academy. At fifteen he began to teach school and continued in teaching thereafter until September, 1874, except for four terms, one and one-third years, he attended at Fairfield Seminary, and in 1871 he graduated from that institution in the regular five year's course, the valedictorian of his class. In June, 1873, just before he was twenty-one years of age, he was elected principal of Macedon Academy in Wayne county. In September he commenced his duties there with a corps of five teachers. Eager for admission to the bar and having continued his studies while teaching, he declined an urgent invitation to continue at an advanced salary, and in September, 1874, entered the Albany Law School and was graduated and admitted to the bar in May of the following year. In June,

1875, he came to Johnstown to continue his studies with Hon. Horace E. Smith and with little thought of making Johnstown his permanent home. In September of the same year, he became a member of the firm of Smith & Nellis, and has been engaged in business in that firm ever since. In 1879 Hon. Horace E. Smith retired from the firm to become dean of the Albany Law School, leaving his son, Borden D. Smith, as partner with Mr. Nellis. The firm has the full confidence and a fair portion of the legal business of the people of the county.

Mr. Nellis's rank in his profession and his flattering success as a lawyer may be judged, perhaps, by what has been written of his habits of study, his natural and acquired mental power, and his unflinching determination to reach the front. No case, however unimportant, comes to his hands without receiving his most careful thought and preparation—a practice which commonly insures success when guided by a thorough knowledge of the law.

Mr. Nellis is a Republican in politics of a radical type, and was once a prominent candidate for the nomination as State senator for his district; he has never held any political office, but gives liberally of his time and labor to the party. He is attorney for the village of Johnstown and also for the Johnstown Bank, of which he is a stockholder. Since the first year of its organization he has been president of the Johnstown Electric Light and Power company, a corporation organized under his guidance and in which he has always been a director and stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad company, positions which to some extent indicate the confidence felt in him by his fellow citizens. For three years he was master of St. Patrick's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and for two years he was high priest in Johnstown Chapter. Mr. Nellis is a member, since his boyhood, of the Lutheran Church, the church home of his ancestors.

Mr. Nellis was married on the 6th of September, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Humphrey, of Catskill, N. Y. Her parents are Oscar T. Humphrey, who has been member of Assembly from his district, and Mary A. Humphrey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Nellis are Ruth, born October 24, 1880, and Merwyn Humphrey, August 11, 1885.

STEWART, JOHN.—The subject of this sketch was born in Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., on the 30th day of October, 1820. His parents were James and Margaret (McFarlan) Stewart, natives of Scotland, who came to this country in 1795 and settled in the town of Mayfield. The son was given ample opportunity to attend the district schools, where he was exceptionally forward in his studies, developing a strong taste for mathematics. With characteristic wisdom his parents placed him in the academy of Kingsboro to gain such further education as that institution afforded. Meanwhile, he acquired a taste for law study, and finally determined to devote himself to that profession. His academic studies finished at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Stewart began the study of law in the office of Clark S. Grinnell, of Northampton, which study he continued in alternation with terms of teaching until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. As early as 1851 he was elected to the Assembly, serving one year. In 1855 he was chosen for the office of county judge and surrogate of Fulton county. In this honorable position Judge Stewart remained sixteen years, when he voluntarily resigned the office. His re-elections to this position indicate the degree of satisfaction given by his judicial acts. He was at one time prominent as a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, and was frequently urged by his party friends to accept a nomination for Congress, but this honor he steadfastly refused.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Stewart resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he met with eminent success. In 1879, on the organization of the First National Bank of Johnstown, he was made president, and administered the duties of the position until his death, which occurred November 20, 1882.

Elected to the Assembly as a Democrat, Judge Stewart, in 1856, transferred his fealty to the Republican party, and ever afterwards was a consistent and influential member of that organization.

He was a worthy and active member of the Presbyterian church and earnestly devoted to its welfare. In social life he was much beloved for his unflinching kindness, courtesy and sympathy.

Judge Stewart was married in 1848 to Catharine Wells, daughter of Eleazer Wells, who still survives, a resident of Johnstown. They have three children: Margaret, wife of J. P. Argersinger, and James, the

only son, who married Miss Emmaroy Bradley, of Little Falls, N. Y., reside in Johnstown. Isabel, the wife of John B. Judson, resides with her husband in the city of Gloversville. Catherine, the eldest of the children, died in 1867, shortly after her marriage to H. B. Livingston.

In concluding this brief sketch of Judge Stewart, it is appropriate to quote as follows from the writing of one who knew him intimately :

“ Judge Stewart, perhaps more than any other attorney in this county since the days of Daniel Cady, held the position of a counsellor and adviser for families in all their ordinary legal affairs and in the settlement of estates, and maintained and deserved the confidence of the people in that respect. Careful, methodical, honest, devoted to the interests of his clients, who could better be adapted for such work ? It needed not the brilliant advocate to subserve the property interests of the multitude of people who confided the management of their estates while living and after death to the hands of Judge Stewart, but it did require the calm, cool, discriminating judgment and sound, practical sense with which he was so liberally endowed. His place will be hard to fill in this respect.

“ Uncompromising as he was in all contests where difference of conviction and belief urged on to stormy contests, he was genial and companionable in social life when the storm was o’er. Despite differences of opinion and belief and the warmth and earnestness with which he urged his own, he still maintained the respect and kind regard even of his opponents. To his friends he was bound with a band of steel. No man ever proved more true to his friends than the deceased. To them he was an open book ever ready to grant them what they desired. All in all, Judge Stewart was a man of importance in this community ; an honest, worthy, upright, intelligent, able and progressive citizen, one whom we could ill afford to lose, and the memory of whose worth and virtues will have an enduring effect upon the future life of Johnstown.”

WELCH, NATHANIEL W.—The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Salem, Washington county, N. Y., in 1806. His parents were respected farmers, and until he was seventeen years of age their son alternated between the hard toil of the parental farm and the

sessions, generally in winter, of the district school. At the age just mentioned he felt the spirit of independence so strong that he determined to venture out into the world for himself; accordingly, with just a dollar and a half of money, he left home and came directly to Gloversville. There were then, as he often said, only twelve houses in the place, and the manufacture of skins and gloves was in its infancy. The young man was not long in finding work in a skin-mill, nor did he neglect his opportunities to save a little of his slender income for the future. Trained to industry and naturally prudent, he soon found himself in possession of a small capital, for which he sought profitable investment. Foreseeing the probable future rapid growth of the village, he wisely put his little savings in real estate, buying first a tract of land on the east side of South Main street for \$1,800, and giving a mortgage for a large part of the purchase price. This investment yielded a good return and laid the foundation for the considerable fortune which Mr. Welch was afterwards enabled to accumulate. He sold this land to J. G. Ward at a good advance, and then invested on the opposite side of the same street, where he built the first store in Gloversville, about where Heacock & Co. are now located. As returns came in from his real estate operations, Mr. Welch engaged in glove manufacturing, and was among the early successful operators in that now great industry. He followed it with success many years, but finally retired to give his whole attention to his real estate business. This became very large and profitable; many of the now prominent streets of the city were laid out and improved by Mr. Welch, and his public spirit in this respect was always in advance of the times. In his daily life and character Mr. Welch was accorded the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His good works were numerous, particularly in the direction of church and missionary fields. For the erection of the beautiful Methodist Episcopal church on Church street he gave \$7,000, and in many other ways his contributions to religious work were liberal and judicious. To the poor and the unfortunate he always held an open hand, and his kindly disposition surrounded him with many friends.

Mr. Welch was twice married; first to Eliza Ann Ward in 1831. She bore him two children, both of whom died young. Second, to Emily Gillett, daughter of Lemuel Gillett, who survives, a resident of Gloversville.

FURBECK, PETER R., M.D.—The subject of this sketch is of German extraction, his grandfather, John Furbeck, having emigrated from Frankfort, Germany, in his early manhood, in good time to take an active part in the American struggle for independence—a true man and a good citizen of his adopted country. He married Susannah Koon, of Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1784, and in due time thirteen children were born to them, seven sons and six daughters. Five of those sons grew to manhood, and became prominent and influential in the various communities in which they resided. The second son, Henry R., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y., in 1793. He was a farmer, and for the greater part of his life pursued his avocation in Albany county. In 1852 he removed to the city of Schenectady, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, March 5, 1867. He was twice married. His first wife was Rachel Winne, by whom he had three sons, only one of whom, John H., lived to manhood. His second wife was Eve Passage, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Two of the sons, George and Philip, studied theology and became ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church. George located at Mt. Vernon, N. J., and died in the first year of his ministry. Philip is at present pastor of the Reformed Church at St. Johnsville, N. Y. William Henry is a farmer at the old homestead in Albany county, and James is a confectioner in the city of Gloversville. Peter R., the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Guilderland, Albany county, on the 9th of August, 1835. After pursuing the usual studies of the district school, he entered the Academy of Chesterville, Albany county, then under the charge of his brother, George Furbeck. Following this he went to New Brunswick, N. J., whither his brother George had removed, and was by him prepared for college. In 1851 he and his brother Philip entered the Freshman class at Union College, Schenectady, and together graduated in 1854. While a student at college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon and Philomathean Societies, and on graduation was elected by the faculty of the college a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation he taught in various academies for several years; in the Troy Academy, the Schoharie Academy, the University of Milwaukee, Wis., the Coxsackie Academy, the

Lansingburg Academy, and in the Troy High School. During these years of teaching he quietly prosecuted his medical studies, and when he finally closed his work as teacher he entered the Albany Medical College, and on the following year the Long Island College Hospital, whence he graduated in 1865. It should be mentioned that in the furtherance of his determination to have a thorough practical training in medicine and surgery, he spent some time in the Albany City Hospital, and in the Ira Harris Military Hospital as assistant physician and surgeon. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Gloversville, and at once opened an office. He soon built up an extended practice, which he has ever since steadily maintained. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, and has always taken an active part in its deliberations, preparing and reading papers of scientific value, and discussing questions of vital interest alike to physicians and patients. He is also a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society; of the New York Academy of Medicine; and of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Before the State Society he read an able paper on the subject, "A State Board of Medical Examiners," which has received professional commendation. In the "Transactions" of the State Society may also be found an article descriptive of a device for the treatment of fractures of the leg, arm and forearm. It is an extension splint of his own invention, of practical merit. Though Dr. Furbeck is to all intents and purposes a general practitioner, he has developed a special aptitude for surgery, in which he has scored many successes. Several noted operations have been performed by him with good results, as for example, exsection of the hip joint, numerous amputations, several cases of tracheotomy, etc., etc.

He is the senior member of the drug firm, Furbeck & Van Auken, No. 17 North Main street, and has since 1871 been thus identified with the business interests of the city of his adoption.

In the fall of 1891 he received the Independent Republican nomination for Member of Assembly, but, though receiving a very complimentary vote, failed of an election.

In 1867 the doctor was married to Miss Susan H. Richards, of Lansingburg, N. Y. They have had five children: Eva Linda, who died in the sixth year of her age; Annie Louisa, wife of Rev. Philip H. Cole,

pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Schenectady, and professor in Union College; George H., who graduated at Union College in the class of 1892, and is now pursuing his medical studies at the Long Island College Hospital; and William W. and Mabel S., who are pupils at the Gloversville Union School.

In the community where so much of his active life has been spent, Dr. Furbeck has ever received evidences of the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years, and is now secretary of their Board of Trustees. He has been a trustee, elder, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He has always shown a deep interest in educational affairs, and was for twenty years a member of the Board of Education. His early experience as teacher specially qualified him for school work, and he has rendered most efficient aid in raising the schools of Gloversville to the high standard of efficiency which they hold among the public schools of the Empire State.

He has held the positions of health officer, coroner, county physician, United States examiner for pensions, and in 1885 was honored by the alumni of his Alma Mater in being elected one of the alumni trustees of Union College.

A careful physician, a skillful surgeon, a public spirited citizen, he has ever shown himself worthy of the confidence and respect freely accorded him by his fellow citizens and his professional brethren.

KECK, JEREMIAH.—In recording the development of an important county its characters as well as its events are necessary to render it complete, and this is specially the case when such lives are closely allied with industrial, political or official history. Hence it is important that in this connection a brief record should be made of Jeremiah Keck, the present judge and surrogate of Fulton county, who has already filled this station with ability for eight years and has been conspicuous at the bar in the county for nearly a quarter of a century.

In doing this, however, we may better reach our purpose by reproducing what has already been published concerning Judge Keck at each advancing step in his career.



Respectfully
J. Beck



He was born near Keck's Centre in the town of Johnstown, November 9, 1845, his father, Isaac Keck, having been a reputable farmer of limited means, who was born in Johnstown village on May 15, 1814, and departed this life in the same place October 30, 1884. Judge Keck's grandfather settled in the country before the Revolution and bore part as a soldier in that struggle, receiving a saber wound while engaged in battle, the scar of which he carried to his grave. The judge's mother, Eliza Ann Burns, was born February 13, 1818, near Spraker's Basin, and was of Scotch descent. She departed this life in February, 1857, leaving the subject of this sketch and six other children (whose names are given in another part of this work), all young and to be protected and guided in the start of life by the wisdom of a kind father, who was universally respected by all who knew him. She was an amiable Christian lady, possessing more than ordinary mental endowments, and although removed from her children early in life, left an impression which has been to them a beacon light.

Like many of our prominent men, Judge Keck spent his early years serving his father on the farm and attending the district school in winter, until the rebellion broke out, when he volunteered as a private in Company C, 77th regiment New York infantry volunteers, being at the time only sixteen years of age and among the first to start for the front at his country's call. He served at Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Gaines Mills and Fair Oaks, and then being stricken with fever, he was honorably discharged and returned to his home broken down in health, but with the purpose to do good service in the battle of life still before him. He is a member of Martin McMartin Post, No. 257, Grand Army of the Republic, of Johnstown, N. Y.

After acquiring an academical education at Clinton Liberal Institute, then at Clinton, N. Y., and also at Whitestown Seminary, he began the study of law in April, 1868, with the late Judge John Wells and James M. Dudley, and by close application passed a successful examination at the general term of the Supreme Court at Schenectady, and was admitted April 8, 1869. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptors and became the junior member of the well-remembered firm of Wells, Dudley & Keck, which conducted a large law practice until its dissolution in 1877. He then became the senior member of the law

firm of J. & P. Keck (the latter his brother), and continued such until the fall of 1883, when he was elected to the important judicial position which he now holds.

In politics Judge Keck has always been a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. In 1874, although then young in his profession, he was nominated for the office of district attorney, and one of the leading newspapers published the following expression of public opinion :

"As a successor to R. H. Rosa, no one better fitted can be found than Mr. Keck. Mr. Keck is a self-made man. He worked himself up to his present position through untiring energy and perseverance. His legal attainments admirably adapt him for his future official functions."

This statement clearly shows the position the young lawyer had won. He was elected by a flattering majority, and on January 1, 1875, he entered upon his official duties, which were so ably fulfilled that in the fall of 1877 he was renominated and by a large majority retained in his office for another term of three years. During these years, times being hard by reason of the gradual resumption of specie payment, many were out of employment and the criminal business was unusually large. Mr. Keck, however, was always adequate to the occasion and conducted the public business with such ability as to give entire satisfaction. The first case he prepared and presented to the grand jury was one of the most important ever conducted in the county, being the murder of Edward Yost, who was killed in the banking house of Hays & Wells on the night of the 6th of March, 1875. In the prosecution of criminal cases Mr. Keck almost invariably conducted the trial without assistance and very rarely failed to obtain a conviction, as is shown by the county records, and for these reasons he became early known as one of the ablest trial lawyers in the county. In addition to his legal acumen he became noted as a ready and able public speaker, and one of the newspapers, when publishing an address delivered by him on May 30, 1873, in decorating the soldiers' graves at Johnstown, added the following criticism :

"The address of Mr. Keck was a perfect gem, which added much to the reputation already won by that gentleman as a public speaker."

And again, in the same year, on December 30, at the centennial celebration of the Johnstown Chapter No. 78 (of which he is a member) held at Johnstown, where he responded to the toast, "The town of Johnstown, distinguished as one of the earliest settlements, one of the earliest homes of Freemasonry," etc., another leading journal said :

"Mr. Keck's response to this toast was evidently shortened in consideration of the lateness of the hour, but was given with his usual ease and force. It may not be out of place in this connection to say that Mr. Keck promises to become, if he is not already, one of our ablest lawyers and public speakers."

The following brief address delivered by him at Gettysburg, Pa., at the dedication of the monument to the memory of his old regiment, on October 29, 1889, taken and reported by the *Daily Saratogian* and noted by some of the New York and Washington journals, and which as an impromptu speech, shows something of his readiness and ability.

"*Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen* : Nothing new can be said and nothing new need be sought, for the greatness of the struggle and the grandeur of the victory are more appreciated as they are more studied and better understood. And so it will be while patriotism dwells in the hearts of the American people. What was done here was not done for that day and that time, but for all days and for all times. It was not a mere contest between union and rebel forces, but between the eternal principles of right and wrong.

"When the martyred Lincoln here expressed the hope that the result of the great conflict might be 'that this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth,' the dark clouds of war rolled over and enshrouded the land. That hope has been triumphantly fulfilled. Not only has this government been established, but before the eyes of all other nations has a grand proof been given of the permanence of free institutions and the power of an intelligent and devoted people to maintain the stability of their country in times of the greatest trial. Times of trial and danger may come upon the nation very different from those we commemorate, and yet very great, and when those times do come, we believe it is not in vain to hope that the memory of this struggle will encourage and animate the breasts of her citizens to maintain that union which has been purchased with so much blood.

"We felt that our country was at stake, but the nations of the civilized world felt that something still greater was imperiled—the principle that a republic could, by the devotion of her citizens, save her national life in the greatest struggle that has been yet recorded in the history of the world. We, my comrades, have done what we could here, in the time of our country's need, now do this as the last permanent thing that we can do, for we shall soon pass away to join our comrades, and our names will be forgotten, but the work we have done will live for us, and this monument will speak for us to the generations to come, and tell where the Bemis Heights battalion stood in this harvest-field of death."

During Judge Keck's professional career he has been connected with as many important cases as any of his professional brethren of the county. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the trial of cases in the Circuit Courts, and soon afterward made his first argument in the Supreme Court at General Term in Albany, in a case of which he had taken charge which involved the question of the power of a co-operative company to make a valid general assignment, he having taken the ground that it could not and had caused the property which had been so assigned to be attached in behalf of his client; the attachment was set aside by order of the Special Term by an able jurist now a member of the Court of Appeals of the State, but the Supreme Court held that the position taken was right and reversed the order and restored the attachments, thus giving him his first case, to his great satisfaction and that of his client. He has also frequently argued cases in the Court of Appeals, his first one there involving the question of the right or power of the trial court to direct a verdict of guilty in a criminal case. In an article written by Rev. Washington Frothingham, for the press in 1883, after paying a visit to Johnstown, he said:

"Among the leading lawyers of this place is Mr. J. Keck, who occupies a beautiful suite of rooms in the Kibbe building. He has a very fine law library, which includes a large number of ancient and very curious volumes. One may find in this collection law books issued in London during the days of King James, two centuries and a half ago."

The constant and favorable growth of Judge Keck in his profession, commended him to the people of the county to such an extent that, although a young man at the time, he was nominated in the fall of

1883 for the office he now holds and to which he was soon afterward elected by a flattering majority over a very strong and able competitor, and on January 1 thereafter he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. At the end of six years (his first term), he was, by reason of the able and satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duties of his office, paid the high compliment of being renominated by acclamation, and the still higher compliment of being re-elected without opposition, a tribute given to no other man thus far in the history of the county. Here again, at this period of his life, we can give the best reflection of the judgment of the public by setting forth what was written by a correspondent of an Albany paper and published therein, as well as in the local papers, under the heading of "A Deserved Tribute : "

" The Republican county convention paid a most deserved tribute to a worthy official when, by acclamation, it renominated Judge Keck to succeed himself as county judge and surrogate. It was a tribute not awarded by reason of affiliation with any political faction in his party, because all favored him, but for recognized and deserving merit as an earnest, able and faithful public officer, which alone, judging from the sentiment of the people of every political cast, has made him stronger than his party, and demanded the recognition so unanimously accorded to him by the convention. Of his life it is needless to speak for he is too well known to require it. In the practice of his profession he early took rank with the oldest and ablest members of the bar of this county. He was elected to the office of county judge and surrogate in 1883, before he reached the age of thirty-eight years, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office on January 1, following. At that time it was thought by some who were not familiar with his legal attainments, that he was rather too young and inexperienced to properly discharge the duties of so responsible an office. But he very soon fully demonstrated to his constituents that he was not only a sound lawyer, but an upright, conscientious and able lawyer. To the older members of the profession, who have had much to do before him in matters of importance in court, he has been respectful and courteous ; to the younger members who are more or less under embarrassment, patient and indulgent ; to the people of every class who have come be-

fore him, especially in the Surrogate's Court, wherein so many must transact legal business with him, he has been kind, painstaking, fair and impartial in the discharge of the business in hand. That he has won and now enjoys in the fullest measure the esteem and confidence of all is well known. He is a man of ability, strictest integrity and a kind hearted gentleman with whom it is a pleasure to transact business, and of whom it may be said without exaggeration, that in the administration of his official duties he has shown himself to be the right man in the right place. Judge Keck is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term, and owes his success thus far in life to his correct habits, untiring industry, unquestioned integrity and kind and courteous disposition."

Another writer, in speaking of Judge Keck's career on the bench, says: "During the eight years that he has been county judge and surrogate, many important cases have been tried before him, both civil and criminal, and a considerable number reviewed by the higher courts upon appeal, and in every case, with two or three exceptions (when new trials were granted), his decisions have been affirmed, a fact which may very properly be considered in judging of his fitness for promotion (alluding to his probable elevation to the Supreme Court bench.) In disposing of cases brought before him (and there have been many of them), he has with but few exceptions written opinions, setting forth fully the reasons and rules of law controlling the case in hand, and a considerable number of these opinions may be found in the reports of the State."

In concluding this sketch it needs only to be stated, that Judge Keck occupies a position outside his profession, and in the hearts of his fellow citizens of Fulton county, that gives him and those who know him best the deepest gratification. His friends, in the broadest and truest sense of the term, are numerous and steadfast, while for his many attributes of character and temperament he is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Turning to private life it may be said that in 1874 Judge Keck married Jennie A. (now deceased), a daughter of the late Thompson P. Kibbie, who was a relative of the old De Fon Claire family of Johnstown, of which marriage he has one daughter, Flora De Fon Claire. In November, 1890, he married Sarah R., daughter of Joseph Riggs,

of Detroit, Mich. His domestic life has been uniform with his public character, and he is one of that class whom the people delight to honor.

CATEN, LAWTON, was born at Howlett Hill, a short distance from the city of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 23d of September, 1835. His father, Leonard Caten, was a native of Shaftsbury, Vt., but removed at an early age and settled at Howlett Hill, where he resided until a short time before his death, which occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1876. His mother was Nancy A. Pryor, of Howlett Hill, an estimable woman, who died when the subject of this sketch, the eldest of three children, was but six years of age. The other two, Mrs. Mary A. Kenyon and Oscar N., reside in Syracuse.

Lawton Caten enjoyed an opportunity to secure a good education and improved it thoroughly, particularly in mathematics, for which and kindred branches he has always had a natural fondness. After leaving school at Howlett Hill he entered the Onondaga Academy, near Syracuse, then as now an educational institution noted for the thoroughness of its instruction and the high character of its graduates. After finishing his education Mr. Caten remained a short time in the academy as instructor of mathematics, leaving there in 1858. Down to this time his school life had been interspersed with periods of labor on the farm and with close study of surveying and engineering, which profession he had determined to follow in the future. Before he reached his seventeenth year he had mastered land surveying, and between that time and 1864 his occupation was divided between that profession and farming. In April, 1864, he abandoned farming permanently and was employed with George Geddes in making surveys for the railroad between Corning and Watkins for John Magee. This work engaged his service until January 1, 1865. He then spent about six months in the Pennsylvania oil region in engineering and surveying. From that time until January 1, 1866, he was in the employ of the Onondaga Salt Co. as engineer in their mining operations at Blossburg, Pa. Upon the organizing of the Blossburg Coal and Mining Co. about that time he was engaged in building and opening their railroad from the mines near Blossburg for the shipment of their output of coal. This was followed

by the building of their trestles at Watkins for the transfer of coal to boats on the lake. This service continued to May 1, 1869, when he made the change which brought his career within the province of this history. The building of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railroad had been let by contract and was partly done, but the work had not been prosecuted in an entirely satisfactory manner, and Mr. Caten was called hither to assume charge of the undertaking. From that time until its completion the work was pushed with energy and intelligence until the opening of the road, November 28, 1870.

Of the appreciation of Mr. Caten's services and character it will be sufficient to state that upon the opening of the road he was promptly appointed its superintendent, which position he has ever since held. Moreover, from 1872 to 1875 he was given charge of the location and construction of the extension of the road to Northville, and the faithful and successful performance of this task still further established his position and reputation with the other officials and stockholders of the company. In December, 1890, he was made manager of the Johnstown and Gloversville street railroad and still occupies the position. He is also treasurer and manager of the Coal Company of Fulton County. Mr. Caten is a master of his business and every detail of the practical business of the railroad receives his personal, intelligent direction. Genial and courteous to all, regardless of station, he has endeared himself not only to his brother officials, but to every employé of the company.

Mr. Caten is a Republican in politics, but only takes the part in that field that should devolve upon all intelligent and progressive citizens.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Flora R. Hoyt, of Onondaga, by whom he had five children. Two sons, William L. and Frederick A., are engaged in coal business. Eva, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Frederic Remington, an eminent artist whose works have made him famous in America and Europe. Clara E. is the wife of Horatio L. Burr, a prominent business man living in Gloversville, N. Y. The youngest daughter, Emma L., resides at home. Mrs. Caten died in 1880. In 1882 Mr. Caten was again married to Mrs. Sara B. McCollom, of Oswego, N. Y. Their home is in Gloversville, N. Y., where are located the general offices of the railroads and coal business.



W. H. Place



PLACE, WILLIAM HALL.—This well known citizen of Gloversville was born in the town of Benson, Hamilton county, N. Y., December 29, 1830, and received his name from his grandfather on his mother's side, William Hall, who was a native of Danbury, Conn. His father was John S. Place, a native of Johnstown, but whose life was passed in Hamilton and what is now Fulton county. Two years previous to his death the father went to Illinois in the expectation of settling there permanently, and whither his family were to follow him; but he was taken sick and died in Wisconsin. His wife was Adaline E. Hall, who died in Benson, September 5, 1849. They had four children, two of whom died in infancy; the others are Mrs. A. C. Curtis, wife of R. G. Curtis, of Minnesota, and the subject of this sketch.

William H. Place was denied the opportunity of securing a liberal education, but he made the most of his privileges in the district school in his native place and the public school of Gloversville after his removal hither, and one term in the locally celebrated school of Horace Sprague at Kingsboro. His life was mostly passed at home until he was about twenty years old, and his first work on his own account was for a neighboring farmer at five dollars a month. In about the year 1850 he went to Johnstown as a clerk in a grocery, and there cast his first vote. After a year and a half he went to Gloversville to enter the employ of his uncle, Uriah M. Place, in the manufacture of gloves, interspersed with a little farming. By this time the young man had acquired fixed habits of life which have governed his conduct ever since. Industry, economy, perseverance, these were marked characteristics, and they undoubtedly made a favorable impression upon his kind hearted uncle, for in less than a year after he began work he was called into the office, and offered a partnership in the business. He had then saved out of a slender income a little less than \$300, and it will be readily understood that the offer referred to came to him as a welcome surprise. This partnership continued seven years, with a degree of success that was satisfactory, when his benefactor, U. M. Place, retired to give his attention to other engrossing matters, and William H. Place continued it ten years longer. During all that period he devoted to his manufactory his undivided energies and most careful, conservative and prudent attention. His methods as a successful and extensive (for that time)

manufacturer were the same that marked his life when a grocer's clerk. While he felt that he might propably have further extended his field of operations, and possibly realized greater profits, such a course was not characteristic of the man. Never niggardly or narrow-minded, he still possessed the prudence that generally characterizes the successful man of business, and the perseverance and patience to wait a proper length of time for the development of fortune. During the last year of his experience as a manufacturer, which was in 1866, he was associated with Daniel Hays, who is still in business in Gloversville. After Mr. Place's marriage he began housekeeping in a dwelling that is now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. In the year 1864 he sold this property to Mr. Hays and went to live with the family of his wife's father, Benjamin Bailey, one of whose sons had died, and the other was in the army. Two years later Mr. Place had retired from manufacturing, and he purchased of Robert Earl seven acres of land in what was then the partially settled suburbs of the village, lying between Prospect street and First avenue, divided the tract into building lots, had it surveyed, built a dwelling on First avenue and occupied it two years, while his present handsome residence was being erected, and soon sold the remainder at a substantial advance on its cost, though at a far less price than its present value. By that time the prospects of future growth in the village were becoming more promising, and Mr. Place was encouraged to invest his means and devote his time to the purchase, improvement and sale of real estate. He accordingly bought nineteen acres adjoining on the east his former purchase. On portions of this he carried on farming, but ultimately it was all divided into lots and sold. He next purchased four acres more in the same vicinity, which was also sold in lots. He also purchased the site and erected two brick stores adjoining what is now the Darling block, and two years later followed with the erection of three more stores adjoining the first. This is now among the most valuable and desirable business property in the city. He next purchased the homestead of his wife's father, on West Fulton street, and there in 1890-91 erected the handsome brick block now standing on that site, comprising five stores, making ten now owned by him. Besides these extensive operations and improvements he has built and purchased many dwelling houses in various parts of the city,

so that at the present time his tenants number about eighty, and his tax list is among the largest in the place.

At a time when his own business cares were the most exacting, and when he thought his time must be wholly given to his own property, Mr. Place was called to the bedside of his uncle, Uriah M. Place (whose death occurred soon afterward), and informed that he was appointed executor of the large and somewhat complicated estate. In that connection it need only be stated that in association with his aunt he closed up the scattered investments, consolidated the property, and so carefully managed it that it could hardly be in better condition than it now is. While this additional burden was a severe tax upon his health, it is nevertheless a source of personal gratification that he was able to reach this result.

The reader will not need to be told that the common phrase, he is a self made man, applies in its broadest sense to Mr. Place. Starting without means, and from the humblest beginning, he has reached the front rank of real property owners in Gloversville, and in his every transaction, great or small, has adhered to his early formed determination to so conduct his affairs as to win the approbation and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Place was formerly a Republican in politics, but in late years he became convinced that neither of the two dominant parties of the country could or would ever cope with the giant evil of intemperance, and since the nomination of St. John for the presidency of the United States, he has labored with the Prohibition party with his voice and his means. He was never a seeker after political or other public station, and while the Prohibitionists have honored him with the nomination for member of assembly and for member of congress, he did not, of course, expect an election. He was trustee of the village several terms, and was a member of the prosecuting committee which attempted to stop the illegal selling of liquor in the place, for which performance of his duty, he, with others on the committee, was marked for persecution by the element which he had antagonized. But he did what he conceived to be his duty, with the probability of suffering loss through the burning and destruction of his property. He has been a trustee of the cemetery association since April 29, 1870, and its secretary since 1872, and feels

a commendable degree of pride in that beautiful city of the dead. He was trustee and treasurer of the Methodist Church for about twenty years, and has been president and director of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank since its organization. He was also a member of the school board for several years, and only gave up some of these positions on account of the pressure of his own private affairs.

In all of these various stations Mr. Place has endeavored to do his duty with the same conscientiousness that has governed his more personal concerns. With a character for integrity and business ability, and a reputation for having done much for the growth and prosperity of Gloversville, he enjoys the full esteem and respect of the community.

Mr. Place was married on the 2d of April, 1857, to Sarah J. Bailey, daughter of Benjamin Bailey, before mentioned. Her mother was Jane Musgrave, a native of England. Mr. Bailey was a leather dresser by occupation, and a man of the most unblemished character for integrity and uprightness. No person, perhaps, who has passed a lifetime in Gloversville was more universally respected for good, manly qualities than Mr. Bailey. His death occurred on April 7, 1891. He was the father of Benjamin Bailey, jr., whose sad death is remembered as having been caused by poisoning while handling skins. Edward Bailey, now a cutter for Daniel Hays, is his son. Mr. and Mrs. Place have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Their names are as follows: George M., now of the glove manufacturing firm of Dempster & Place, of Gloversville; he married on February 22, 1883, Miss Lou Barnum, and they have a daughter, Bertha, six years old; Adaline A. deceased; John Howard, book-keeper for Dempster & Place, married Miss Emma Smith, November 12, 1890; and Eddie, who died October 4, 1872.

CAMERON, DR. RICHARD H., was born at Perth, Fulton county, N. Y., in 1843. He was of Scotch descent, and inherited the sterling qualities so generally recognized in the people "north of the Tweed." In 1867 he went to Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., and studied with Dr. Carroll. In 1869 he attended a course of medical lectures at Geneva, N. Y. In 1870 he attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, and graduated at the end of the course. Whilst at-

tending this course he was the student of Dr. George T. Stevens, one of the most scientific ophthalmic and aural surgeons in the country. Under his guidance Dr. Cameron became skillful in the treatment of the eye and ear, which he made a specialty of.

He died on the 26th of April, 1890, from an injury he received by being thrown from his sulky while speeding a horse on the Fulton county fair grounds, near Johnstown.

YOUNG, DR. WILLAM S., was born at Quaker Street, Albany county, in the year 1818, where his father then resided. From Quaker Street the family removed to Berne, in the same county, where William S. spent some years. At the age of nineteen he was sent to Knox to attend school, and from thence to Rensselaerville, where he spent two and a half years studying under Dr. Weeks. He then went to Albany and studied in the office of Dr. Alden March, with whom he remained until he graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1841. He was then twenty-two years of age. About that time he married Miss Esther Kilbourne, of Winsted, Conn., and started practicing medicine in Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then went to Berne, his old home, and opened an office. There he practiced about four years, and then removed to Hadley, Saratoga county, where he practiced about nine years, when he removed to Mayfield, Fulton county, N. Y., and practiced there for about ten years. In September, 1861, he entered the Union army as assistant surgeon in the Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he removed to Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., and remained there until his death, which occurred November, 9, 1880.

He was an excellent general practitioner, highly esteemed in the community, more especially in the families where he was known best. His son, Dr. James K. Young, worthily represents him.

ROSS, HERVEY, editor of the *Gloversville Standand*, was born in Jordan, Ont., May 19, 1851. He is a son of William Ross, a contractor and builder, who removed to Lyons, Ia., when Hervey was only four years old. Until he was sixteen years old Hervey Ross attended the

district schools at Lyons, and there entered that potent educational institution—the printing office—in this instance the office of the Lyons *Advocate*, where he finished his apprenticeship. In 1873 he came east to the state of New York and formed a connection with a publication at Islip, L. I. One year later he changed his field of activity to Johnstown, and from that time until June, 1875, was employed as local editor of the Johnstown *Journal*. On the date last mentioned he purchased the Gloversville *Standard*, a history of which paper is given in an earlier chapter of this volume. For seventeen years Mr. Ross has given his whole energy to the upbuilding of his able journal and the expounding of Democratic political doctrines for the benefit of his readers. Mr. Ross is a fluent writer, while the circumstances and surroundings of his life have given him practical business knowledge and experience that have contributed largely to his success.

Mr. Ross was married first, December 1, 1875, to Marion W. Clock, of Islip, L. I., and they had one daughter, now sixteen years old. Mrs. Ross died in January, 1881. He married, April 7, 1886, Florence Peake, of Gloversville.

COLLINS, WILLIAM BURTIS, was born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, on the 21st of January, 1860. He is a son of David S. Collins, who was a merchant of St. Johnsville, served in the army in the One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiments as a private, and died in 1865 of disease contracted in the service. William B. Collins was educated in the St. Johnsville schools, and when he reached sixteen years of age (1876) he entered the *Weekly Portrait* office in St. Johnsville. After four years of labor at the printing business, giving him a mastery of the trade, he worked in various offices in the Mohawk valley, and during the three years previous to 1888 was employed in the composing room of the Albany *Evening Journal*. In 1888 he settled in Gloversville and purchased a half interest in the *Leader*, which was then about five months old and apparently nearly ready to collapse. The *Leader* establishment and the *Intelligencer* have since been consolidated, and a copartnership formed between Mr. Collins and Mrs. F. M. Leaning, as described in an earlier chapter of this work. With broad, practical knowledge, unbounded

energy, and physical strength sufficient to endure a vast amount of labor, Mr. Collins has rapidly advanced his journal to the front rank. A Republican in politics, Mr. Collins upholds the doctrines of that party with a trenchant pen, and the *Leader* already wields a powerful influence among its constituents.

Mr. Collins was married in 1882 to Carrie A. Neahr, of Fonda, N. Y. They have one daughter.

KECK, PHILIP, was born in the town of Johnstown, October 26, 1848. He is a son of Isaac Keck, a respected farmer of the town, who died in the village of Johnstown in 1884. His mother was Eliza Ann Burns, who also died in Johnstown. The family are now in possession of ample evidence that she is a direct descendant of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet. The family of Isaac Keck consisted of seven children, five of whom were sons.

Philip Keck obtained his education in the district schools, Clinton Institute, Whitestown Seminary, and finally in Hamilton College, which he left in 1873. With one brother already established in the practice of law, it was natural that he too should enter that profession, which he did by beginning study in 1874 in the office of Wells, Dudley & Keck, in Johnstown. This period of study was followed by a term in the law department of Union University at Albany, from which he graduated in 1876. Coming to Johnstown immediately thereafter, he formed a partnership with his brother (now county judge of Fulton county), under the style of J. & P. Keck, which continued until 1884. At this time the firm was dissolved and Mr. Keck continued alone from that time until January 1, 1890. Being unable to conduct alone his constantly increasing business, he associated with himself Clarence W. Smith, under the firm name of Keck & Smith, which relations have continued to the present time. During his professional career in this county Mr. Keck has reached an enviable degree of success. As a student he was industrious and persevering, and gained a basis of professional knowledge which has since been supplemented by continued reading and the indispensable acquirements to be obtained only in extended practice. He is a terse, logical and impressive speaker, while the effort he puts into the preparation of cases has contributed to the flattering success he has already received at the bar.

Mr. Keck is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for political office. He was appointed and held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue a term, and in the fall of 1892, without solicitation or effort on his part, received the nomination and election to the office of member of assembly from his district. That his legislative career will entirely meet the expectations of his constituents is assured. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Keck was married on the 8th of October, 1879, to Florence M., oldest daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Spraker) Mitchell, of Montgomery county.

WRIGHT, HORTON D.—Among the early immigrants to this country from England was Daniel H. Wright, who came over at the age of fifteen years with his parents and settled near Troy. He was a cabinet maker by occupation, which he followed many years, marked only by the plain and substantial success characteristic of the average American citizen, and still lives in West Troy. His wife was Sarah Abbott, of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., and who is still living. Their family consisted of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was one, and was born at Brunswick, N. Y., on the 7th of December, 1862. After preliminary education at the Hoosick High School, he entered Cornell University, but after two years of study and at the age of nineteen years, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his ambition for a complete collegiate course by the partial failure of his health. In pursuance, however, of his previously formed determination to make the legal profession his life-work, he began study in Troy in February, 1883, where he continued until the following winter when he went to Hoosick Falls and continued his study in the office of Stroud & Greene. Remaining there until September, 1886, he was admitted to the bar at Saratoga and in the following month of October located in Gloversville with the intention of making it his permanent home.

Since settling in Gloversville Mr. Wright has advanced in his profession with rapid strides. His industry and energy are remarkable—qualities that contributed materially towards giving him a thorough knowledge of the law as a result of his studies. At the same time his



Martin Kennedy



course in the political field and in his business life has been such as to establish his character as that of a straightforward and honorable man in the estimation of his fellow citizens. This is shown in his selection in the fall of 1892, as the candidate of the Republican party for the important office of district attorney. This was a high tribute to Mr. Wright in both a professional and a political sense. His election followed by a majority that was satisfactory to himself and his constituents, and he enters into the discharge of the duties of the office under excellent auspices. Mr. Wright's work as a Republican in the political field has been effective and deserving of the appreciation it has received. He is a logical and earnest speaker and seldom fails to impress his hearers, whether from the rostrum or at the bar.

Mr. Wright was married on May 27, 1885, to Gertrude Carnrick, of Arietta, Hamilton county, N. Y. They have two children, Ivan H., and Alan E.

KENNEDY, MARTIN, was born at West Galway, Fulton county, N. Y., on the 1st of October, 1829. His father, James, was also a native of this county and in its early history was a conspicuous citizen. He took part as an officer in the war of 1812 and was member of Assembly from his district one term. He died at West Galway. The wife of James Kennedy was Lucinda Grinnell, of Saratoga county.

Martin Kennedy belongs to that large class of American citizens who are termed self-made. Attending the district school, alternating with work on the home farm, through his boyhood, he started a small hardware business in his native place, which he continued with fair success until he reached his majority, soon after which he permanently settled in Johnstown. Here he opened a tin-shop, hardware and stove business next east of the site of the old Cayadutta Hotel on Main street. He continued at that location until the fall of 1857, when the Kennedy building was erected by his brother, but wholly under Martin's supervision. He owned a portion of the site of the building, which he sold at that time to his brother. Removing his business across the street to the new block, Mr. Kennedy continued his very successful hardware trade until 1889, when he sold it to his sons; they continued it until 1891 under the style of Kennedy Brothers. During his business career

of forty years in Johnstown, Mr. Kennedy not only accumulated a competence, but firmly established himself in the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He has been a director in the People's Bank since its organization, and also of the Johnstown Savings Bank. He has been a director in the Street Railway Company since its beginning; has held the office of village trustee; has been a trustee in the cemetery association many years; has been an officer in the Presbyterian church for thirty years and president of the board during much of that time. A Democrat in politics, he has never solicited nor accepted nomination to any political office. In latter years Mr. Kennedy has become the owner of considerable real estate, including the Kennedy building, which receives much of his attention since his retirement from business. He is now one of the plain, staunch and respected citizens of Fulton county, who has reached his present station through his own unaided efforts.

Mr. Kennedy was married May 22, 1851, to Elizabeth Ann Clark, daughter of Asa Clark, of West Galway. They have five children, three of whom are sons and reside in Johnstown. One daughter married M. D. Moore, of Fonda, and the other married William T. Briggs, a glove manufacturer of Johnstown.

DUDLEY, JAMES M., was born in the town of Peru, Bennington county, Vt., July 19, 1813. His father was a farmer, and James passed his youth in farm work, attending school in its season, and laboring during the summer until he was about seventeen, when he was sent to the academy at Chester, Vt. He completed his elementary education at the Burr Collegiate Seminary, at Manchester, and then read law under the direction of Judge Washburn and Peter T. Washburn, both at Ludlow, Vt. About the year 1840 Mr. Dudley came to this State, locating at Broadalbin, and there continued his law study, but afterward moved to Oppenheim. In July, 1845, he was admitted in the State courts, and in 1854 he made a permanent location at Johnstown, and opened an office. Three years later Mr. Dudley became professionally associated with Judge John Wells, forming a legal firm which ranked among the first in Fulton county, and which continued until about the time of

Judge Wells's death. Jeremiah Keck, however, who had studied law in the office of Wells & Dudley, was admitted in 1869, and soon afterward became a member of the firm, under the style of Wells, Dudley & Keck. This partnership was dissolved in 1877, and was succeeded by Dudley, Dennison & Dudley, James M. being senior member, and his associates being his son-in-law and son. In 1882 Mr. Dennison left the firm to take the appointment of deputy attorney-general, and Mr. Dudley and his son Harwood continued in partnership until the death of the former, April 9, 1892.

James M. Dudley is remembered as one of the leaders of the Fulton county bar. In many respects he was a strong lawyer, but in every transaction, whether professional or in private business, he was honorable and just. He loved the practice of the law, not because he loved litigation itself, but because it was a profession in which men of his legal attainments and honorable purposes had full scope for their powers, and at the same time could aid in the administration of justice. His clients knew that he would not betray their confidence, his professional associates also knew that he was incapable of chicanery, and the bench was convinced that candor and honesty were his characteristics. Mr. Dudley wielded influence in Fulton county politics, but was in no sense an office seeker. He was appointed district attorney by Horatio Seymour, and in 1866 was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In 1871 he was the Republican candidate for the office of county judge, but was defeated by Judge Fraser. In 1872 and 1873 he served as one of the committee to revise the State Constitution. He held for many years prior to his death the office of United States Commissioner. He was one of the trustees of the old Johnstown Academy and in the year 1869 it became merged into the Union Free School, and he was in that year elected president of Board of Education, and held that position down to the last election prior to his death. He was married in 1844 to Maria Swartwout, of Oppenheim, who died in 1882.

JORDAN, CLARK L.—The subject of this sketch was born at Rockwood, Fulton county, N. Y., on the 2d of January, 1861. His father was the late Hiram Jordan, who took up his residence in Gloversville in the year 1871, and until his death in Greeley, Col., in Decem-

ber, 1888 (whither he went in quest of better health), he was a successful manufacturer of gloves and a citizen of character and respectability in the place. He was a native of the town of Ephratah, Fulton county, where his ancestors were pioneers. His wife was Jane E. Lassells, of Lassellsville, Fulton county. They had four children: the subject of this sketch; a son Merritt, who died at two years of age; one daughter, who is deceased; and a daughter, Mary E., who is the wife of Chas. S. Schermerhorn, of Gloversville.

Clark L. Jordan obtained a good education in the public schools of Gloversville and a course in the Cazenovia Seminary. He began the study of law in 1879, in the office of Welch & Francis, at Carthage, N. Y., and finished in the office of C. M. Parke in Gloversville. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and immediately began practice in the last named place under the most favorable auspices. Endowed with a personal manner that promptly wins confidence and friends, an excellent knowledge of the law, with character and habits that are above reproach, it is not a marvel that Mr. Jordan now occupies a position seldom reached in so few years by so young a man. Almost immediately after his admission to the bar in 1882 he was made clerk of the village and superintendent of the water works, a combined office which he resigned seven months later, on account of the demands of his profession upon his time. In 1884, Mr. Jordan's health having become impaired, he removed to Tryon City, N. C., where he was benefited and soon attained a conspicuous position in his profession. He was there made United States commissioner, a position he filled very acceptably until 1889. At this time, chiefly on account of the death of his father, Mr. Jordan returned north and settled permanently in Gloversville. Here his ability as a lawyer, his thorough business capacity and his popularity with all classes were quickly recognized, and he was soon surrounded by numerous friends and supporters. He entered the political field with earnest and effective work on the Democratic side, and in March, 1892, received the nomination for mayor of Gloversville. It is a remarkable tribute to his popularity and the esteem and confidence in which he is held that he was elected against his Republican opponent who had the customary majority of about one thousand on which to base his hope of election. In this responsible office Mr. Jordan has thus far shown

that fairness to all classes and that firmness in carrying out his ideas of municipal government which entitle him to the very liberal commendation which he has received. That he has made a successful and popular official is attested by the fact that the Democrats at their county convention in the fall of 1892 unanimously gave him the nomination for the responsible office of district attorney.

Mr. Jordan married Maggie B. Wiers, daughter of Philip S., of Sprakers, November, 1872. They have two children, Hiram, born March 17, 1884, and Clark L., born November 24, 1887.

IRELAND, JOHN STUART. The parents of John S. Ireland, whose names were James and Agnes (Stuart), were natives of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America about the year 1860, locating first at Three Rivers, Canada. In the following year they settled in Broadalbin. They subsequently removed to Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., where they resided about ten years, and afterwards lived at Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., where Mr. Ireland died, in September, 1873. He was a Presbyterian minister.

John Stuart Ireland was born in Scotland, May 18, 1843, and hence had passed his boyhood in his native country previous to accompanying his parents to America. After having secured a good English education, he went to Niles, O., and worked about three years as manager of a store. From there he went to Cleveland, O., where for three years he was in charge of a department in the large store of E. J. Baldwin, Hatch & Co. In these positions he acquired thorough business knowledge and valuable experience.

In 1872 Mr. Ireland came from Cleveland to Johnstown and, in company with Thomas Rowles and Mr. Ireland's brother James, formed the glove manufacturing firm of Rowles & Ireland Brothers. This firm continued until 1874, when Mr. Rowles retired, and the name was changed to Ireland Brothers. In all of his business relations in Johnstown Mr. Ireland bore a reputation for integrity and industry. In politics he was a Republican, but sought no office. He had held the office of village trustee and was a member of the water board; he was also vice-president of the former First National Bank which was merged in the People's Bank.

On the 6th day of May, 1873, Mr. Ireland married Kate M., third daughter of Lewis and Eliza Dorn, of Johnstown.

Mr. Ireland died October 26, 1891, leaving his wife and five children: James Stuart, Nellie Pierson, Lizzie D., John, and Catherine.

ANIBAL, ROBERT PHILIP.—Although not a native of Fulton county, the subject of this brief sketch has passed the greater part of his professional life within its limits, and attained a measure of prominence that fully entitles him to a place in the pages of this history.

Mr. Anibal was born in Benson, Hamilton county, on the 22d of February, 1845. His father was a respectable farmer of that county, and a man of advanced ideas and progressive liberal tendencies. He died in Benson on the 3d of July, 1878. His wife was Mary E. Orcutt, also of Hamilton, a woman of excellent education and personal qualities. She died November 15, 1859. Their children were Robert F., the subject of this sketch; Delilah, born September 12, 1847, and died in the following February, and Franklin W., born July 14, 1858, and now a resident of Saratoga Springs.

Rober P. enjoyed rather exceptional opportunities to secure an education, and his inclinations and natural endowments were such that he improved those opportunities to the utmost. In his efforts to obtain a more than common education he was entirely in sympathy with the wishes of his parents, and after the customary period in the district school, and one year under the private instruction of the Rev. Ira Holmes, an excellent scholar and teacher he attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute for five years, teaching meanwhile in the winters. He had, however, begun teaching previous to that time, and when only seventeen years old.

The greater part of his labor as a teacher was performed in Fulton county, and he finally gave up that profession in 1869. During the latter two and a half years of the period he was engaged in teaching, he was principal of the Northville school, and made it one of the best educational institutions of its character in the State. Possessed of what is almost a phenomenal memory with immense capacity for study, Mr. Anibal had gained a very liberal education. For four years previous



P. W. Leinbold



to the date last mentioned he had given up most of his leisure time to the study of law, with the object of ultimately entering that profession. Under these circumstances, with a theoretical knowledge of law that was broad and complete, he, at the suggestion of his friends and the counsel of his father, abandoned the idea of taking a full college course. During the term that he was a student at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, he was a student in the law office of Judge Wait, of Fort Edward, and in March of 1870 entered the law office of Carrol & Fraser, in the city of Albany. In February, 1871, Mr. Anibal was admitted to practice in Albany, and he remained with the firm of Carrol & Fraser until May, 1872, aiding in the prosecution of the large business that came to their hands. Going thence to Northville, Fulton county, he opened an office and secured a large and lucrative practice, which has continued to increase ever since. In January, 1886, he finally settled in Johnstown, the county seat of Fulton county, where his services as an attorney and counselor are in constant demand, as the records of the courts and the trial of important and difficult cases show.

Mr. Anibal is a Democrat in politics, and as early as 1871, while he was yet in the office of Carrol & Fraser, and only a few months after his admission to the bar, he received the nomination and was elected to the office of judge of Hamilton county, his residence having been kept at his father's in Benson. He served one term of six years, presiding over the courts with dignity and ability, and demonstrating the fact that his knowledge of law was profound.

In the political field Judge Anibal has habitually done great service for his party; not with the object in view of profiting thereby or of securing high and lucrative offices, but because he believes thoroughly in the principles he advocates. His geniality and good fellowship, and his readiness at all times to give aid to his party, have led to most frequent calls upon him to address the voters in his own and surrounding counties upon the important political topics of the day. Judge Anibal has never sought office, for it has been his purpose and his pleasure to give his entire energies to the practice of his profession. As a public speaker his efforts are highly appreciated; he is an eloquent speaker, a profound reasoner, with an individuality that makes a favorable and lasting impression upon an audience.

Since Judge Anibal has been in practice very many of the most important cases in the county and vicinity where he resides, both in the civil and criminal courts, have been entrusted to him, and his success and that of his clients have been of the most flattering nature. The confidence of his fellow citizens has never been misplaced, for whatever trusts have been committed to the care of Judge Anibal have received his earnest and careful attention; he has brought to their support a thorough and well trained mind, and a zealous and conscientious regard of duty to his client and his cause, that has given him a place in public esteem well worthy of emulation.

Judge Anibal was married April 24, 1872, to Frances E. Van Arnam, of Northville. They have one daughter, Frances Luella, born September 10, 1880.

BLUNCK, ALBERT E., editor and publisher of the Johnstown *Daily Republican* and the *Fulton County Republican*, a weekly newspaper, was born in 1854, of German parentage, on a farm near Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y. He attended the public schools and the Cooperstown Seminary until he was thirteen years of age, when he left home to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*. He remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, proving himself to be one of the most expert printers in the country at that time. He went from there to New York and secured an engagement on the *Evening Post*. From there he went to Albany and worked at his trade with the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. until 1879, being one of the most efficient men in their employ and noted as a rapid workman. During that year he received an appointment in the U. S. signal service at Albany and held it until 1881, when he came to Johnstown, N. Y., and purchased from H. L. Ward a half interest in the *Fulton County Republican* and the Gloversville *Intelligencer*. In the fall of the same year W. E. Leaning, of Cooperstown, purchased the interest of Mr. Ward in the two papers and thereafter until 1888 they were conducted by the firm of Blunck & Leaning. The energy, enterprise and progressiveness of the firm soon placed both papers upon a more successful business basis than had ever previously been attained by any newspaper publishers in Fulton.

county. In 1888 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blunck becoming the sole editor and proprietor of the *Republican* and Mr. Leaning assuming control of the *Intelligencer*. In response to the demand for a daily paper which came with the rapid growth of Johnstown in population and business importance, Mr. Blunck, on July 1, 1890, commenced the publication of the *Daily Republican* and has continued the same with marked success. Similar ventures on the part of others resulted in failures, but by good business management, by furnishing an excellent paper at a low price and even publishing it for a time at a loss, Mr. Blunck succeeded in building up a valuable daily newspaper with an unusually large circulation and acknowledged to be a publication of great merit and influence. Mr. Blunck was married in 1880 to Miss Frances H. Leaning, of New York city, daughter of William Leaning, who was on the editorial staff of the *New York Herald* under the elder Bennett. He has a family of four children and occupies a commodious residence on South William street. Mr. Blunck is recognized as a successful business man, a man of integrity, enterprising and industrious, and a worthy citizen. He is a member of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., Johnstown Chapter R. A. M., and Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51. He is also a member of the Lotus Club, a social organization. Although he has never held any public office, Mr. Blunck has been prominently identified with the politics of his county and district, being an active Republican worker. He has twice represented his county in state conventions and frequently in district and local conventions.

CUYLER, DAVID H., was born in the village of Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., on the 31st of July, 1816. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Rust Cuyler, and resided with his parents, in attendance at the public schools during his boyhood, until the year 1830, when he removed to Alabama. He lived for a time at Mobile and afterwards removed to Montgomery. While a resident of the latter place he joined the troops in the Creek Indian war in the United States service, remaining until the close of the struggle, a period of eight months. Mr. Cuyler returned to Johnstown at the age of twenty years, and two years later married Helen Settle. He at once engaged in the manu-

fracture of gloves, which he continued successfully until the outbreak of the civil war. He promptly responded to the call of his country, aided for a time in raising recruits, and on the 23d of October, 1862, was commissioned by Governor Morgan as Captain of Company D, 153d regiment, New York State Volunteers. In the army his record was most creditable. For two years he bore the hardship and danger of active service, greatly endearing himself to the men under his command, and winning the approbation of superior officers for courage and ability. After two years of service he was badly injured by an accident to a supply train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, which disabled him for further active service, and he joined the Veteran Reserve corps in which he held a captain's commission. He had command of the Long Bridge between the District of Columbia and Virginia during the greater part of the eight months in which he was attached to the Reserve corps. The confidence reposed in Captain Cuyler is further shown by his selection to preside over several important courts martial and his intimacy with all the department commanders who were in Washington during that period. In all of these various posts he evinced natural qualifications for military duties of a high order, as well as manly attributes and characteristics that won him friends on every side.

Upon his retirement from the army Captain Cuyler came to Gloversville and engaged in the glove business until his tragic death, which occurred on the 3d of November, 1876, through the collision of a street car on which he was riding, and a train on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, at the Gloversville Main street crossing. The funeral took place on the following Sunday, and was attended by Canby Post G. A. R., of which the deceased was a prominent member, and a large concourse of people. It was written of him soon after his death that "In his character was what commanded the respect of all men and won the regard of all who knew him intimately. During all the years of his useful life he preserved his character unsullied. He was for many years connected with the Protestant Episcopal church and was very prominent in that society in Gloversville. He was a man without ostentation or display, but of such sterling qualities of heart and mind as to make his friendship courted and his counsel valued. Mr. Cuyler was connected with many of the oldest families in New York State, and his

circle of relatives in Fulton county was very large. His death not only bereaves a family, but leaves a void in the community that cannot well be filled."

Captain Cuyler left an invalid widow who died on the 29th of November, 1878. They had five children, as follows: Catherine A. C. Abbott, wife of Dr. Frank Abbott, of New York; Sarah C. Bame, wife of O. H. Bame, of Gloversville; A. Rust Cuyler, Frank M. Cuyler, and Cornelius Cuyler.



PART II.

FAMILY SKETCHES.



Between two breaths what crowded mysteries lie —
The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh !
Like phantoms painted on the magic slide,
Forth from the darkness of the past we glide,
As living shadows for a moment seen
In airy pageant on the eternal screen ;
Traced by a ray from one unchanging flame,
Then seek the dust and stillness whence we came.

— OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.



FAMILY SKETCHES.

ACKERKNECHT, ERNEST, Johnstown p. o., was born on the 29th of November, 1859, in New York, and came hither with his parents when a young boy, and was educated in our public schools. He is one of Johnstown's leather manufacturers. On the 30th of November, 1887, he married Martha L., second daughter of Carl and Willemena Klaus, formerly of Glauchau, Germany, but now of Johnstown. They have one daughter, Matilda C., born December 3, 1891. The family is of German origin.

Adams, Amos M., Johnstown p. o., was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, and was educated in the public schools. He was raised on a farm until he was nineteen years old, when he became a leather dresser, working by the day until 1862, when he started to manufacture for himself. He has been married twice, first on the 30th of August, 1861, to Emily J., second daughter of William S. and Naomi Miller, by whom he had two children: Willie, who died when he was three years and three months old, the other dying in infancy. Mrs. Adams died November 1, 1864. On the 5th of November, 1865, he married Adeline, youngest daughter of James S. and Anna Miller, of Ephratah. They have one son, Frank, who was born December 21, 1870; he is in business with his father under the firm of A. M. Adams & Son. Ira L. Adams, the father of Amos, was born in 1806 in the town of Easton, Washington county, and married Lucinda Burdick, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Mr. Adams' mother is still living, aged eighty-four years.

Adams, John Q., Johnstown p. o., was born on the 31st of January, 1843, in Stillwater, Saratoga county, and was educated in the public schools. He was raised on a farm until he was twenty years old, when he became a leather manufacturer; his business has increased to enormous dimensions. On the 9th of November, 1864, he married Phebe J., second daughter of James S. and Annie Miller, of the town of Ephratah. They have had four children: one daughter, Lewella A., died at the age of eight years, Jennie, William J., and Arthur.

Allen, Alfred, Ephratah p. o., was born in Ephratah, and after receiving a common school education chose the occupation of farming, which he has carried on very successfully. He married Alice Saltzman, daughter of Nathan Saltzman, by whom he has four daughters. His parents were Hiram and Betsey A. (Getman) Allen, who reared a family of eight children, of whom six are living: Alfred, James H., Elijah, Elmira and Elmina (twins), and Clark J. Mrs. Allen died September 17, 1876, and Hiram then married Melvina (Duesler) Gray, who was born March 22, 1840. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sponable) Duesler. To Hiram Allen and Melvina, his wife,

one daughter has been born, Cora B. The parents of Hiram Allen were Archibald Allen, who was born in 1782, and Annie (Getman) Allen, also born in 1782. They reared a family of ten children. His death occurred in 1870 and hers in 1865. They both died on the farm now owned by Hiram Allen. Hiram Allen had been supervisor and collector one term. He was chairman of the meeting at the time the Ephratah Cemetery Association was organized. He has always taken an active part in church matters, and is a member of the M. E. Church.

Allen, Dr. Herbert, Johnstown p. o., was born on the 15th of October, 1850, in the town of Charleston, Montgomery county. He was educated in the public schools, Philadelphia Dental College, and graduated from the New York Dental Society in 1884, when he received his diploma. He came to Johnstown the same year to practice. On the 14th of September, 1880, he married Dora M. Richards. They have two children, one son and one daughter: Homer C., and Mabel D.

Amidon, Walter D., Bleecker p. o., was born June 1, 1848, in Rensselaer county, a son of Darius and Evaline (Pollock) Amidon, who were also born in the latter county. The grandfather of Walter D. was John also, a native of Rensselaer county, and a farmer. He was a Democrat in politics. He reared two sons and three daughters, and they were members of the Baptist church. Our subject's father was a lumberman and merchant, located thirteen miles east of Troy, where he died in 1884. He had been twice married. His first wife died about 1874, and was the mother of seven children, as follows: Frank, who served in the war in Col. Swain's Regiment three years; Philip, who served in the Seventh N. Y. Heavy Artillery and was killed at Cold Harbor; Walter D., Mary, Charles, William and George, who died aged two years. Mr. Amidon's second wife was a Mrs. Niles. Walter D. was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of the day. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Co. G, 192d N. Y. Inf., and was wounded in the left leg while on picket duty at Summit Point, Va. He was mustered out at Cumberland and discharged at Albany in the fall of 1865. He worked at various occupations until the fall of 1876, when he came to the place where he now resides and erected the Troy Lake House where he has continued in business ever since. In politics he is a Democrat. March 12, 1877, he married Lizzie Guthaur, who was born in Bleecker, a daughter of Charles and Christina (Dalmen) Guthaur, who reared two sons and three daughters. Walter D. has five children: Ella D., Harry W., Ida B., Clara E. and Leonard. They are members of the Lutheran church.

Andrews, George S., Johnstown p. o., was born in Sageville, Hamilton county, on the 8th day of March, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and for some years was steward in his father's summer hotel in the Adirondacks. In the year 1882 he came to Johnstown and was a clerk in a grocery store for three years. For about three years he was a glove cutter and about the 1st of January, 1892, he began to manufacture gloves in company with John Johns, under the firm name of Andrews & Johns. On the 3d of July, 1882, he married Rosilla S., fourth daughter of Joseph and Adeline Fish, of the same place. They have two children, namely, George A., and Carrie G.

Anibal, Lee S., a lawyer of Northville, was born in Benson, Hamilton county, April 20, 1855. He is a son of Samuel L. and Emeline (Brownell) Anibal, both natives of the same county. Samuel L. was for many years engaged in the lumber business. In politics he was a Democrat, and held several positions of public trust. Leonard Anibal, grandfather of Lee S., was one of the pioneers of the county. He was a farmer and lumberman and for many years justice of the peace. The mother of Lee S. was a daughter of Cyrus H. Brownell, of Benson, a prominent lawyer and an able orator and advocate. He was county judge, and represented his district in the Assembly several terms. Mr. Anibal was educated at Northville, Buffalo, and Fort Plain Academy, and studied law with Judge R. P. Anibal, of Johnstown. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and immediately entered upon and has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He has the most complete and extensive law library in Fulton county, including many rare and expensive volumes. November 28, 1890, he married Laura C. Billington, of Amsterdam. Mr. Anibal is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party. He is a Free Mason of the 32d degree and has held prominent positions in the fraternity. He owns a fine residence on Main street in the village, and is one of the rising men in his profession in the county.

Anibal, Robert P., Johnstown, was born in Benson, Hamilton county, February 22, 1845. He was educated in the district school of his native place, and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1866. He began teaching at the age of sixteen years and taught a part of each year until 1869. His legal studies commenced when attending school at Fort Edward, with Judge A. D. Wait, of that place. He completed his legal education with Carrol & Fraser, of Johnstown, and was admitted to practice in the year 1871. He was elected county judge of his native county, Hamilton, in the fall of 1871, and served as such a full term of six years. Upon his admission to the bar he opened a law office at Northville. In 1886 he moved to Johnstown, where he is now engaged in active practice. Judge Anibal has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and has taken a leading part as counsel and advocate in nearly all of the important litigations of the counties of Fulton and Hamilton since his admission to practice. At the expiration of his term as county judge of the county of Hamilton, in 1878, he moved to the village of Northville, where his office was located, and continued a resident there until he removed to Johnstown. While at Northville he was a member of the Board of Education; also president of the village. In 1872 he married Frances E. Van Arnam, of Northville, and they have one daughter, Luella. His father, Philo Anibal, was born in Hamilton county, and married Mary Orcutt, of that county. They had two children, Robert P. and Franklin W., the latter being engaged in business at Saratoga Springs. In early life Judge Anibal identified himself with the Democratic party, and in all campaigns as a citizen and as a member of Democratic organizations, and as a public speaker he has supported his party and its nominees with zeal and interest.

Argersinger, Charles H., Johnstown, was born on the 5th day of January, 1839, in the town of Johnstown and was educated in the public schools. He is a farmer by occupation, and on the 19th day of January, 1876, he married Elizabeth K., only daugh-

ter of James and Anna (McCarthy) Campbell. James Campbell's family was one of the old representative families in the town. Mr. Argersinger's father, Philip, was born in the year 1799, in this county; he was one of the pioneers of this county and married Eleanor Pierson, of his native town, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom survive, namely: Amanda, Elizabeth, James P., Jane, Charles H., Margaret, Philetus P., Hiram, and Caroline P.

Argersinger, James P., Johnstown, was born on the 22d of September, 1834, in Johnstown, and was educated in the common schools. In 1860 he went to the Pacific coast, remaining there four years. He then returned to Johnstown and became a glove manufacturer. He has been married twice, first on the 19th of January, 1870, to Azenath Mathews, who died April 26, 1874. His second wife was Margaret, second daughter of the late Judge Stewart. They have five children, two sons and three daughters, John Stewart, James P. jr., Katherine Stewart, Isabelle Judson, and Eleanore Pierson. The ancestry of the family is German and Scotch. Mr. Argersinger is a member of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., also of Johnstown Chapter No. 78, and of the Holy Cross Commandery No. 51, Gloversville.

Argersinger, Michael, Johnstown, was born about two miles east of Johnstown village, April 14, 1825. He was educated in the public school and is now a retired farmer, and became a resident of the village in 1882. He has married twice, first on January 11, 1849, Sophia Atty, by whom he had five children: Sophia, who married David Van Ness; Alice M., who married Myndert A. Vosburgh; Harriet, who married Aaron M. Putnam, and died May 9, 1884; Edward, who died aged eleven; and W. Scott, who married Hattie N. Morgan. Mrs. Argersinger died March 3, 1876. December 13, 1877, he married Mrs. Charlotte A. Vosburgh, and they have had one daughter, Luella, who died in infancy. She had three sons by her former husband, Henry Vosburgh, viz.: Myndert H., who married Ettie Hollenbeck; Edward, who married Jennie Atty; and Chester, who married Violetta Coughnet. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and German.

Argersinger, William, Johnstown, was born on the 7th of January, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. He is now one of Johnstown's clothing and furnishing goods merchants. On the 28th day of November, 1877, he married Mary Ercanbrack, of the town of Ephratah, by whom he has one daughter, Mary A. Mr. Argersinger's father, Philip, was born in the town of Perth on the 12th of November, 1819, and married Amanda Argersinger, of the town of Johnstown. They have five children, three daughters and two sons; Sidney, Alice, Williams, Mary C., and Elizabeth. The grandfather, John Argersinger, was in the war of 1812. The ancestry of the family is German.

Atty, Edward, Johnstown, was born in the village of Johnstown, August 7, 1837, educated in the graded schools, and is a farmer by occupation. February 21, 1860, he married Sarah C., youngest daughter of John and Mary Sophia Cook, of the town of Mohawk. They have had five children, one who died in infancy, and two sons and two daughters: Althena M., who married Theodore Sammons, of Sammonsville; Delbert H., who married Selma F., youngest daughter of Edward and Rozella Schoenfeldt, of

this place; W. Morris, and Florence C. Mr. Atty's father, Henry, married Sophia Parker, and came hither from England with his wife and one child in the year 1827. They had ten children, of whom three died in infancy, seven surviving: Sophia, John H., William R., Edward, Alice P., and James R.

Baker, Thomas B., Johnstown, was born in Milborne Port, Somersetshire, England, June 9, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of glove-cutting there. In 1859 he married Ellen Vincent, of his native place, and moved to Worcester, where he remained as a glove cutter for Dent, Alcroft & Co. until 1864, and then came to the United States, locating in Johnstown, where he worked in the same business. In 1879 he opened an office to sell glovers' materials. He has been prosperous in business, especially in his real estate transactions. In 1888 he bought the old Cady property and built the Baker block, on Market street, also the Decker property the same year, on North Perry street. The Opera House was built by the public spirited people of Johnstown, but largely through his efforts. He was an enterprising citizen, taking much interest in his town, and when he passed away (in 1892) his loss was mourned by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Banta, John H., Perth, Hagaman's Mills post-office, was born within half a mile of his present residence in Perth, March 29, 1844, a son of Henry and Ann Eliza (Van Buren) Banta. His early life was spent on the old Banta homestead where his father was born April 5, 1806. He always lived on the same farm, and died there February 13, 1880. John H. Banta was educated in the public schools of Perth and assisted his father on the farm until 1864, when he had the gold fever and went to Montana, going across the plains with ox teams from St. Joseph, Mo. He spent two years in the west, roughing it, then returned because his parents needed him. He took charge of the farm and has ever since conducted it. At his father's death, he being the only child, he inherited the place, and is indeed a successful farmer. October 16, 1867, he married Hester J. Vosburgh, daughter of John and Nellie (Clough) Vosburgh, of Glenville, and their union has been blessed with three children, two are living: Anna E., now Mrs. William E. Parker, of Perth, born March 10, 1871; and Abert, of Perth, born May 9, 1874. Mr. Banta's ancestors on his father's side came from Holland in the year 1654 and settled at Hackensack, N. J., a record of which he has in his possession, together with an old will of his great-grandfather bequeathing among other property, a lot of slaves. Mr. Banta also possesses the commission given his grandfather, Barent F. Van Buren, as ensign, dated 1784; also the commission given his grandfather, Hendrick Banta, as captain, dated 1786. Both are signed by Gov. George Clinton. Mr. Banta has never been an office seeker, but has held offices of honor and trust, and is now justice of the peace. His principal ambition has been to be a successful farmer, an honest, upright citizen.

Barker, Melvin E., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, May 25, 1850. He is the oldest son of Elbridge G. and Mary (Stone) Barker, who reared four children: Melvin E., Lewis H., Sarah A., and Edgar E. The grandfather of Melvin E. was Samuel Barker, a native of Antrim, N. H. He came to Oppenheim about 1817, and settled on the farm where his daughter, Susan Cook, now resides. The father of said Samuel

was Peter Barker, who was a revolutionary soldier and fought and received a wound at the battle of Bunker Hill. They had the following children: Nancy, Susan, Elbridge G., Sallie, Elizabeth, Mary, William B., Samuel jr., Lucy and Peter. All except Lucy lived to mature age. Mr. Barker was superintendent of the poor and held other town offices. He was an active Methodist for many years. Elbridge G. was born September 25, 1815, at Antrim, N. H., and was two years of age when his parents came to Oppenheim. In 1849 he married Mary Stone, a daughter of Henry Stone. Melvin E. Barker received a common school education with several terms at the Fairfield Seminary, and he afterwards taught school for several terms. In 1873-74 he took a course in the law department of Union University, having previous to this read law with H. E. Smith & Son, of Johnstown, N. Y. He then taught school and practiced his profession till 1889, since which time he has devoted himself entirely to his profession in his native town. Mr. Barker was census enumerator in 1880 and 1890; has been notary public for a number of years, and justice of the peace for more than twelve years. He has also held the office of town clerk and other town offices. March 24, 1874, Mr. Barker married Elvira H., daughter of Charles A. and Emeline (Weston) Brown. They have one daughter, Minnie E., born April 7, 1876.

Barker, George A., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, July 25, 1847, a son of Samuel Barker, jr. The latter was born in Oppenheim, December 4, 1819, and in 1846 he married Eliza J. Foster, by whom he had six children. He followed farming, and was at one time inspector of elections. He died in 1868, and his wife survives him, aged seventy-five years. She resides with her son George. The latter was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1870 he married Julia L. Ives, daughter of Henry and Margaret M. (Stewart) Ives, who reared three children. Mr. Ives was a native of Jefferson county. His father, Erastus Ives, was a native of Connecticut, who settled in Jefferson county about 1812. He and two brothers participated in the war of that year. Mr. Ives died in 1867 and his wife married the second time Watson Turner, of Oppenheim. To our subject one child, Jennie, was born, who died in infancy. Mr. Barker has held the office of excise commissioner three years. He and his wife are Methodists.

Barrett, James, Oppenheim, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1839. He is the son of Thomas and Anne (Mungivan) Barrett, who reared twelve children, and lived and died in Ireland. The father died in 1850 and the mother about 1889. James received no education. He came to America in 1861 and settled in Herkimer county, afterwards removing to Fulton county. He has always followed farming. In 1868 he married Jane Comings, a native of County Clare, Ireland, born December 12, 1849, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Mascall) Comings, who reared four sons and two daughters. Her mother still lives. To our subject and wife three children have been born: Mary A., born December 20, 1870, is a teacher. She was educated in the public schools and then completed the teachers' course at Little Falls. James T. was born March 4, 1875 and lives with his parents; Jennie, who died November 3, 1885, at the age of twelve years. Mr. Barrett and family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Bass, Isaac C., a farmer and manufacturer of Northville, was born in Northampton, November 29, 1847, a son of Solomon B. and Harriet (Brundige) Bass, both natives of the town, and grandson of Jeremiah, one of the first settlers in this vicinity, a farmer and great hunter, who died at an advanced age. The mother's people were also early settlers in the township. The family on the maternal side are of Dutch origin, the Whitneys having been among the early settlers of New York city. Isaac C. was reared on a farm and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company H, of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, and went to the front in the late war. He was at the battles of Five Forks, Bethesda Church, South Side Road, and many others. He was wounded in front of Petersburg and draws a pension. He was honorably discharged June 27, 1865. Since that time he has followed teaching and the manufacture of brush handles, the only enterprise of the kind in the State. On November 24, 1867, he married Mary L. Grennell, who was born October 4, 1849, in Northampton, a daughter of Graves C. and Nancy A. (Van Ness) Grennell, of Dutch ancestry. They have one son, William H., born April 29, 1869, and a student at Fairfield Military Seminary. Mr. Bass is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the party.

Bates, Charles A., a farmer of Northampton, was born in Providence, Saratoga county, March 20, 1836, was a soldier in the civil war in Company D, Ninety-third New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1863 and remaining until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, and at that time was injured by being struck by a piece of timber falling across his spine. This caused paralysis, and he has been helpless ever since. He receives the largest pension paid to private soldiers. October 3, 1866, he married Julia Fitzgerald, of Pottsville, Pa. She was born May 15, 1845, and they have three children: Seward A., born February 14, 1868; Nelson E., born July 9, 1871; and Georgia A., born October 1, 1873. Mr. Bates is a son of Sylvia and Perley (Cook) Bates, natives of Massachusetts. He owns a fine farm, and is a man much respected.

Beacroft, William, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown and was educated in the common schools and Johnstown Academy. After his education was completed he became a dry goods merchant, and is now living a retired life in bachelor apartments on Main Street.

Benjamin, A. L., Ephratah, was born April 28, 1822, in Herkimer county, a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Lake) Benjamin, who reared a family of six children. Josiah was born in Stillwater, and at an early age removed to Herkimer county. His wife died in 1846, and Mr. Benjamin spent his last days in Fulton county with his children. He died in 1850. His father was in the revolutionary war. A. L. Benjamin received a common school education, and started in life working on a farm by the month. He afterwards taught school, then followed farming until about thirty-two years of age, when he engaged in the sale of gloves and mittens. Since 1873 he has been engaged in the mercantile business in Rockwood. January 20, 1850, he married Jane A., daughter of Alexander Macbeth, a native of Scotland. He and two brothers and a sister came to Johnstown. He died in 1867, and his wife died a few years previous. His sister married Abram Durfee. Mr. Benjamin was appointed postmaster in 1881, and, except during Cleveland's administration, has held the office since.

Benton, Samuel B., a cooper of Northville, born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, on September 28, 1850, is a son of George and Almena (Rugg) Benton. George Benton was a native of Connecticut and by trade a cooper and farmer. He was a prominent man in the church and in politics, being a Democrat and a strong anti-slavery and temperance advocate. His wife was also a native of the above county, her father having been one of the early settlers of the place. Samuel B. learned the cooper's trade with his father and came to Northville in 1852, where he has followed the business ever since. He has been a strong Republican in politics, though his sympathies are now with the Prohibitionists. He has been an officer and a substantial supporter of the Baptist church, having been interested in the choir over fifty years. March 5, 1846, he married Matilda E., daughter of Jacob Van Arnem, by whom he has had three children, one surviving, Frederick N. The latter was born November 8, 1852, and married Lydia F. Brooker, a granddaughter of John Resseque. Frederick N. is an artistic decorator and house finisher, and is much interested in musical affairs, being a very fine organist.

Berry, Henry V., Ephratah, was born in Mohawk, Montgomery county, November 2, 1839. He is a son of George W. and Jerusha (Murray) Berry, who reared a family of eleven children, of whom Henry V. is the oldest. George W. was self-educated and self-made. He was a great reader and well informed. By occupation he was a farmer. The family trace their ancestry back to Captain Berry, of revolutionary times. He was the father of Henry V., who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was member of Assembly in 1836. Henry V. Berry received a common school education, and was graduated from the Fort Edwards Institute in 1861. He followed the profession of teaching for eleven years, and afterwards was a farmer. In 1864 he married Eleanor Nellis, daughter of Col. Dewitt and Elizabeth (Miller) Nellis. Mr. Berry and wife were blessed with five children, two of whom died in infancy. The three living are Kittie, wife of Garry H. Snell, of Ephratah; Maggie, now Mrs. Norman Getman, and James V., who resides at home. Mrs. Berry died in 1888. Mr. Berry is one of the charter members of the Oriskany Monument Association. He has been justice of the peace since 1870 excepting for three year, has been justice of sessions for five years, chairman of the Board of Education for a number of years, and was among those who organized the Ephratah Rural Cemetery Association, and has perhaps done more than any other man to make the association a success. He has been trustee and secretary since its organization in 1875 for the greater part, and is at present superintendent. He is a Mason and member of Lodge Garoga, No. 300.

Bertrand, Lucien, Johnstown, was born in Millau in the province of Avignon, France, but before coming here spent most of his life in Paris, and in the year 1840 came to the United States, locating at Johnstown. Mr. Bertrand was the first man to manufacture fine kid gloves in Johnstown. On the 10th of May, 1855, he married Ann, youngest daughter of Oran Johnson, who was surgeon in the War of 1812 from Connecticut, and located here then, or soon after. Mr. Bertrand died March 28, 1888, being well esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Best, Isaac O., Broadalbin, was born in Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, January 4, 1841, a son of John M. and Elizabeth Best, natives of Pickering, Yorkshire, Eng-

land, who emigrated to the United States and settled in St. Lawrence county, where they reared six children, five sons and one daughter. Isaac was the fifth child. He prepared for college in Ogdensburgh Academy, and entered Hamilton College in 1861. He enlisted in the Sixteenth New York Volunteers in 1862, and served in that and the One Hundred Twenty-first until the close of the war. He returned to college in 1865 and was graduated in 1867, earning a Phi Beta Kappa key. He was called to the Bloomsburg State Normal School as teacher of classics in 1867, and served as assistant principal from 1868 to 1871. He was principal of the Academy at Mount Morris, Livingston county, one year, 1871-72. In June of the latter year he was licensed by the Rochester Presbytery, and ordained by the Syracuse Presbytery over the church at Otisco, Onondaga county, June 17, 1873. He became principal of Clinton Grammar School in 1875, and resigned in January, 1891, after which, in April of the same year he became pastor of Broadalbin and Mayfield churches. Mr. Best married, July 2, 1868, Harriet C., daughter of Amos and Hannah Lindsley, of Dorchester, Mass., and they have four children: Harriet Gertrude, Isaac Lindsley, Ruth Elizabeth, and Marilla Rachel.

Blake, Dr. John F., of Northville, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, on June 8, 1822. He received an academic education, and was graduated with high honors at Castleton, Vt. He commenced the practice of medicine in Saratoga county in 1845, and after some time he spent two years with Dr. E. L. Chichester, of New York city, and attended private instructions and operations in surgery under the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott. He then practiced two years in Sacramento, Cal. Since 1852 he has practiced at Northville, where he has enjoyed a wide and extensive patronage. He has been a member of the County Medical Society since 1856, was president of the society in 1878. His grandfather Blake emigrated from Scotland with a colony of Scotch Presbyterians, who settled near where the doctor was born. His parents were Andrew and Electa (Wood) Blake. He married, first, Louisa Rowland, by whom he had one son and one daughter. His second wife was Minerva Resseguie, of Northville, who was born May 4, 1840, by whom he has two daughters and one son, Clarence R., a physician in practice with his father, and a graduate of Burlington (Vt.) University in June, 1884, and a member of the New York State Medical Association.

Bliss, William, Stratford, was born on the 20th of May, 1820, in Stratford, and is a son of Ebenezer Bliss, a native of Massachusetts, who was born on the 4th of December, 1772. The father of Ebenezer was Levi Bliss, who came to Stratford after his son had settled there, and here he died. Ebenezer was one of the first settlers of Stratford, coming to that place about 1805; here he endured the hardships of a pioneer life, clearing his own farm, and bought one hundred acres of land which his son now owns. He was a prominent citizen and held all of the township offices, having been justice of peace twenty-four years in succession. His wife was Roxey Blakely, who was born on the 28th of April, 1779, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mrs. Bliss was a Baptist and died in 1858, and Mr. Bliss died in 1852. William was reared on a farm, but received a common school education, and in 1850 married Lucretia M. Yale, a native of Herkimer county, who was born in October, 1829. She is a

daughter of Allen and Laura (Smith) Yale, natives of Salisbury. Mr. Yale's father was Divan Yale, a native of Connecticut and an early settler of Herkimer county. Allen Yale was active in politics and was justice of peace for a number of years. He formerly came to Fulton county, and then returned to Salisbury where he died on the 11th of August, 1865. His wife died August 18, 1859. Linus Yale, the inventor of the Yale Lock, is an uncle of Mrs. Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have had six children, Rose, Ella, Eli, Laura, Alma and Clayton. Ella died in 1861. Mr. Bliss has always followed farming. He has been collector, inspector of elections, constable, clerk of the township, commissioner of highways, and for eleven years was supervisor.

Boshart, Jacob, Johnstown, was born on the old homestead, April 12, 1814, in Montgomery county (now Fulton county). He was educated in the public schools, supplemented by several terms at the Academy, and is a farmer by occupation. November 28, 1838, he married Elizabeth, oldest daughter of Frederick M. and Dorothy Moore. They have had ten children, nine of whom survive, as follows: Frederick M., Jennie, Catherine Y., Dorothy, Daniel M., Helen M., Alice V., M. Isabella, Josephine F. Jacob, his father, was born here also, and married Catherine Yanney, of this place, December 26, 1809. They had three children, John, Jacob and Henry. Mr. Boshart's great-grandfather came from Alsace, near Strassburg, Germany; first located in New Jersey, and afterwards removed to Johnstown, and in 1756 to the place where Mr. Boshart now lives. The grandmother of the latter, Mrs. Margaret E. Yanney, (born Kline,) was captured by the Tories and Indians during the battle near Sir William Johnson's hall, cruelly treated, and imprisoned in Tryon county jail, while her husband and his brothers were away fighting them. His father freed his slaves a number of years before the State set them free, and built a house at a place called "The Cliffs" for those that left him.

Bower, Charles, Stratford, was born on the 16th of August, 1863, in Stratford, and is a son of Sebastian and Carrie (Miller) Bower. Charles was educated in the public schools and was reared as a farmer and lumberman. At the age of twenty-two years, he married Libbie Knapp, a native of Stratford and a daughter of James E. and Mary J. (Jeffers) Knapp, who are residents of Gloversville. The father (James E. Knapp), was an early settler of Stratford, where he lived and died. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Knapp has always been a lumberman. Mr. Charles Bower and wife had two children, George and Maud. Mr. Bower has always been engaged in the lumber business and he has been highway commissioner of Stratford two terms, besides holding other offices.

Bower, Joseph W., Stratford, was born on the 14th of June, 1855, in Stratford. He is a son of Sebastian and Carrie (Miller) Bower, and was educated in the common schools and was brought up on the farm and in the lumber business. On the 27th of August, 1877, he married Laura Bliss, a native of Stratford, and a daughter of M. Wm. and Lucretia (Yale) Bliss. Mr. Bower and wife have had three children: Lloyd A., James M. and Bertie B. Mr. Bower learned the carpenter's trade and also that of millwright. He has also been engaged in lumber business with Frank Shead. He is general superintendent of the Oregon department for Livingston & Co. and has an inter-

est in the business. They are extensive lumber manufacturers and have a general store at Oregon. He has held this position for five years.

Bower, Sebastian, Stratford, was born on the 26th of December, 1828, in Germany, and is a son of Adam Bower, a native of Germany. Adam Bower was a farmer and died when Sebastian was about one year old, and his wife died when he was six weeks old. Sebastian was brought up by his guardian, Sebastian Wagner, and learned the profession of veterinary surgeon from his uncle, Joseph Bower. In 1850 Sebastian married Carrie Miller, a native of Germany, who was born on the 24th of September, 1829, and is a daughter of George and Margaret Hager Miller, who reared a family of thirteen children. Sebastian had one sister, Maggie, who died in Germany at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bower had the following children: Mike, deceased; George; Joseph; Emma, who is Mrs. Douglas Smith, of Waterloo, and has one child named Iva May; Dena, who is the widow of Horace Horton, of Glens Falls; Charles; Edward, who married Elba Gibson, a daughter of Ephraim Gibson, of Stratford, and Maggie, who still lives with her parents. In 1852 Sebastian Bower came to America and remained in New York city and in Brooklyn for two years. He then went to Stratford and has since resided in the township. He first worked in a tannery for Joseph Helterline, and afterwards dealt in lumber and bark. He owns about 1,200 acres of land and has cleared considerable. He practices veterinary surgery, and is a member of Garogr. Lodge, No. 300 F. and A. M. He was one of the first settlers of the north part of the township.

Bowman, Julius F., a farmer of Northville, was born in Columbia county, January 4, 1834, a son of Isaac and Submit (Frary) Bowman. His father was a native of the above county and of French ancestry; his grandfather was a soldier with La Fayette in the revolutionary army and came from France. His mother was a native of Connecticut; her father was a revolutionary soldier, having enlisted at sixteen years of age. His father was a farmer and came to Hamilton county in 1840, settling in Hope, near Northville. He was a strong Republican and an active member and one of the founders of the Presbyterian church of Northville. Julius F. Bowman was a soldier in the civil war, and saw nearly four years' service. He enlisted December 9, 1861, in Company D, 93d New York Vol Inf., served three years, and re-enlisted in the same regiment. He was in the army of the Potomac and participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Fredericksburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and many others. Mr. Bowman was first sergeant when discharged, and was several times wounded. He received an honorable discharge on July 12, 1865. He is a pensioner since December, 1891. He owns a fine farm in Northampton and has built himself a pleasant residence in the village. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. He was married April 8, 1857, to Matilda R. Lobdell, who was born May 1, 1837. They have two children: Ward M., born July 4, 1859, who married Libbie Ames; and Isaac E., born June 4, 1861, a photographer in Northville. Mr. Bowman and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Boyce, Linn L., Northampton, a lawyer and ex-member of the legislature was born May 16, 1851, in New Berlin, Chenango county, a son of Christopher and Betsey (Cor-

bin) Boyce. His father was of Scotch-Irish origin and his mother of English and French Huguenot, his father being a native of Worcester and his mother of Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Boyce is the third in a family of five, having two sisters and two brothers. His father was a captain in the state militia and held many offices in the gift of the people. Linn L. received his education in the common schools and New Berlin Academy, and in 1872 commenced the study of the law at Norwich, with Calvin L. Tefft, who was district attorney. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, November, 1875, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Norwich, where he remained until the spring of 1877, when he came to Northville. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1883, and was a member of the judiciary and public lands committees, and is one of the leading attorneys in the county. He has been a member and clerk of the Board of Education of Northville Union School since 1877. On May 29, 1878, he married Eva, daughter of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Wales) Davis, of New Berlin, his native place. Mrs. Boyce is of English descent. They have one child (Clara E.), born July 14, 1886. Mr. Boyce enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice and holds an honored place in his profession. He is a Republican in politics, and an active worker in the party. He has acted as assistant to the district attorney of Hamilton county most of the time since his residence in Northville.

Bradford, J. Theodore, Broadalbin, was born in Broadalbin in 1845, a son of James and Mary (Koontz) Bradford. His father was a farmer, and of late years a butcher. In politics he was a Democrat. T. J. Bradford was educated in the common schools, and afterwards engaged as clerk in a drug and dry goods store, where he remained for several years. In 1866 he started in the drug business at Broadalbin, under the firm of Knapp & Bradford. In 1868 the name was changed to Bradford & Dickenson, which continued until the death of the latter in 1870. Mr. B. had an interest in the same business at Northville for several years. He has also been connected with the drug trade at Amsterdam since 1883. Mr. Bradford married, in 1867, Antoinette, daughter of John Thompson, who has been a paper manufacturer for many years. Her mother was Mary B. Capron. They have three children, as follows: Celestia, Ralph and Leroy. Mr. Bradford is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the most influential citizens of the community.

Briggs, Charles E., Johnstown, was born at the old homestead near Johnstown, April 24, 1831. He was educated in the public schools, and by occupation is a farmer. He married twice; first on December 16, 1856, to Julia H. Failing, of Palatine, and they had three children: George R., who died aged 19, Gertrude, who married DeWitt C. Smith, of St. Johnsville, and Mary C., who married John P. Snell, of Palatine. His second wife was Sabia, fourth daughter of Jacob and Maria (Green) Burton, by whom he had three children, one daughter and two sons: Sabra, Charles and Archibald. Mr. Briggs' father, Elisha, was born in Washington county in 1787, and came to Johnstown in 1816. He was also twice married, the first wife being Debora Weir, and they had four children: Eliza, Nancy Y., Alma and John W. His second wife was Sarah Babcock, of Chatham, Albany county, by whom he had seven children: Garrett E., Thomas

R., William A., Delevan, Charles E., Daniel C. and Mary E. The ancestors of both sides of the families were in the revolutionary war.

Briggs, Garrett E., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown on the 17th of May, 1823, and was educated in the public schools. He was one of Johnstown's progressive farmers. On the 29th day of February, 1848, he married Almira Dillenbeck, of Canajoharie. They had six children: one died in infancy, and the survivors are Daniel; Helen E.; Nancy Y., who married Fred Mister, of Kingston, N. M.; Garrett W., who conducts a first class harness store in Johnstown; and Almira. Helen E. is the farmer on the old homestead. Mr. Briggs died January 18, 1866, and Mrs. Briggs December 11, 1874.

Briggs, William T., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown October 6, 1856. He was educated in the common schools and also took a scientific course at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. He was afterwards associated with his father in the various enterprises which he so ably conducted, and is now a glove manufacturer in company with James Stewart, under the well know name of Stewart & Briggs. On June 3, 1870, he married Libbie A., second daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Kennedy, of Johnstown, and they have had four children: Willie T., who died aged eight years; M. Kennedy, who died aged one year; Rachel S.; and Elzabeth. Mr. Briggs' father, Thomas R., was born in Johnstown December 29, 1824. He married Rachel Sammons, of Montgomery county, and they had five children: Sarah E., Julia A., William T., Charles E., and Sidney L. Mr. Briggs' father, Thomas R., owned a large amount of real estate, and William T. follows in his footsteps in those secure investments. The families of Sammons and Briggs were among the earliest pioneers in this region of country, "causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

Brockett, Clinton, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim November 6, 1826. He is a son of Zephi Brockett, a native of Wolcott, Hartford county, Conn., born June 21, 1784. He was a son of Amos Brockett, a native of Connecticut, born April 10, 1757, who in 1803 moved to Salisbury, Herkimer county, and resided there until his death, June 10, 1824. Zephi Brockett was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and brought up on a farm. He married Sally P. Plant, February 3, 1803, a native of Southington, Hartford county, Conn., born April 11, 1784, and they had eleven children, of whom two survive: Clinton and Amos. In 1800 Zephi came to this place, fording East Canada creek in a two-wheeled cart, peddling tinware. In 1803 Zephi moved to Salisbury, then went to Norway, Herkimer county, and in 1813 to Oppenheim, where he lived until his death, April 20, 1850. When he came to Oppenheim in 1813 he kept a hotel until 1835; then his two sons, James P. and Charles G. Brockett kept it for some twenty-five years. Charles G. died April 5, 1874; James P. Brockett died April 12, 1887. Zephi was postmaster at Brockett's Bridge from 1826, when the office was first established, to the time of his death. He was at one time supervisor and assessor of his town, and also held other minor offices. His wife died May 23, 1874. Clinton Brockett was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He remained at home until the death of his father. February 24, 1881, he married Ruth A. Leek, who was born in Oppenheim in 1836. She is a daughter of John

Leek, of the same town. Mr. Brockett has been a farmer and carpenter all his life, and both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Dolgeville.

Brockett, Zephi G., Oppenheim, was born in Brockett's Bridge (Oppenheim), February 19, 1863. He is a son of James P. and Josephine (Brown) Brockett, who reared two children, Zephi and Nellie. James P. was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, August 3, 1807. When a boy he came to Oppenheim with his parents, who settled at Brockett's Bridge. Here he resided until his death. He married first Christina P. Judd, and after her death he married, on April 28, 1861, Josephine Brown, daughter of Nathan and Polly (Churchill) Brown. Mr. Brockett succeeded his father as postmaster at Brockett's Bridge, which office he filled until 1882. He was justice of the peace a number of years, and held numerous offices. He died April 12, 1887. Zephi G. received his education at Dolgeville, and the Albany Normal College, afterwards teaching school. In 1889 he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Dolgeville, carrying a full line of drugs, paints, groceries, etc. He is a member of the Dolgeville Lodge, No. 796, F. & A. M.; Dolgeville Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F. and also a member of Dolgeville Lodge, No. 1263, R. A. He is also an active member of the Utica Cycling Club, of Utica, N. Y.

Bronk, Ephraim, Ephratah, was born December 11, 1836, in Ephratah, a son of John and Rachel (Friedrich) Bronk. Ephraim received a common school education, together with several terms at the Johnstown and Fort Plain Academies. He married, in 1858, Helen A., daughter of Daniel and Emily (Burnham) Lassell, who reared ten children. Daniel was a son of William Lassell, who was born in Schenectady, and came to Lassellsville in 1803. He was a son of George Lassell, a Frenchman, and a very early settler of Schenectady. He and his wife, Mary, both died in Fulton county. William Lassell was a hotel-keeper at Lassellsville for a number of years, and was the first postmaster at that place. Daniel Lassell was a merchant in Lassellsville for sixty years. He was justice of the peace and supervisor. He died in 1883, and his wife in 1861. His second wife was Mary Powers. The children of Ephraim Bronk and wife are: Calvin, Bernice, John C., Daniel L., Charles D., Kittie L., Eddie C. and Freddie (twins), Ida, Fay, and Rossie. Mr. Bronk was a practical surveyor for thirty years, and also followed teaching a number of years. He was justice of the peace thirteen years; is a member of Garoga Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M., a Lutheran, and was justice of sessions two terms. His parents reared three children, of whom Ephraim is the oldest and only one living. John was a son of Caspar Bronk, who came from Greene county, and settled in Fulton county in 1825. He lived and died in the town of Johnstown. John Bronk was born in Greene county in 1813 and married in 1836. His wife died in 1842 and he then married Esther Bell. She died and he married, third, Annice Bissel. Mr. Bronk has been engaged in selling nursery stock for fifteen years.

Brower, Delos, Johnstown, was born on the 10th day of October, 1855, in St. Johnsville, and was educated in the common schools. For five years he was a clerk in a grocery store, and in every position of trust he has occupied he has been known as a reliable and industrious clerk. He afterwards was employed by the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railway, but is now manufacturing leather, and if attention to business, and good

judgment count anything, we shall hear from him later. He married Sata, second daughter of Simeon Dye, by whom he has two sons, Ernest and John D.

Brown, Anson, Oppenheim, is a son of Charles A. Brown, a native of Temples, Hillsborough county, N. H., born May 31, 1811. The latter was the second son of Jonas and Mary (Barker) Brown, who reared three children: David B., Charles A., and Jonas D. The father of Jonas (Jonas, sr.) was a native of Concord, Mass., born December 15, 1753. He was in the revolutionary war, and at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was Hannah Hale, daughter of Major Hale, of revolutionary fame. Their children were as follows: Jonas, Charles, Ephraim, Lucas, John, Polly, Cyrus, and Thomas B. When a young man Jonas came to Temples, N. H., where he lived and died July 31, 1834. His wife died April 27, 1838. Their son, Jonas, jr., was born July 10, 1785, at Temples, and there grew to manhood and married Nancy Barker. He came to Fulton county in February, 1839, and engaged in farming, and there he died November 1, 1870. His wife, who was born December 24, 1786, died in Hancock, N. H., on July 25, 1859. The father of Nancy Barker was David, who served seven years in the revolutionary war. He was a drummer, and beat the drum to the death march of Major Andre. He died in Hancock, N. H., in 1820. Charles A. Brown received a common school education, supplemented by several terms in New Ipswich and Willton Academies. He married Sarah French, August 25, 1836, who bore him two children, both of whom died in infancy. His wife died March 26, 1838, and November 26, 1841. Mr. Brown married Emmeline Weston, daughter of Ezra Weston, a native of Pittsfield, Mass. Charles Brown and wife have seven children: Charles F., Alvira, Anson E., Newton W., Mancy C., Sarah E. and George A. Mr. Brown has been school commissioner, assessor and town clerk, also coroner. He taught school for a number of years. His brother, Jonas, was in the late war, and died at Fortress Monroe. Mrs. Brown and her parents were members of the Baptist church.

Brown, Anson E., Oppenheim, was born March 31, 1850, in Oppenheim, was reared on a farm, and after receiving a common school education attended the Fairfield Academy for several terms. He afterwards studied medicine and attended the medical school at Ann Arbor, Mich. His health failing, he was obliged to discontinue the study of medicine. He followed farming and teaching for a number of years. May 27, 1879, he married Adelia Robinson, who was born in Oppenheim in November, 1860. To Anson Brown and wife one son has been born, Newel, on March 5, 1880. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Brown engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. D. C. Leak, his brother-in-law, with whom he was connected eight years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Brown and his brother George entered into partnership in the mercantile business at Oppenheim, where they continued until June 2, 1892, when the firm dissolved and the business is now conducted by A. E. Brown. Mr. Brown was elected town clerk in 1892.

Brown, Augustus, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim May 15, 1814, a son of Joisah and Betsey (Galusha) Brown, who reared ten children. Josiah, the grandfather, a native of Massachusetts, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, who afterwards came to Oppenheim, where he died. Josiah, jr., was born in 1783, came to this town, and

followed farming. He represented Fulton county in the Assembly in 1831, was supervisor, assessor, and highway commissioner for a number of years. He died in 1852. His son, Augustus, was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. October 17, 1838, he married Juliette Hickox, a native of Massachusetts, and they had children as follows: Sarah E., now Mrs. Archibald Allen, who resides at St. Johnsville; Stephen H., who lives at home and is an egg dealer; Lottie M., who resides with her parents; Frank, who resides in Canada and is an egg dealer; Chauncey G., married Delia, daughter of John and Barbara Sheffer, St. Johnsville; Chauncey G. Brown is a traveling salesman. He and his wife have two children, Augustus and DeWitt. Mr. Brown has been supervisor for four years in succession. Augustus Brown has served his town as overseer of the poor and excise commissioner for five years; also postmaster under James Buchanan's administration.

Brown, Byron D., glove manufacturer of Mayfield, was born in Broadalbin, August 4, 1854, and is a son of Isaac and Laura M. (Smith) Brown, natives of this county. Isaac Brown was a manufacturer of paper at the Eagle Mills, near Union Mills, in the town of Broadalbin, for about twenty years, and returned to Mayfield to the farm, where he died November 21, 1880. Byron D. was reared on the farm, and in 1876 he came to Mayfield. In 1881 he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, in which he has been doing a fine business. He owns a very pleasant residence in the village, and a large factory near. He is a grandson of "Quaker Nathaniel Brown," who came to Mayfield in 1807 from Saratoga county, and was one of the first settlers, being of English origin. Byron D. Brown was married April 15, 1884, to Elizabeth A., daughter of William Griffis, of Gloversville. He is a Republican in politics and has been town clerk for four years, and is now serving his third year as supervisor, last year being chairman of the board. He is one of the representative men of the township.

Brown, Firmer W., manufacturer of knit glovebacks and justice of the peace of Mayfield, was born in Mayfield, November 12, 1858, son of Nathaniel W. and Sarah J. (Richardson) Brown, both natives of this town. His father was born in 1821, and was the son of Nathaniel, known as "Quaker Brown." The father was a manufacturer of gloves at Riceville for a number of years. He served three years in Company I, Tenth New York Cavalry, in the civil war, and took part in the famous Stoneman raid. He was a pensioner after the war until he died, in 1889. He was a Republican in politics, and a farmer during the latter part of his life. His mother was born August 6, 1827, both of her parents being of Scotch origin, and among the early settlers of Mayfield. Firmer W. Brown was educated in the village school and at Kingsboro Academy, and became a farmer, an occupation which he followed until 1886, when he engaged in the manufacture of knit backs for gloves, which is the only business of the kind in the town. On July 21, 1888, he married Alice C., daughter of John Curran, who was captain of a steamer and manager of a grain elevator, and was killed in 1879. Mrs. Brown was born on July 26, 1866, in Kingston, Ontario. They have two children, Edward C. and Harland N. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, and is serving his second year as justice of the peace. His wife is a member of the M. E. church.

Brown, George N., a druggist of Northville, was born in Mayfield, on August 25, 1844, and was a son of Isaac and Laura (Smith) Brown, the latter a farmer and native of this county, who was for many years a paper maker at Union Mills. The great-grandfather came from Wales, and the grandfather, who was known as "Quaker" Brown, was a very active man in the church. George N. was educated at the schools of his native village and was in business with his father. In 1865 he engaged in manufacturing paper at Broadalbin as manager for two years, when he purchased an interest at Thompson with his brother and engaged in the manufacture of tobacco paper, continuing two years, when they built a mill at Rockton, near Amsterdam. They soon sold out, however, and in 1872 he engaged in the drug business at Northville, where he is doing a successful trade in drugs and medicines. He is a Republican in politics and has been town clerk and member of the School Board, also supervisor of the town, in which office he served two years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years.

Brown, Ira, was born in Oppenheim, December 22, 1848. He is a son of Peter and Laura A. (Storing) Brown, who reared six children. Peter was a son of William, an early settler of Oppenheim, in which place he lived and died. He had six children. Peter was born in Oppenheim in 1818, in which place he has since resided, being a farmer. Ira Brown was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of the state. In November, 1866, he married Martha Hoover, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hoover. (They were the parents of twelve children.) Mr. Hoover formerly followed farming and carpentering, but at the present time lives a retired life in Madison county, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died some years ago. To Ira Brown twelve children were born: Dorphas (deceased), Frances, Nettie, Charles, Joseph, Eugene, Lansus, Stella, Clarence, Gay, Pearl and Earl. Mr. Brown is a farmer.

Brown, John W., a farmer, of Northville, born in Northampton, May 12, 1832, is a son of Thomas H. and Nancy (Watson) Brown. His father was born in Concord, Mass., in 1791 (January 22), and is looked upon as the oldest man in the county. He remembers having seen General Washington, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He reared a family of nine children, six of whom are living. Mr. Brown still retains all his faculties. He has been quite a politician and was superintendent of the poor for many years and held other offices. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war nearly seven years and in many of the hard-fought battles. They are of New England stock. John W. is now the owner of several farms, comprising altogether about 220 acres, and is dealing largely in phosphates, furs and wool. Mr. Brown is an active Democrat, has been justice of sessions, etc., and is now serving his twelfth year as justice of the peace. On February 8, 1859, he married Betsey E., daughter of William and Jane (Hageboon) Housman, of French and Dutch origin. She was born July 14, 1820. Her family were descendants of some of the earliest settlers of the town.

Bruce family.—The branch of this family to which this sketch refers is of Scotch origin. Abijah Bruce, the first of that name to settle within the bounds of present Fulton county, came to Broadalbin from Massachusetts soon after the revolution, and

located near what is now known as Mills Corners. He brought with him a family of eight children, namely: Justus, Abijah, Moses, Charles, Patience, Patty, Martha, and Hannah. Many of the sons moved to western states when young men. Moses, however, remained in Broadalbin, following his trade, that of a carpenter. He married first Sally Brown, who bore him three children, two daughters and a son, all of whom are dead. His second wife was Rebecca Rogers, daughter of James Rogers, of Broadalbin, a family of Protestant Irish descent. Six children resulted from this union, namely: Sally, James, Abijah, Betsey, Andrew R., and Richard. Sally and Abijah are both deceased. The others are now residents of Gloversville. Andrew R., the third son, was born November 24, 1832, and moved to Gloversville from Broadalbin, when sixteen years of age. He married Mary J. Billingham, May 5, 1855. They have had four children, only one of whom, a daughter named Ella, is living. Mr. Bruce has upon different occasions held the offices of supervisor and assessor, and is at present a justice of the peace.

Buchanan, John J., Johnstown, was born in Amsterdam, June 26, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1855 was appointed deputy postmaster in Johnstown, continuing in the postal service until 1862. He was then authorized by the governor to recruit a company of men, which he did—Company D, of the 153d N. Y. Volunteers, and was commissioned its first lieutenant. He was promoted captain September 14, 1863, and was in the service until the close of the war. Captain Buchanan is in the front rank in G. A. R. circles. He was commander of Post Willard Allen, No. 17, department of New York, in 1870, and was commander of M'Martin Post 257, Department of New York, in 1882, both of Johnstown. He is also a prominent mason of the Scottish Rite 32°, and senior warden of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4. F. and A. M. of Johnstown. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of the water works, also village clerk, both of which positions he still holds, and has, with the exception of village clerk one interval of two years. September 16, 1860, he married Catherine, only child of Abram and Fanny Thompson, of Johnstown, and they have five living children, four daughters and one son: Inez, who married Lewis Shutts; Linda; Fannie R., who married George J. S. Chant; Charles A.; and Bertha M. The latter two, and Linda, reside at home.

Bullock, Chester D., Stratford, was born on the 8th day of November, 1836, and was the fifth of eight children of Henry and Caroline (Ball) Bullock. Daniel, the father of Henry Bullock, was a native of Connecticut. Henry Bullock was born in Stratford, and resided here during his whole life. He practiced medicine for a number of years, and was a prominent man in the township, holding the offices of constable and collector. In 1862 he enlisted in the 97th N. Y. Vols., and was at Gettysburg and Bull Run. His wife died in 1882 and he in 1887. Chester D. received a common school education, and was brought up on a farm. On the 13th of March, 1862, he married Malvina A. Bliss, a daughter of Eli and Amanda (Phillips) Bliss, who reared three children. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock have had two children, Hilda and Harrie E. One died when four years of age. Mr. Bullock is a farmer.

Burdick, Dr. John E., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, October 29, 1838. He was educated in the common schools and the Johnstown Academy. In the spring of

1859 he began to study medicine with the late Dr. Francis Burdick. September 2, 1861, he entered the Albany Medical College and graduated May 28, 1863. He practiced with Dr. Francis Burdick until April, 1864. He then moved to Rockwood, where he practiced seventeen years. February 2, 1882, he opened an office in Johnstown. On February 8, 1865, he married Caroline, fourth daughter of Silas and Ann (Smith) Shutts, of his native town. Mrs. Burdick died February 2, 1890. While the doctor was in Rockwood he was health officer for the towns of Caroga and Ephratah, and has held the same position here for ten years. He was one of the examiners of the United States Medical Board four years. His father, Nathan, was born in Johnstown in the year 1814. He married Mrs. Maria (McDougall) Burdick, of this county, by whom he had two children, John E. and George. Mrs. Burdick had a son by her first husband, (George Burdick), whose name was Jason, now a respected farmer of this town.

Burr Family.—Nathaniel Burr came to Kingsboro about the year 1784, from Connecticut, his father, John Burr, being a native of the town of Farmington, in that state. Nathaniel and his wife, Abigail, both died in 1822. Their children who lived to maturity were Horace, who afterwards went to Ohio; Elijah; Bissell, also went to Ohio; Nathan and James. Elijah moved to Bleecker, but died in Gloversville. Nathan remained in Kingsboro. James Burr was born in Kingsboro, December 12, 1779, and passed part of his married life there, but later on removed to what is now Gloversville, where he subsequently carried on the glove and mitten business, and erected the second brick dwelling in the place, the site of which is now occupied by the Alvord House. He married Amarillis Mills, of Kingsboro, in 1804, and their children who lived and raised families were: Caroline A., Selina S., married Henry Churchill; Horatio L., James H., William H., Francis, David M., all born in Kingsboro except the four last mentioned. Horatio L. was born September, 1810, and came to Gloversville with his father when yet a young man. During twenty years of his life he was engaged in the lumber business. He married Betsey Hosmer in 1836, and she died in 1845 without issue. In 1850 he married Lucina Sumner, and their children are: George C., James S., and Horatio L. The former two constitute the lumber firm of Burr Brothers, and the latter is the junior partner in the leather manufacturing firm of Cummings & Burr. James H. Burr was born May 9, 1816. He married Azuba M. Warner, September 29, 1841. His children are: Harvey W., now living in Gloversville; and Julia A., who married Hubert A. Wood, and resides in Chicago. William H. Burr became an artist, and the only portrait of Pastor Yale was painted by him. He afterward pursued phonography with great success in New York, and removed thence to Washington, where he has resided during the last thirty years.

Callahan, John F., Johnstown, was born in Ireland, December 15, 1849, and came to America in 1859, locating in Troy. He has had charge of the gas works in Troy, Albion and Albany. On June 17, 1872, he married Sarah De Wan, of Canada, and they left Albany and came to Johnstown. They have ten children, six sons and four daughters: Carrie, Minnie, Theobald E., John F. jr., Henry P., W. Alfred, E. Maude, T. De Wan, Mabel M., and E. Sarchfield. Mr. Callahan has had charge of the Johnstown gas works fourteen years, and was first assistant chief of the fire department. He was

chief of police three years, deputy sheriff under Humphrey one year, and under Sutliff three years. On March 1, 1892, he was elected one of the aldermen. In 1887 he entered into business for himself in plumbing and gas-fitting.

Campbell, Daniel Walker, Johnstown, was born on the home farm in the town of Mohawk, Montgomery county, November 10, 1833. He was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and is a graduate of Westminster College, Pa. In the spring of 1865 he came to Johnstown, and is a member of the firm of Mason, Campbell & Co., glove manufacturers. On June 4, 1868, he married Margaret B., second daughter of Andrew and Anna Fulton, and they had four children: John F., Jessie M., Daniel R., and Anna M. Mrs. Campbell died January 28, 1892. Mr. Campbell's father, Duncan, was born in Washington county, December 14, 1803. At the death of his parents, about 1813, he came here from Schenectady, and made his home with Judge Daniel Walker, where he received an academic education. March 8, 1827, he married Catherine, youngest daughter of Judge Walker, and went to reside in the town of Mohawk, Montgomery county. They had six children: Margaret, John D., Elizabeth, Daniel W., Jane I., and Catherine M. Mr. Campbell's grandfather and grandmother, and his wife's parents, were all born in Scotland.

Capron, Laban S., Broadalbin, was born in Broadalbin, February 22, 1821, a son of Orrin and Rosalinda (Knight) Capron, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Oxford, N. Y. The paternal grandparents of Laban S. settled on the farm adjoining where he now lives, and his great-grandmother was also a resident here. Both families were of English ancestry. Three brothers of Orin were preachers. Two were Baptist and one a Christian preacher. Mr. Capron was reared on the farm, and came to his present location in 1861. His farm contains 112 acres of fine land, and he also owns another good farm of 126 acres. He has been for many years identified with the affairs of the Republican party. He was nine years supervisor of the town, and nine years superintendent of the poor of the county, in which offices he has always acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the people. September 27, 1855, he married Catherine Thompson, born April 30, 1825, a daughter of Dyer and Anna (Robertson) Thompson, who were among the early settlers and influential families of the township.

Carncross, John, Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown, on the 13th of September, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and followed the honorable occupation of farming until he was twenty-one years old. On the 15th of October, 1865, he married Sarah A., oldest daughter of John Van Antwerp. They have one daughter, Fannie L. Mr. Carncross is one of Johnstown's enterprising glove and leather manufacturers, and is identified and interested in the growth and prosperity of the enterprising village of Johnstown.

Carroll, John M., was born in Springfield, Otsego county, April 27, 1823. His earliest paternal ancestor in this country emigrated from England in 1670. The family is traced to the same stock as that from which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, descended. His father, Davis Carroll, removed from Connecticut to Otsego county, in 1817, and was a classmate and life-long friend of Governor William L. Marcy. His mother,

Phoebe Tourtellot, was of a Huguenot family, whose ancestors emigrated from Bordeaux in 1688. After thorough preliminary studies at Cherry Valley and Fairfield Academies, he entered the junior class at Union College, whence he was graduated in 1846 with the first honors in the classical course, and was one of the three on whom was conferred a special diploma in the course of civil engineering. In the choice of a profession he was strongly inclined toward civil engineering, but finally chose the law, which he studied with Judge Hammond of Cherry Valley, and also with Judge Cushney of Fonda. He commenced practice at Broadalbin in 1849, remaining there until 1862, when he became a permanent resident of Johnstown. Mr. Carroll was imbued in his youth with the doctrines of Jefferson and has never swerved from the principles of the highest school of Democracy. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Fulton county, and after the expiration of his term was nominated to the office of State senator, but declined. In 1870 Mr. Carroll was elected to the Forty-second Congress and served his term with marked ability. He served on the committee of post-offices and post-roads, and devoted much time and labor to the preparation of bills abolishing the franking privilege, establishing the modern system of postal cards, and revising and codifying the postal laws; which bills were passed by that Congress. During the year 1872 the tariff was revised and Mr. Carroll succeeded in having raw-hides and skins placed upon the free-list, and also the tariff on gloves continued; both of which were of great benefit to his constituents and materially aided the glove industry of Fulton county in attaining its present distinction. At the close of his term Mr. Carroll declined a re-nomination, and since then has invariably declined nominations to other offices. He preferred to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he has attained an eminence which few have equaled and none excelled in this section of the state. He was married, December 16, 1862, to Augusta Marion, daughter of Dr. Freeman Tourtellot, of Saratoga county. They have three sons: Edward Tourtellot, who graduated from Union College in 1889 and is now a student at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.; Fred Linus, who graduated from Union College in 1890 and is now reading law in the offices of Carroll, Fraser & Mason; and John Davis, who is prepared to enter Union College at the beginning of the next college year.

Case, Joseph W., Johnstown, was born December 18, 1826, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Case has had a variety of occupations, and he is now a farmer, a small-fruit grower, and a first-class poultry raiser. On the 29th of December, 1859, he married Margaret Miller. They have one son, Miller L., born July 7, 1861. He is well educated, and on the 18th of September, 1884, he married Lulu Belding. She died May 4, 1885.

Chant, Ralph R., Johnstown, was born in Milborne Port, Somersetshire, England, August 11, 1858, and came with his parents to Johnstown when he was but fourteen years old, where he finished his education in the academy. He learned the glove trade from his step-father, Charles Weare, and is now manufacturing gloves under the firm of Weare & Chant. On the 17th day of July, 1889, he married Anna M., second daughter of Stephen Sutliff, of Johnstown. They have one son, James L. R. R., born

May 7, 1890. Mr. Chant's father, James, was born at the old home in 1809; he married Harriet G. Belben, by whom he had two children, Ralph R., as above noted, and George J. S., who is a glover with his brother. Mr. Chant died November 11, 1867, and is buried in the family plot in St. John's churchyard, at their former home in England. On the 3d of September, 1871, Mrs. Chant married Charles Weare, all now being of Johnstown.

Chapman, George H., Johnstown, was born in Broadalbin, August 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and always resided at home until he came to Johnstown, a few years ago. November 18, 1883, he married Catharine B. Crouse, of Oneida, and they have two children, both boys, James B., and George R. Mr. Chapman's father, James B., was born in Otsego county, and for many years was a resident of Broadalbin. He married Rhoda Fuller, of the above town, and they have three children, William, George H., and Edwin C.

Chapman, James B., Broadalbin, a salesman of gloves and mittens, was born on the 30th of December, 1831, in Middlefield, Otsego county, and is a son of William and Mary Axtell Chapman, both natives of Leicestershire, England. They came to America in 1830. His father was a farmer and came to Fulton county in 1839, and located near Gloversville. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. He died at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife at the age of eighty-four years. They had eleven children, of whom James B. is the fifth. Mr. Chapman was reared on a farm, and about 1850 he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens; about 1858 he engaged with Melancton Belden as a traveling salesman in gloves and mittens, and after two years he was connected with I. V. Place in the same line, with whom he continued for about twenty-six years. Since that time he has partly retired from business. He was married on the 15th of November, 1855, to Rhoda M. Fuller, a native of Berlin, Rensselaer county, and a daughter of Moses P. and Polly Rhodes Fuller, both natives of the above place. Her maternal great-grandfather Perrigo was a surgeon all through the war of the revolution; her grandfather, Samuel Rhodes, was a soldier in the same war. She was born September 7, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have three sons, William F., George H., Edwin N., who is shipping clerk for the Broadalbin Knitting Company. The two former are manufacturers of gloves and mittens in Johnstown and under the name of Chapman Brothers; Mr. Chapman is a Democrat as well as all the sons. He is a Mason. Mrs. Chapman is a member of the Baptist church.

Christie, Donald, a native of Scotland, came to this country in 1802, settling with his family in the town of Mayfield. The family afterward became scattered, three of the sons and all of the girls locating in Livingston county. John, the oldest child, remained on the home farm, and on him devolved the care of the property. He first married a Miss McKinley, by whom he had one child. His second wife was Janette Robertson, who bore him five children: Mary, Lucy, Janette, Sarah and John, jr. John Christie, jr., was born in Mayfield, October 20, 1824. His young life was spent on the farm, but later on he built a tannery in Mayfield, which he conducted some years, but with indifferent success. In 1864 he came to Gloversville and became connected with the

glove industry, but not as proprietor. Mr. Christie married Mary Ann Vrooman, January 20, 1848, and had seven children. In 1890 and 1891 Mr. Christie represented his district in the State Legislature.

Christie, Duncan, Johnstown, was born June 17, 1853. He was educated in the Union School of Johnstown until he began to learn his father's trade of painting, papering and ornamental work, and he is now a contractor on his own account. March 28, 1888, he married Kate Oliver, of Johnstown, formerly of Otsego county, and they have one son, George Hugh, born January 7, 1892. Hugh, father of Duncan, was born in Mayfield in 1826. In 1849 he married Mary Monroe, of Johnstown, and they had four children, three of whom survive: Duncan; Kate, who married Frank Hudson, of Detroit, Mich.; and Walter D., who married Amanda Meyer, of Johnstown, where they reside.

Christman, James L., Johnstown, was born in the town of Root, June 7, 1834. He was educated in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade, and afterwards became a millwright, and as such is appreciated in the several mills in Johnstown and vicinity. He came here on March 26, 1875. In the year 1864 he enlisted in Company K, 142d New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. March 18, 1855, he married Harriet, daughter of Victor I. and Mary Vosburg. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: Millard, Kate, Delmer, John, Eva, and Alpha.

Clark, David, Johnstown, was born April 11, 1828. He was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and is a farmer by occupation. January 28, 1857, he married Hannah, oldest daughter of Benjamin and Eliza A. (Palmer) Baker, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Kitty, now Mrs. Charles Miller of Johnstown; Nelson B., Lisa P., Anna E., Harry D. and Arthur B. The last five named reside at home. David's father, Duncan Clark, was born May 20, 1791. He married Anna Walker, of this town, and had five children: Christiana, Elizabeth, Ann, Robert and David. Mrs. Clark's father, Benjamin Baker, was born in Northampton in 1806 and her mother in 1807. Their three children were Hannah L., Nelson and Emily.

Clark, George, Perth, Amsterdam p. o., was born on the farm of his present residence, June 6, 1818, a son of George and Mary (Major) Clark. George, the father, came to this country in 1801 from Perthshire, Scotland, and was married in 1808 to Mary (Hetherington) Major, who came from Scotland previously. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Joseph, of Amsterdam; Margaret E. Campbell, of Johnstown; Jane M. McVain, of Caledonia, N. Y.; and George, the subject. When his father came here he bought fifty acres which he cleared off and kept adding to it until his death, when he left about 140 acres. He died in 1862, eighty-two years old. George was left the old homestead farm, and it has always been his home. He was educated in the common schools, and worked the farm on shares until it became his own. September 16, 1856, he married Mary H. Wilde, daughter of Joshua and Phoebe (Bostwick) Wilde, and they were the parents of five children, two of whom are

living: Edward W., a druggist of Amsterdam, and George M., a dentist at Gloversville. Mrs. Clark died August 7, 1872, thirty-six years of age. Mr. Clark has always taken an interest in the politics of his town, has held the honored position of supervisor three years, first elected in 1862 again in 1876, and again in 1877, which shows the high esteem of his townsmen. He is the only living original director of the First National Bank in Amsterdam and still holds that office. He is also a director of the Farmer's Insurance Company of Fulton and Montgomery counties. October 15, 1879, he married Mary C. Glenn, of Glenville, and they have had one child, Jessie Alice, born August 21, 1881, who lived long enough to become loved by all who knew her, dying December 7, 1887. Mr. Clark is one of the leading farmers of Fulton county, cultivating 250 acres out of 470.

Clark, James B., Stratford, was born on the 14th of March, 1825, in Westchester county, and is a son of Nathaniel Clark and Hester (Banks) Clark, who had a family of eight children. Nathaniel Clark's father, Henry, was a native of Westchester county, where he died in 1843. He married Miss Newman, who died several years before him. They had two sons and two daughters. Nathaniel was born in 1782 in Mt. Pleasant, Westchester county, and was a Methodist for fifty years, dying in 1857; his wife died in 1866. James received a common school education and was reared on a farm. In 1847 he married Catherine Paulding, by whom he had three children, Hattie, Eliza P., and Julia P., none of whom are living. His wife died in 1878, and he married Nancy A. Rogers. With the exception of six years in New York city, he always resided in Westchester county, until 1874, when he came to Stratford, where he now resides. Mr. Clark is a carpenter and practical surveyor, and has been assessor one term and has taken the enumeration.

Claus, Eli P., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, Christmas day, 1833. On the same day in 1866 he married Elizabeth C., daughter of Lyman and Betsey (Forbes) Goff, by whom he has had three children: Chauncy, born January 20, 1868, died March 30, 1881; the second child died in infancy; and Jennie E., born April 3, 1877 lives at home. Mr. Claus has kept hotel in Oppenheim for twenty-three years. He is a son of Peter and Catherine (Maby) Claus, who reared five children. Peter, by a previous marriage to Hannah Vennetta, had four children. He was a son of William Claus, a native of Albany county, where he lived and died. Peter was born in Albany county in 1760 and came to Oppenheim about 1795, where he lived until his death in 1847. His second wife died in 1888. He was a prominent man and well known, having kept hotel in Oppenheim many years. The parents of Mrs. Eli P. Claus were born in Madison county, where both died, the father in 1887, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother in 1892, aged seventy-nine years. Jonathan Goff, father of Lyman, was a native of Connecticut, and a very early settler of Madison county, where he died.

Clemons, John D., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, April 30, 1823, a son of Daniel and Katie (McCoy) Clemons, who reared nine children. Daniel was born in Massachusetts in 1791 and came to Oppenheim with his father (Abijah) in 1820. He was a farmer and member of the Methodist Church, in which he was a class leader for twenty years. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1877. His father married Eleanor

McIntyre, by whom he had eight children. He died in Massachusetts in 1830. John D. was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1850 he married Lena Strobeck, of Oppenheim, daughter of Philip Strobeck, a native of Ephratah. The Strobeck family were early settlers of Fulton county. To John D. and his wife were born seven children: Julia A., Mary, Emma J., Martha, Salem, William and Charles, all of whom are living. Mr. Clemons and family are Methodists.

Cleveland, William, Broadalbin, boss knitter, was born in this town February 11, 1862, a son of Daniel O. and Catharine H. (Laicher) Cleveland. His father was a native of this county, and his mother of New York city. This family traces its ancestry back to the thirteenth century. The first known in America was Moses Cleveland, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Mass. All by this name in the United States are descendants from Moses Cleveland. William Cleveland was railroading and engineering when he became connected with the knitting company. November 12, 1885, he married Mary E., daughter of Chauncy Close, of Mayfield, a gardener, and son of Berith Close, who was a man of some note, and many years connected with his son in the paper manufacturing business, at what has been known as Closeville. Mrs. Cleveland was born September 10, 1862, and they have one daughter, Jessie L., born December 22, 1888.

Cline, John W., Johnstown, was born in Oppenheim, April 19, 1830, was educated in the public schools and at Johnstown Academy, and in the early years of his life conducted a drug and grocery business at Johnstown, afterwards becoming a glove manufacturer. In 1879 the Johnstown Bank was organized, and two years later he became its president. In 1885 he ceased the manufacture of gloves. On March 5, 1874, he married Henrietta, youngest daughter of James and Jane (Potter) Bearcroft (of English ancestry). They have one daughter, Nina B. Mr. Cline's father, Knapthale Cline, was born in Oppenheim in 1798, and married Catherine Yost, of Johnstown, by whom he had one daughter, Ruth A., and two sons, Watson C., who died when a boy, and John W. The ancestry of the family is German and English.

Close, Abram B., Mayfield, was born in the town of Mayfield, September 16, 1827, and is a son of Peter and Mary A. (Brown) Close. Mrs. Mary A. Close was a daughter of "Quaker Nathaniel Brown," who was one of the earliest settlers of the township and for many years a man of much local influence. Peter Close, the father, was connected with the scythe manufacture for many years at Mayfield, and then became a farmer in Jefferson county. Abram B. was reared on the farm, and at the age of eighteen he engaged as an apprentice in the making of gloves. About 1851 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Mayfield, in which he has continued, and in 1869 engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, which he continues at the present time. He has been fortunate in his business enterprises, and is now one of the largest real estate owners in the village. He lost his business place by fire in 1887, and with Amos Christie, of the firm of Close & Christie, immediately erected a large and fine brick block 60 x 65 feet and three stories in height, in which he now conducts his store and manufactory. He has now connected with him in business Mr. Amos Christie.

Mr. Close married, in 1852, Harriet, daughter of John and Mary A. (Woodworth) Holtenbeck, who were among the earliest settlers of the town. Mrs. Close's uncle, Woodworth Solomon, was killed by Indians in the time of the revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Close have had three children: Mary Ann, wife of G. M. Woodworth; John P., who married Eliza Goodemate, and is a farmer; and Hattie, wife of Alva O. Seeley, who is connected with Mr. Close's firm. Mr. Close has been postmaster for about thirty-two years, justice of the peace for about seventeen years, and is now a notary public. He is a Republican, and has always been a worker in his party.

Clunis, Henry, speculator, Broadalbin, was a soldier in the late civil war, having enlisted on the 8th day of October, 1861, in Company D, 77th N. Y. Vols., Bemis Heights battalion, Army of the Potomac, and served three years, participating in the following battles: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Warrenton Junction, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He escaped without a mishap, though many balls passed through his clothes, and was honorably discharged December 9, 1864. He has been a dealer in furs and ice, and a speculator since the war. He was born in Corinth, Saratoga county, on the 23d of December, 1839, and is the son of John and Sarah Kinney Clunis. His father was a native of the same place and his mother of Day. Grandfather Clunis was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. Clunis was married on the 3d day of May, 1866, to Emma Briggs, of Providence, Saratoga county. Her people were among the first settlers of that county. She lost two brothers in the civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Clunis have two children: Frank and Nettie. Mr. Clunis is an independent Democrat, a member of the G. A. R., and, having lost an eye by a sunstroke, has been a pensioner since the time of his discharge.

Codding, Charles L., Perth, was born in the town of Amsterdam, near Fort Johnson, December 30, 1860, a son of Lorenzo and Lucinda (Stearns) Codding. The original name of this family was Coddington. The grandfather of our subject, Hosea Codding, whose father served with distinction in the revolution, came from Vermont before the war of 1812. He was a blacksmith, and the grandmother of our subject has been told many interesting stories of how the cavalry during that war would stop at this shop in Johnstown to have their horses shod. He died in 1859, leaving six children, four are now living: Hosea P., and Sally Mole, of Whitewater, Wis.; Emily Van Sickler, of Gloversville, and George W., of Clark, S. D. Lorenzo, father of the subject, died October 14, 1866, thirty-three years of age. He was born in the town of Johnstown and always lived in this section; was married to Lucinda Stearns, February 8, 1860. They were the parents of but one child, Charles L., the subject. He was six years old when his parents moved to the town of Perth, and where he has since lived. He was educated in the Amsterdam Academy, and the first business he adopted was teaching school. He taught three terms in his own district, and one in an adjoining district. February 1, 1888, he bought the only general store at Perth Centre, where he is doing a good business. April 1, 1888, he received the appointment as postmaster and holds the office still. Was town clerk one year and acting justice of the peace. December 12, 1888, he married Fanny Canary, of this town, and they have two children, Charles L., jr., born November 26, 1889, and James W., born November 8, 1891. Mrs. Lorenzo Codding makes her home with her son.

Coe, James A., Gloversville, p. o., one of the oldest residents of Johnstown, was born February 7, 1818, three miles north of Gloversville. He is a son of George and Amy (Carpenter) Coe. His father was born in 1769 in Johnstown, and the latter's father was born in Germany and came to the United States and settled in Johnstown, where he engaged in farming. During the revolutionary war, while in the field at work with his son George, they were captured by the British and taken to Canada, where they were held prisoners until the close of the war. He reared two sons, George and Christopher, and three daughters, all of whom were born in Johnstown. One died there and two in Canada. George engaged in farming. He died in March, 1852, three miles north of Gloversville. In politics he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. They raised seven children: Phoebe, George, Henry, John, Margaret, James, and Mariah. The mother of James A. was born in Rhode Island and was a daughter of John Carpenter, who came from England. James A. was reared on a farm, received a common school education, supplemented by a course at the academy, and at fifteen years of age began life as a cabinet maker in Kingsboro, where he served as an apprentice four years, spending a year and a half at journey work, after which he began farming on the homestead. Here he continued fifteen years, and in the meantime purchased 300 acres of land, on which he lived about one year, when he removed to Kingsboro and erected a livery and stage barn, the first ever built in the place. Six years later he sold his business, and purchased twenty acres of land northwest of Kingsboro, now in the city limits. Here he has conducted a vegetable garden ever since. He still owns the 300 acres, which is in timber. He was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican, and has served his town as assessor. In October, 1839, he married Juliett Baird, who was born in Johnstown, a daughter of George and Esther (Elton) Baird, who came from Connecticut to New York after the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have been life members of the Presbyterian church. They reared eight children: Amanda, widow of Harvey Jacobs; Alvira (deceased); Esther; Alice, wife of Chauncey Nott; George (deceased); Louisa; Ettie (deceased); and Reuben, of Minnesota. George, with two sisters, Alvira and Ettie, were drowned while pleasure riding on Canada lake. Mr. Coe has always possessed remarkable energy and good health.

Cole, James A., is a manufacturer of Northville. He was born in Lansingburg, September 8, 1833. His parents were John and Hearty (Albro) Cole. His father was a native of Vermont, and when a boy came to Northville with his father, Jeremiah, the grandfather of James A. A brother of this grandfather, "Foanes," served in the revolutionary army, and James A. has in his possession a wooden canteen carried by that great-uncle in the war. The father of James A. Cole was a physician and was graduated at Union College. He practiced at Lansingburg, Northville, and New York city. In the latter place James A. received his education. He was employed as a clerk for some years, and afterwards engaged in farming for some time. Finally in 1860 he came to Northville and began a mercantile and lumbering business, which he followed for about twenty years. In 1880 he invented, patented and manufactured a metallic oilcloth binding. In 1890 a stock company was formed for the manufacture of this and

similar articles, of which Mr. Cole is the secretary and Mr. Ray Hubbell is the president. This company controls all this class of goods in the United States. James A. Cole is a Republican and one of the substantial and enterprising men of the town, being Past Sachem Sacandaga Tribe, I. O. R. M., and president of cemetery association. Mr. Cole was one of the incorporators of the Gloversville and Northville R. R. Co., and an active member of board of trustees in incorporating said village. March 24, 1861, he married Emeline N., daughter of William A. Smith. She was born August 22, 1839, in Northville. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have three children, as follows: Carrie, born December 30, 1861; John A., born March 11, 1866 (has been supervisor of the town); and Etta, born August 13, 1870, now the wife of Edgar Palmer. All the family are members of the Baptist church.

Colgrove, William H., Johnstown, war born in Charleston, Montgomery county, on the 31st day of January, 1845, and was educated in the public schools and the Fort Plain and Whitestown Seminaries and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in the year 1879. For six years he was president of the Fourth District Dental Society, which embraces eleven counties. He has also been censor of the State Dental Society twelve years, and has been re-elected for four years to the same position. He was recently elected curator to the dental department of the University of Buffalo. Dr. Colgrove is eminently qualified by education and experience for every department of the profession. He studied with Dr. J. H. Seymour, of Gloversville, the leading dentist of the county, and has practiced in Johnstown since 1872. On the 28th of May, 1873, he married Ella K., the elder daughter of the late William C. and Maria Maxwell, of Xenia, O. They have had three children; two girls (twins), died in infancy; one daughter, Carrie L., survives.

Collins Family.—This family settled in Connecticut probably during the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1814 Joseph Collins emigrated from Greenville, Greene county (where he had married Hannah Silkman), to Montgomery county, and located two and one-half miles north of Amsterdam village, on the Chuctenunda creek. He had a family of thirteen children, namely: Mahala, Sally, John S., Josiah, Thurza, Abby, Stephen H., Lydia, Edward, Ira, Oliver C., Japhet, William. Of these Abby, Stephen, Ira, Oliver C. and Japhet are still living. Oliver C. was born on the old farm, November 6, 1821, and made it his home until 1854, when he moved to Gloversville, and until recently has carried on his trade of carpenter and builder. He married Sarah C. Wilkins, of Mayfield, March, 1853. Their children have been Edward C., born June 16, 1856; Cyrus S., born October 17, 1857; E. Watson, born August 10, 1861. They all reside with their families in Gloversville.

Cool, Eli, Johnstown, was born in the town of Ephratah on the 9th of October, 1836. In early life he was a farmer, and was educated in the district schools of the day. He moved from Ephratah to Johnstown in the year 1870, and has since been a leather manufacturer. On the 31st day of December, 1862, he married Jerusha, eldest daughter of James and Annie Miller, of Ephratah. They have had six sons, one of whom (Arthur) died at the age of two years. The survivors are: Elmer, Fred, Charles, Millard and James. On the 28th of April, 1892, Elmer married Nettie, only daughter of David H. Vrooman, of Johnstown.

Cool, Jay B., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, January 18, 1868, a son of Jacob and Marinda (Bliss) Cool. He received a common school education, being reared on a farm, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which he now follows, together with farming. He is a young man of good habits, and bids fair to make a successful business man. He resides with his mother and two sisters, Arvilla and Ida, on the homestead. Jacob and Marinda Cool were the parents of five children: Benjamin B., Almira A., Arvilla J., Jay B., and Ida. Daniel J., father of Jacob, was a native of New York, and a son of John Cool, who, with two brothers, came from Germany and settled in the state about revolutionary times, John settling in Montgomery county, where he lived and died. Daniel J. was born in 1788, was reared on a farm, which he followed his entire life. He was married early in life and had eight sons and three daughters. Mr. Cool was an early settler of the township, and bought the farm on which the subject now resides, about 1828, Jacob Cool was born in Oppenheim, April 10, 1827. On June 16, 1858, he married Marinda Bliss, a daughter of Benjamin Bliss and Almira Phillips, the parents of two sons and two daughters. Benjamin was a son of Ebenezer Bliss, a native of Cheshire, Mass. He came to Stratford at an early day. His wife was Roxy Lana Blakely, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He and his wife both died in Stratford. Benjamin Bliss was born in Stratford, February 6, 1809, and his wife on December 12, 1810. Mr. Bliss was supervisor and assessor of the town, and both himself and family were members of the Baptist Church. His wife died in 1838, and he married in 1839 Lydia Bean, by whom he had five daughters and one son. Mr. Bliss died April 28, 1884.

Coons, Eugene H., a physician of Mayfield, was born in Schultsville, Dutchess county, April 2, 1859, and is a son of Philip F. and Charlotte A. (Hull) Coons, both natives of Columbia county. The family is of German origin. Dr. Coons was educated in the schools of his native village and at Kingston High School. He studied medicine with Dr. Hoyt of Schultsville, and attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in the class of 1886. He at once began the practice of his profession at Mayfield, where he has since had an extensive and lucrative business. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and a Mason, also a member of the Albany Alumni Association. He is a Republican in politics, and has been the health officer of the town for six years. He was county physician in 1889 and 1881. December 16, 1884, he married Jennie L., daughter of Frederick and Martha (Welsh) Selmser. She was born January 21, 1858. Her father was of German origin, and her mother's people were among the early settlers of the county, and of English ancestry. Two of her brothers were in the late civil war, Edward and James. The latter lost his eye-sight by sunstroke. Dr. Coon's father was a miller, which business he carried on for many years.

Coughnet, James H., Johnstown, was born near Keck Centre, December 2, 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and has been a lumberman and farmer by occupation. October 17, 1860, he married, Anna, oldest daughter of Frederick and Anna (Nellis) Brower, of Palatine. They have had five children; one son, Peter, died on February 13, 1864, and four daughters survive, namely: Kate E., Margaret A., Mary

and Jennie. Margaret A. married Seward Keck, of Keck Centre, January 22, 1889, and they have one daughter, Anna M., born July 23, 1890. John L. Coughnet was the first of the family in this part of the county in 1791. He married Christina Boshart. One of his sons, Peter I., was born on the old homestead on May 20, 1793. He married on February 20, 1819, Catherine Goodemout, of the same locality, and they had nine children, seven daughters and two sons: Catharine A., Christina, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Mary M., Hannah, John N., James H. and Abigail. It has been well said of Peter I. Coughnet that he did much good in his day and generation, for the elevation of mankind in his locality. William P. Coughnet was a branch of this family and was born in 1799. On October 16, 1834, he married Abigail E. Tiffany, of Massachusetts. He died March 4, 1887. Mrs. Coughnet survives, aged eighty-seven years, and resides with the above family.

Cramer, David, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, March 25, 1843, and is the second son of Peter P. and Lany (Casler) Cramer, who reared a family of two sons and three daughters. The grandfather of David was Phillip Cramer, a native of New York, who came to Oppenheim early in life and remained until his death. His wife was Catherine Hadcock. Peter P. was born in the above place in 1806, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He was a farmer by occupation, and was at one time captain in the militia. His wife died in 1880. He now resides at Dolgeville. His son David was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1869 he married Candace, daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Yunker) Cross, and they had four children: Frank and Herbert (both deceased), and Lottie and Madge. Mr. Cramer has been a farmer, horse dealer, and cheese manufacturer. He resided in Oppenheim twenty-three years, in Herkimer county three years, and in the state of Pennsylvania fourteen years. In 1884 he purchased his present farm. He is Master Mason in the Dolgeville Lodge, and a member of the grange at Crum Creek. When in Pennsylvania he was supervisor for two years, and collector and school director for six years.

Creighton, David, Perth, was born on the farm of his present residence, March 30, 1852, a son of Duncan and Ursula K. (Major) Creighton. Duncan was a son of Daniel Creighton, who came to this country from Perthshire, Scotland, and was the first settler in this section. At that time there was no road to Johnstown, only a bridle-path by which they traveled back and forth to the Johnstown church. He was the father of ten children, none of them now living; the last one (Peter, of Amsterdam,) died in April, 1891, seventy-nine years of age. Duncan was the eighth child, born in 1809, and always made his home in this historic place. He was educated in the common schools and March 23, 1836, he married Ursula Major, daughter of John and Jane (Maxwell) Major, of Perth. They have been blessed with five children, four are living: Daniel M., of Brooklyn, born December 25, 1837; John M., of Fresno county, Cal., born April 13, 1847; Mary U., who lives at home, born October 24, 1857, and David, the subject. David has always lived on the old homestead farm, and at the death of his father, which occurred March 3, 1886, he assumed control of the farm and has since successfully conducted it. He has one of the prettiest places on the Johns-

town road, and a fine farm of 100 acres called "Woodlawn," devoted to dairy, hay and grain. He has held offices of honor and trust in his town, which proves the high esteem in which he is held by his townsmen. His mother still lives in her eightieth year, a true comfort to her children.

Creighton, William J., Perth, was born on the farm of his present residence March 26, 1844, a son of James and Ann (Frazer) Creighton. His grandfather, Daniel Creighton, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1763, and came to this country when twenty-five years of age, and located on the same farm where William J. now lives. His wife, Isabella Cameron, was also born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1770. They were married in this country, and were the parents of nine children, of which James was the third. Daniel Creighton was a shoemaker, and learned his trade in Scotland. He died December 25, 1838. James Creighton was born September 1, 1804, and always lived on the old homestead. November 12, 1835, he married Ann Frazer, of Albany. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Jennie, wife of James P. Major, of Rochester; Isabella, wife of Alexander McFarlan, of Mayfield; Mary, wife of Alexander Carmichael, of Johnstown; and William J., our subject. James Creighton died in 1890, and his wife, Ann, died in 1871. William J. has always lived on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools of Perth, and assisted his father on the farm until 1877, when he assumed control of the farm and has since successfully conducted it. At the death of his father it was left to him, and he is proud of being the owner of the old historic spot. It is a place of 100 acres, mostly under cultivation for general farming. Mr. Creighton has never been much interested in politics, being content to be known as a successful farmer and good citizen.

Cross, Charles O., Johnstown, was born in Gloversville on the 30th day of December, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and Johnstown Academy, and now is the proprietor of a fine grocery store, corner of West Main and North William streets. He is also owner of the Crown Creamery, situated on East Main street. On the 13th day of May, 1874, he married Belle, the youngest daughter of the late James and Grace Cameron, of Perth. They have had four children; one boy died in infancy, the other three are still living: Flora, Egbert Tracy and Donald Cameron. Mr. Cross's father, Luther M., was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1819, and came to this county in 1825. He married Mary A. Kennedy and had seven children, three sons and four daughters, and died September 26, 1884, but his wife survives and resides in this village.

Cross, Nathan, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, March 5, 1841, a son of Aaron and Margaret (Youker) Cross, who were the parents of three sons and three daughters. Aaron Cross is the son of Cephas, a farmer and very early settler of Oppenheim. Aaron was born in Oppenheim in 1805 and lived there a great many years, following the occupation of farming; at present he resides in Mayfield. Nathan was reared on a farm and received a common school education. June 28, 1864, he married Martha Smith, daughter of John and Rebecca (Cramer) Smith. The children of Mr. Cross and wife are Gilbert, Maggie (deceased), Johnnie and Healy. Gilbert is a resident of Dolgeville. Mr. Cross is a farmer and stock dealer and has been assessor. He and family are Methodists. He is a member of the Grange at Crum Creek, 584.

Crossman, Delos W., Stratford, was born in Stratford, July 8, 1839, the third of four children born to Nathaniel R. and Sarah (Wood) Crossman. Nathaniel was a son of Joshua Crossman, a native of Connecticut, who came to Stratford about 1808, where he lived and died. He was a farmer, and the father of seven children. He died in 1851 and his wife in 1860. Nathaniel R. was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, and was four years of age when his parents came to Stratford. He learned the carpenter's trade at the age of sixteen and was married in 1836. He was a millwright for a number of years, and then engaged in the manufacture of butter tubs and cheese hoops, which he continued in Stratford about ten years. He was supervisor of his town and held other minor offices. He and his family were prominent Baptists. He died in 1874, and his wife now survives at the age of seventy-five years. Delos W. received a common school education, and several terms at Canandaigua, Fairfield, and Little Falls. At twenty-one years of age he married Etta, daughter of Henry and Esther Morse, of Herkimer county. His wife died in 1866, and he married in 1869 Mary, daughter of William and Mary Philler, of Fulton county, by whom he has had two children, Ralph W. and Fannie B. Mr. Crossman engaged in the mercantile business in Stratford when twenty-one, and followed it about three years, then began the manufacture of butter tubs and cheese hoops, which he followed for twenty years, together with the mercantile business, when he sold out to Mr. Helderline. He has been highway commissioner one year, supervisor in 1873-74, and was again elected in 1881-82. He was justice of peace twelve years, justice of sessions one term, and notary public eight years,

Dade, Frederick, Gloversville, was born in Somersetshire, England, April 5, 1836, and was the son of Charles and Maria (Farley) Dade. His father was a glove cutter and Frederick learned the same trade. In 1865 he came to this county and worked three years for Northrup & Richards, in Broadalbin. He also worked six more years at Kingsboro, but in 1876 became a manufacturer. His means at the outset were small, and were the earnings of years of labor. His business life has been entirely successful. Mr. Dade married Jane Harper in Worcestershire, and they have two children: Rosa Maria, wife of Arthur White, and Clara, who died at Kingsboro.

Darby, George, Ephratah, was born October 24, 1844. His parents were Samuel and Amelia (Wood) Darby, who reared ten children, of whom George was the seventh. Samuel Darby was born in Vermont in 1803 and was educated in the common schools. He died in 1852 in Fulton county where he had resided for a number of years. His wife now resides in Ephratah, aged eighty-two. George Darby received a common school education, and during the late war enlisted in the Second New York Heavy Artillery in 1863 and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pine Grove, North Anna River and Tolopotamy River, and was there wounded and remained in hospital for one year. In 1868 he married Jane, daughter of Henry and Maria (Van Alstine) Soules, who were the parents of ten children. George Darby and wife have two children, John P. and William. Mr. Darby and family are members of the Reformed Church.

Davis, John C., Oppenheim, was born April 16, 1838, in Wales, and is the son of John W. and Esther (Nichols) Davis, both natives of Wales. John W. Davis was born

April 14, 1802 and his wife in 1809. They reared a family of nine children. He came to America in 1845 and settled in Stratford. Mrs. Davis died in 1862, and Mr. Davis married second a Mrs. Austin of Fulton county, by whom he had one child. Mr. Davis died in 1878. John C. Davis received a common school education and was reared on a farm. He has always been engaged in farming and the manufacture of lumber. He married on January 19, 1869, Mary H. Smith, daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Hurd) Smith. Mr. Smith was a son of Henry Smith, an early settler of Ephratah. Joseph Smith and wife had seven children. His wife died April 28, 1873, and he married a Mrs. Schulenburg. He died May 11, 1884. To Mr. Davis and wife have been born these children: Hattie E., Jennie, Edwin, Laura and Latimer. In 1869 he came to Oppenheim, where he has since resided. He has been justice of the peace for four years. In 1892 he was elected supervisor.

Decker, John H., Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown, on the 15th day of July, 1826 and was educated in the public schools, being a farmer in early life. On the 8th day of February, 1854 he married Marion E. only daughter of Josiah C. and Mary Leonard of his native town. They have had five children, as follows: Minnie L. Edward C., Celia A., Willard H., who died at the age of eighteen years, and Luella C. They came to reside in Johnstown village in 1855. Mr. Decker has served three terms as trustee of the village, and trustee of the district sixteen years, and is now president of the Board of Education. (See business chapter for account of the business). Mr. Decker's father, John G., was born in Columbia county and came here when a young man. He married Nancy Rupert and had six children, three sons and three daughters: John H., Elizabeth M., George F., Eleanor B., William A. and Ann S. The family are among the first known in the county. Edward C., the oldest son of John H., was born in Johnstown, October 26, 1858, and was first educated in Johnstown Union School, supplemented by a complete academic education. On the 20th of October, 1886, he married Louise, oldest daughter of Robert Henry, of Johnstown; they have two daughters, namely, Marion L. and Katherine B. Sidney Argersinger was born in the town of Johnstown November 25, 1846, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. On the 8th of January, 1880, he married Minnie L., oldest daughter of John H. and Marion E. Decker, of Johnstown. They have one son, namely, Edward D., born December 10, 1886. Asa J. Browne was born in the town of Mayfield on the 7th day of April, 1840 and was educated in the common schools and Fort Edward Institute and in early life helped his father to manufacture straw paper. On the 14th day of April, 1886, he married Celia A., second daughter of John H. and Marion E. Decker, of Johnstown.

Deuel, Charles E., a Broadalbin lawyer, was born in Providence, Saratoga county, November 15, 1839, a son of Seneca and Elizabeth (Warden) Deuel. His father was also born in Providence, December 26, 1803, and died April 22, 1884. He was a blacksmith, and was justice of the peace for twenty years, and justice of sessions in Saratoga county. He also practiced law for many years, and was a man much respected. The mother was born June 9, 1819, and died May 11, 1860. Tristram Deuel, father of Seneca, came from Rhode Island about 1795. He was of Dutch origin, and a black-

smith by trade. Charles E. taught school for several years, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D., Seventy-Seventh New York Volunteers, serving until May, 1863. He was a clerk in the commissary department, but failed in health and received an honorable discharge. He is a pensioner, a member of the G. A. R., and the order of Red Men. He served in his native town for twelve years as justice of the peace and has practiced law since 1875. He came to this place in 1881, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace, also his third term as justice of sessions. In January, 1862, he married Joanna Bentley, who died in 1867, and by whom he has one son, Edward. He then married Sarah Wert, who died September 3, 1886, by whom he had four children: George, Seneca, Charles H., and Dora E. He married his present wife March 8, 1887. She was Jennie Flansburg, born in Day, Saratoga county. Her father, Nicholas, was a soldier in the civil war, where he lost his life. Mr. Deuel is a Republican, and always an active worker for his party.

Deuel, Clarence L., hotel proprietor of Northampton, succeeded to the business of James E. Benedict. He was born August 23, 1857, in Providence, Saratoga County, a son of Seneca Deuel, who was also born in the above town, and whose father was one of the early settlers of that town and a blacksmith. Seneca Deuel succeeded to that business at the village of Northampton for fifty years, and was for twenty years justice of the peace and associate justice, the latter for several years. He was a very successful lawyer, and a man of good influence. He was a Republican, as were also his three sons, one of whom, Charles E., is a lawyer in Broadalbin, and a justice of sessions and justice of the peace. Another son, George B., was a blacksmith and died at Northville. Our subject was educated in his native village, and was a teacher for several years. He has refitted very largely and refurnished the old hotel, which was built about ninety years ago and known as the Fish House Hotel, and has one of the most popular places of resort in the county, and a fine patronage of summer tourists. Mr. Deuel was a candidate for collector when he cast his first vote, and was the only man on his ticket who was elected. He has served two terms in this office.

Dewey, Howard G., Gloversville, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., October 7, 1857, a son of William and Maria (Stoddard) Dewey, natives of Berkshire, Mass., and of English origin. William was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, a Republican in politics, and represented his county in the Massachusetts Assembly. He was also United States revenue collector under President Lincoln, and also under President Johnson. He reared four children: Alice, Howard G., Elizabeth and Edward S. In 1868 he came to Gloversville and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Howard G. received his education in Gloversville, and at sixteen began as jeweler, continuing two years. He then spent two years as insurance agent, was connected with F., J. & G. Railway in different capacities for three years, then spent nine years as coal agent for the same company. In 1889 he entered as an active partner in the West Mill Co. at Gloversville, which firm dresses about 300,000 skins per year. He is also interested in the ice business. Mr. Dewey is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican, and is city alderman, enjoying the honor and respect of his town.

Dewey, John, Johnstown, was born on the 23d day of October, 1847, in Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. On the 6th of July, 1871, he married Harriet A., only daughter of David and Mary A. Underhill, formerly of Cohoes. They have one daughter, Laura U. Mr. Dewey's father, Burnet Hildreth, was born in the town of Johnstown. He married Ann S., oldest daughter of Lucius and Cornelia A. Smith, of Johnstown. They have had six children. Four survive, three sons and one daughter: John, Smith, Burnet and Anna, who married John G. Ferres, of Johnstown.

Dixon, Walter W., a merchant of Mayfield, was born in this town in 1830, a son of William and Dorothy (Dennie) Dixon. His father, William, was born in Kinderhook in 1797, and was a son of Walter Dixon, who was born in Newcastle, England, and came to this country with his parents when a youth, settling on the Hudson. The grandfather (Walter) was a hotel proprietor all his life, and his son, William, a farmer. He came to Fulton county about 1802, and had a family of three sons and two daughters. Both grandfathers of Walter S. were in the Revolutionary War. Walter W. has been a farmer most of his life, on the same farm that his grandfather owned. In 1885 he engaged in the general merchandise trade, and he was also for many years a carpenter and builder. December 18, 1861, he married Jane E., daughter of Peter Leversee and Mary Vanderberg, who were among the early settlers of the vicinity. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the gun he carried is now a family relic, and she has also the old family Bible, printed in German, which has been in the family for 200 years, it being dated 1664. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have one son, Baltie H., who married Clara L. Childs, by whom he has one son, Harry. He is in the glove business, under the firm of Dixon & Wilkins, and he is also the post-master of Mayfield. They are a Republican family, Mr. Dixon having held many local offices.

Dodge, Charles, Gloversville, was a native of Somersetshire, England, and a practical leather dresser. He came to the United States about 1851 and became a successful business man. He died in 1881. His wife was Louisa Lawrence, also a native of England. Their children were Charles, jr., Louisa, Edward, Lizzie and William J. The latter was born at Philadelphia, July 30, 1862. Like his father he was brought up to the trade of leather dressing and became an expert workman. During 1882 and 1883 he was engaged by the famous Saranac Glove Company to superintend the dressing of their leather at Littleton, N. H., and while there he married Laura Belle Simpson, and they have two children. Returning to Gloversville, Mr. Dodge again engaged in his trade, and is now one of the firm of C. & W. J. Dodge, leather shavers, or mooners, and in addition he operates one of the largest groceries in Gloversville. Mr. Dodge is an ardent Republican and active in party interests. The Dodge block on Church street was built by him in 1889.

Dorn, Albert, Ephratah, was born May 4, 1852, in Ephratah, and is a son of J. H. and Mary E. (Suits) Dorn, who were the parents of five children: Annie C., Alfred, Albert, Richard, and Charles, all living. J. H. Dorn was born in Ephratah in August, 1825. He was reared as a farmer and followed that occupation most of his life. His

wife died May 6, 1858, and Mr. Dorn then married Hannah Ropeter, widow of Christian J. Ropeter, who was killed in the late war. Mr. Dorn has been engaged in the mercantile business in Garoga for several years, but now lives a retired life. His father, Michael Dorn, was born in Johnstown, and married Maria Miller, a daughter of Giles Miller, of Fulton county. The grandfather of J. H. Dorn was Michael, one of the first settlers of Fulton county. After receiving a common school education, Albert Dorn followed farming, marrying, in 1873, Marion, daughter of Alonzo Trumbull and Esther A. Hills. To Albert Dorn and wife one child, Charles A., has been born. For three years Mr. Dorn has been constable, and he is a member of Garoga Grange, No. 679.

Dorn, Nicholas, Johnstown, was born May 25, 1818, two miles west of the village of Johnstown, and was educated in the district schools. He has been one of the true representative farmers of his day, and is now retired. December 29, 1840, he married Delilah, oldest daughter of Thomas and Dinah (Spraker) Merrill. They had five children: Eli, who married Mary Haring, and died March 29, 1877; Mary H., who married Stephen Wemple, and died March 29, 1883; Elizabeth, who married Frederick Young, of Gloversville; Peter, who married Jane Wirt (deceased) and resides in Illinois, and John, who resides on the homestead. The marriage of the latter will be found in the sketch of the Veghte family. Elizabeth, mother of Nicholas Dorn, died July 27, 1878, aged one hundred years four months and twelve days.

Dorn, Richard, Ephratah, is the fourth of a family of five children born to John H. and Mary E. (Suits) Dorn. Richard was born February 9, 1856, in Ephratah, and was educated at the common schools. He is a farmer by occupation, and is of the fourth generation of those who have lived in Fulton county. In 1875 he married Lucinda, daughter of William P. and Adela (Darby) Smith. Mr. Dorn and wife have been blessed with three children: John, William and Mabel L., all at home. Mr. Dorn has been supervisor for two years, 1889 and 1890. He is at present master of the Ephratah Grange No. 678.

Dorn, William, Johnstown, was born on the 12th of July, 1809, in the town of Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools. He was raised on a farm but in the year 1838 he moved to the village. On the 12th day of October, 1830, he married Hannah, oldest daughter of the late Nehemiah and Margaret (Coughnet) Harden, of Johnstown. They had six children, three of whom are dead: Dr. John H. Dorn, residing in New York, and who married Margaret S. Johnson, who died in April, 1888; Elizabeth, who married Dr. James S. Schofield, of New York, and they have two children, both of whom are daughters, Grace E. and Florence S.; Charles W., a druggist in New York, who married Josephine Price. Mr. Dorn was a merchant in company with the late John McLaren for about ten years. He afterwards became a manufacturer, and in 1878 he retired from business. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and Scotch.

Doxtater, Orzo, Stratford, was born on the 16th of May, 1858, and has always lived on a farm. He received a common school education and on the 18th of March, 1891, he married Dora Gammon, a native of Akron, Erie county. Orzo Doxtater was one of

the eleven children born to William and Ester D. (Moshure) Doxtater. William Doxtater was born in Oppenheim, on the 27th of November, 1814, and is a son of Henry Doxtater, who is a son of Nicholas Doxtater. The latter was a native of Montgomery county, where he spent his whole life. He was born in 1752, and died in 1836. He was the father of eight children, three sons and five daughters. The father of Nicholas was a native of Germany and came to this country during Revolutionary times. Henry Doxtater was born in the year 1789, in Danube, and married Mary Causilman, by whom he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Mr. Doxtater was a farmer and died in 1865, in Stratford, and his wife died in 1869, in Michigan. The father of Orzo, was reared on a farm and always followed farming, and in 1837 he married Esther D. Moshure, who was born in Stratford on the 14th day of November, 1819. She is a daughter of Abiatha Moshure, a native of Milan, Dutchess county, who was born on the 18th of March, 1779, and came to Stratford about 1803, remaining there until his death in 1854. His wife was Phœbe Maples, by whom he had three children. She died in the year 1851. Mr. Moshure was justice of peace for several terms, assessor and constable.

Drum, Edwin H., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown and is a glove manufacturer in partnership with his brother, Clifford H. He married Sarah L. Johnson, and they have five children: Alice N., Charles H., Emmitt W., Francis B. and Maud. Mr. Drum's father, Peter Z., was born in Schoharie county, in the year 1813, and was educated in the public schools of his day. In early life he was a farmer, and afterwards a glove cutter and manufacturer. He married Philura Hawley, of Carlisle, Schoharie county, and they had six children: Anna M., Edwin H., James O., Mary J., Rosa S. and Clifford H. James O. Drum is now an able preacher of the Episcopal order.

Drury, John M., a lawyer of Broadalbin, was born at Vail's Mills, January 16, 1862. He spent his early life on the farm of his father, and in the schools of his native village. At the age of seventeen years he became a teacher, and two years thereafter in a closely contested examination he won the free scholarship to Cornell University, for the eighteenth assembly district. Two years were then spent at Cornell, after which he resumed teaching. In 1886 he commenced the study of law and after a three years' course and clerkship in the office of N. H. Anibal, of Gloversville, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in practice at Broadalbin. He is a brother of Dr. M. F. Drury, of the same village, and of Counsellor James H. Drury, of Gloversville. Mr. Drury is a young man of bright abilities and marked integrity and is favorably known in his profession. His parents, who are natives of Ireland, came to America in 1856, and soon after engaged in farming at Vail's Mills, where they now reside.

Duesler, Eli, Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, February 27, 1836, and was reared on his father's farm, and his occupation has been farming. William J. Duesler, Eli's father, was born April 1, 1799, and his occupation was also farming, and he died on his farm, April 15, 1889. In 1820 he married Elizabeth Sponable. She was born September 6, 1804, and died March 19, 1880. William J. Duesler was the father of twelve children, of which eleven survived him, and he was the grandfather of thirty-eight children, and the great-grandfather of forty-three children. In 1862, May 22, Eli

Duesler married Delia M. Casler. Delia was born in Montgomery county, May 16, 1831, and died in Ephratah November 11, 1877. She was a daughter of John and Mary Casler. Mary L. Duesler, daughter of Eli Duesler, was born March 5, 1865; Isaiah Duesler, son of Eli, was born February 5, 1868, and married Mary A. Argersinger, June 30, 1886; he resides on his father's farm.

Duesler, Jacob C., Garoga, was born in Ephratah, June 12, 1833, a son of Cyrus, also a native of Ephratah, born March 16, 1819. His ancestors came from Germany at a very early day. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Jacob Duesler, grandfather of our subject, and his son William joined the American forces. They were often exposed to danger and at one time while making their escape it was necessary to pass through a gate. Here Jacob fell and the Indians supposing him dead, passed over him, and thus his life was saved. At another time Jacob, being in the garden with his sister, heard the Indians approaching, and together they hid in a potato mound, which saved them. Jacob and his wife died in Ephratah. His son, Cyrus, was a farmer, and married Lavina Hesse, by whom he had five children. He was at one time collector. He and his wife are Lutherans, and at present reside in St. Johnsville. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school education. January 23, 1856, he married Martha Rupert, a daughter of Francis and Margaret (Dome) Rupert, of Sammons ville, and they have had five children: Magdaline W., born October 14, 1856; Francis H., born May 20, 1858; Rev. Marshal C., born March 6, 1861; Cyrus, born September 15, 1863, and one who died in infancy. Marshal C. is a Methodist minister at Norway. Jacob C. worked on a farm until 1869, then for fourteen years was a merchant in Lassellsville and Oppenheim. In 1879 he came to Garoga Lake, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of town clerk and collector in Ephratah. He has been assessor in Caroga six years.

Duesler, Stephen, Ephratah, was born February 28, 1825, in Ephratah. His parents were William J. and Elizabeth (Sponable) Duesler, natives of Ephratah, and to whom were born twelve children. Mr. Duesler traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, who participated in the war of the Revolution, and was an early settler of Fulton county, where he lived and died. The grandfather was Jacob Duesler, who was also a native of Fulton county, where he died. Stephen Duesler, with limited education and without help, by industrious habits and economy, accumulated considerable property. His occupation was farming. In 1853 he married Eleanor Duesler, daughter of Simeon and Catherine (Godwin) Duesler, by whom he has had two daughters, Harriet, now Mrs. Adam Suits, who has three children, Carrie Cora, Anson and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Leander Claus, of Fulton county. Mr. Duesler is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dugdale, Thomas I., Perth, West Galway p. o., was born on what is known as the old Dugdale farm a mile west of West Galway, October 1, 1858, a son of William and Elizabeth (Fair) Dugdale. William Dugdale was born in Lancashire, England, October 5, 1815, and came to this country when thirty years of age, and located at Charleston, Saratoga county, where he married Elizabeth Fair, April 17, 1846. They were the pa-

rents of four children, three are living: Margaret F., now Mrs. Charles H. Jackson, of West Galway; William, of Carthage, Ill., and Thomas, our subject, whose life has been spent in this village and the town of Perth. He was educated in the public school of this district and a course in Fort Edward Institute. He assisted his father on the farm until he was about twenty years old, he then kept an apiary for four years, then bought the Stephen B. Mann store at west Galway, and has since successfully conducted it until the present time he has been obliged to give it up on account of poor health, and he now devotes his time to his bees. March 28, 1888, he married Martha (Hoes) Mann, daughter of Peter I. Hoes, and widow of Stephen B. Mann. Mr. Dugdale has never had any political aspirations, but desires to be known as a successful business man, and an honest, upright citizen.

Durfee, Daniel M., Ephratah, was born February 16, 1831, a son of Abraham and Jane (McBeth) Durfee, who reared a family of nine children, namely: Sarah M., Margaret A., William E., Charlotte J., Ruth A., Daniel M., Phebe C., Libbie C., and Jennette. Abraham was born in Rhode Island, July 8, 1789, and came to Ephratah in 1815, being the first settler where Rockwood now stands. Here he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, which he continued for many years. He was a Mason, and at one time was superintendent of the poor. He died May 10, 1852, and his wife August 17, 1874. Daniel M. Durfee received a common school education and assisted his father in the manufacture of woolen goods. When he arrived at manhood he engaged in the manufacture of staves, and also of gloves and mittens, in Rockwood. February 22, 1866, he married Mary A. daughter of John L. and Sarah (Gay) Hutchinson, who reared eight children. Daniel M. Durfee and wife have one daughter, Anna, born December 28, 1870. Mr. Durfee and family are members of the M. E. church, in which he has held the offices of steward, leader, trustee and superintendent. He was lay delegate at Troy, in 1888. He was one of the organizers and one of the committee of two to draft by-laws for Garoga lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M. In 1864 he united with the Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, F. & A. M. He was an active Democrat until 1884. He was supervisor from 1872 to 1875, and also held other town offices. He was delegate to the state convention at Syracuse. Since 1884 he has been a Prohibitionist. In 1871 Mr. Durfee was one of the organizers of the Rockwood Rural Cemetery Association, and was made treasurer, which office he has held for twenty years, having charge of the deeding of lots, etc. He was on the war committee, and assisted in filling the quota for Ephratah, and also furnished a substitute for three years. He was elected W. Master of his lodge several times, and as such he represented Garoga Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M. at the laying of the corner stone of the new capitol by the Masonic fraternity, June 27, 1871.

Durey, Cyrus, Caroga, was born in Caroga, May 16, 1864, a son of Josiah and Anne (Bradt) Durey, who reared seven children. Josiah was born in England and came to America in 1840, first settling in Buffalo, where he resided two years. He afterwards came to Caroga, where he has since lived, engaging in the lumber business. He was assessor for about twenty years. He and his wife are both living. After receiving a common school education, the subject of our sketch attended the Johnstown Academy,

from which he graduated in 1880, receiving the first diploma given by the institution. He next taught school for four years, then engaged in lumbering, which he has since followed. He has been supervisor for three years, and is at present holding that office. He was also clerk of the board of supervisors one year. He is also a member of Garoga Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M., and past master of the same, and also a member of the Garoga Grange.

Duncan, Fay, Northampton, justice of the peace, was born in Northville, in which place he now resides, on November 17, 1829. His parents were Samuel and Anna S. (Sargent) Duncan, both born in Vermont. His father was a mechanic, and came to this county about 1814, and settled at Cranberry Creek. He first built a residence for Judge Gilbert, and about 1818 established a wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory, which he continued for some years, and then came to Northampton and followed in the same business, at the place now called Parkville, on the ground afterwards occupied by Lefevre's tannery. He was a justice of the peace, a Mason, and an active member and one of the founders and an elder in the Presbyterian church of Northville. Grandfather Duncan was a captain of Minute Men in Vermont, in the Revolutionary War. Fay Duncan was educated in Northville, learned his trade with his father, and has been a millwright and builder many years. He is a Republican, a Mason, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. February 28, 1857, he married Rhoda A., daughter of John Barker, a merchant, whose father, Jesse, was a soldier of the Revolution, and lived at Edinburg, Saratoga county. Mrs. Duncan's grandmother, Rhoda Cornell, whose maiden name was Pierce, was a relative of President Pierce. She was one of the makers of the big cheese sent to General Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have four children: Jennie H., wife of Rev. G. W. May; Ida E., wife of A. J. Perkins; Angie, and Charles H. The whole family, with but one exception, are church members.

Dunn, John, Johnstown, was born on the 21st day of December, 1824, in Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools. He was a farmer in early life, but has since had a variety of occupations. On the 30th of July, 1853, he married Julia Thompson, of the town of Johnstown. She was born on the 5th of November, 1833. They had six children, three sons and three daughters: Emma H., who married James S. Clark; Julia, who married George R. Smith; Catherine, who resides at home; Earl, who married Anna Spike, of Broadalbin; Walter and John are both dead. Mrs. Dunn was formerly of Broadalbin, and when five years old came here with her parents.

Dye, William H., Broadalbin, was born in this town June 4, 1861, a son of Isaac and Margaret (Miller) Dye, both natives of Broadalbin, whose parents were among the early settlers here. He was educated in the schools of the village, and was for two years in the factory of N. J. Brockway, at Gloversville, as an apprentice and workman. In 1887 he engaged in business at this place under the firm name of Dye & Bartlett, which has been successful in its enterprise, and has promise of becoming one of the large firms of the county. He married, September 25, 1883, Julia S. Manning, of Ballston. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the substantial young men of his town.

Earl, Melvin, Broadalbin, was born in this town in 1838, and reared on a farm. He engaged in the hotel business at Vail's Mills, which he continued for some years, then came to Broadalbin, where he has been for many years successfully engaged in the management of the Earl Hotel, one of the best managed hostelrys in the county, and deserving of the fine patronage it receives. He has also an extensive summer patronage of tourists. Mr. Earl also owns a fine farm, which he manages successfully. He is a gentleman of quiet and unassuming manner, and much respected by a wide circle of friends.

Edwards Family.—This old and well known family is of English ancestry, the name being brought to America by two brothers during the latter part of the eighteenth century. One of these brothers was Talmadge, but the name of the other is unknown, as they became separated during the revolutionary war and never met or heard from one another again. Talmadge first settled in New England, but afterwards came with his two sons, John and Thomas, and located in Johnstown, and was the first to introduce his trade, that of a leather dresser, among the subsequent manufacturers of buckskin mittens in Kingsboro. Thomas went to Fultonville to live, but John remained in Johnstown and achieved much prominence, being elected to Congress in 1837. He had a family of eight children, namely: John, Henry, Daniel, James, Mary, Ann, Margaret, and Susan. All of these are now deceased, James, the last survivor, having died February 20, 1892. These sons settled in and about the country between Johnstown and St. Johnsville, where a number of their descendants are still living. Daniel, the third son, was born December 1, 1804, in Johnstown, where he always lived. He married Sally Maria Wells, February 5, 1828. She still survives him in her eighty-third year. Thomas, the fourth son, was born March 23, 1812, and followed the avocation of a farmer in Ephratah, retiring during the later years of his life. He married Anna F. Fox, daughter of Christopher C. Fox, an old Palatine family, June 29, 1836. She still survives him, and lives in Gloversville. Their children were Peter, Thomas, John, and James. John, the third son, was born June 3, 1847, and is at present a practicing physician in Gloversville.

Edwards, John Y., Ephratah, was born December 5, 1851, a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Klock) Edwards, who reared ten children: Kate, Annie, Susan, Alice, Margaret and Ambrose (all deceased), and Adam K., John Y., Frank and Amos, who survive. The father of Benjamin was John, born at Johnstown, and his father was a very early settler of Fulton county. Benjamin was a farmer and saw-miller, and was a member of the Reformed church. He died in Ephratah in 1863, and the death of his wife occurred in 1881. John Y. received a common school education, and has followed farming and lumbering. In 1873 he married Celestia Saltsman, daughter of Jacob H. Saltsman, of Montgomery county. They have four children: Morris J., R. W., Cary B., John Y., jr., and Carrie (deceased).

Edwards, John, Gloversville, was born in Ephratah, June 3, 1847. He is a descendant of Talmadge Edwards, the founder of the glove industry in the county. He was brought up on the farm and was educated in the district schools. He read medicine with Dr. P. H. Burnap, of Canajoharie, and attended the Albany Medical College in

1866. This was supplemented with two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in 1869. The same year Dr. Edwards commenced practice in Ephratah, but in 1872 located at Westford, Otsego county. In 1873 he came to Gloversville, where he has since resided and where also he has established a desirable practice.

Eisenbrey, Edward H., Gloversville, the recognized adherent to the doctrine of "similia similibus curantur" in Gloversville, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., January 17, 1840. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, and in 1861 he enlisted in Co. G., First Pennsylvania Res. Corps, and served three years. Returning home, he soon commenced a course of medical study with Dr. Wilson, and then attended the Philadelphia Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated in 1869. In 1870 Dr. Eisenbrey came to Gloversville and soon became prominent in the medical profession, especially so in his particular branch of practice. The doctor deservedly enjoys a large and remunerative practice.

Elphee, Edward A., merchant, miller and farmer of Mayfield, was born in Johnstown, August 20, 1833. He is a son of John and Almira (Johnson) Elphee. John was of English origin, and Mrs. Elphee of New England stock. Grandfather Elphee lived at Gloversville and was a miller, as was also his father. Mr. Elphee was reared at the same trade, and first engaged in business for himself at Mayfield about 1855, having the only grist-mill in the town. About 1881 he engaged in the mercantile business at Mayfield, and owns one of the best brick business blocks in the city. He also owns and manages a fine farm of about 200 acres. He married, in December, 1857, Hannah A., daughter of Michael Dennie, of Mayfield. They have two children, Bruce E., in business with his father, and Allie, wife of G. E. Mercer, a partner of Mr. Elphee, and the present town clerk. Mr. Elphee is a Republican in politics.

Ely, William Alfred, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown on the 23d of August, 1844, and was educated in the common schools and was a printer by trade. On the 15th of June he enlisted in the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, and re-enlisted in June, 1862, in Company G. 37th Massachusetts Infantry. He was a scout under Captain Young, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment, for five months, and was honorably discharged on the 4th of July, 1865, at Readville, Mass. On the 25th of December, 1890, he married Frances C., youngest daughter of Cornelius and Maria Putman, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter, Harry and Carrie D., both of whom died young, the former at the age of seven and the latter at the age of five. His father, Alfred E., was born about the year 1815 and married Jane Foreman, of Fonda, by whom he had three sons, Eleanzer A., George H., and William A.

Empie, John F., Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, March 10, 1821, a son of Frederick and grandson of John F. Empie, who were also natives of Ephratah, the family being one of the first in the town, coming previous to the revolution. The father, Frederick, was a farmer by occupation, and married Nancy Klock, daughter of John and Elizabeth Klock, of Germany. They had seven children, of whom John F. was the second. Mr. Empie married again, his second wife being Charlotte Lovejoy, a widow, whose maiden

name was Allen, and three children were born to them. John F. Empie received a common school education and became a farmer, in which he has succeeded. In 1884 he married Elenor M., daughter of James D. and Mary Van Vost, natives of New York state. Mr. Empie has been supervisor for five years and was a member of Assembly in 1871.

Everest, Alfred C., Ephratah, was born April 10, 1827, and is the second in a family of five children born to David and Jane (Frye) Everest. David was a son of Isaac Everest, who came to Fulton county in 1782, engaging in the lumber business. Here he lived and died. His wife was a Miss Chittenden, niece of Governor Chittenden, of New Hampshire. The father of his wife was an early settler of Fulton county, and came from Connecticut when a young man. David Everest received a common school education and occupied himself with farming and lumbering. His grandfather was twice married, and by his first wife had eighteen children. By his second wife he had nine children, being father of twenty-seven children in all. Alfred C. Everest received a limited education, but having a love for books became a great reader, and is a well informed man. He was a carpenter and millwright. At present he lives a retired life. In 1851 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Snell, of Fulton county, by whom he has had two children: Nelson, who is a physician at Rockwood, and Annie, who is now Mrs. W. K. Brown, of Garoga. Mr. Everest is the present assessor of Ephratah township, and at one time was inspector of the county poor. He was postmaster at Garoga for eight years. In 1864 he enlisted in the 115th N. Y. Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was in action at Petersburg, Richmond, Fort Fisher, and in many skirmishes. He was also in the hospital about two months. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Everest was a captain in the British army during the revolution. The family settled in Montgomery county at a very early date.

Fairchild, Eugene Irving, Johnstown, was born at Oak Hill, Schoharie county, December 4, 1864. He was educated at the public schools. In 1878 he came with his parents to Gloversville. After some time he learned the jeweller's trade with Mr. Norton of the above city, with whom he remained eight years. November 14, 1888, he came to Johnstown and opened a first class jeweler's establishment, with an optical department. June 2, 1887, he married Nellie, youngest daughter of Moulton and Elizabeth Hodder, formerly of England. They have one daughter, E. Pauline, born October 10, 1890. Mrs. Fairchild was born in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, and came with her parents to the United States when fourteen months old.

Fancher, Peter J., Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, May 26, 1853. He is the oldest of seven children born to Nicholas and Harriet (Smith) Fancher. Nicholas was born in Ephratah, May 10, 1829, and is a son of Joshua and Hannah (Van Lone) Fancher, who reared twelve children. Joshua Fancher was born in Montgomery county, and followed farming. He died in October, 1880, and his wife December 22, of the same year. Nicholas Fancher married September 16, 1852, and he and his wife have had twelve children, of whom three died in infancy, the others being Peter J., William, Close, Stephen, Dorn, Richard, Charles (deceased), John (deceased), and Nellis (deceased). Mr. Fancher is a blacksmith by trade. He has also been a butcher and has

been in the mercantile business ; at present he is a farmer. Peter J. Fancher received a common school education and learned the trade of wagon making. He married, February 16, 1875, Ella J. Sponable, daughter of Levi and Lottie (Empie) Sponable, to whom two children have been born. Mr. Fancher is foreman in the saw-mill of Levi Yanney, and is also the only undertaker in Ephratah.

Felts, Rev. Peter, Johnstown, was born in Ancram, Columbia county, November 3, 1830. His parents were farmers, and of German descent. He was baptized in infancy by the Rev. A. Wackerhagen, and very early in life became a devoted student. The spring of 1845 found him at Ameniam Seminary, which was then regarded as one of the best academic institutions of the state. Here he remained until prepared for college, when he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in an affection of the lungs, and he was compelled to abandon the idea of prosecuting his studies. His ambition at the time was to become a lawyer. With crushed hopes he returned to the farm for two years, at the expiration of which time he taught school for two years. Just before reaching his majority he married Laura A. Griswold, of Gallatin. For the two years following this he followed mercantile pursuits in his native village. In the autumn of 1853 he was confirmed as a member of St. John's Lutheran church, of Ancram, and soon began to study for the ministry, and pursued his classical and theological studies for seven years. His theological course was taken at Hartwick Seminary. He was licensed by the Ministerium of New York, at Rochester, September 3, 1861, and ordained by the same ecclesiastical body at Newark, N. J., September 9, 1862. Before his graduation he received a call from Christ Church, Ghent, and after his ordination assumed full charge of that pastorate, where he remained nearly nine years, when he resigned to accept a call given him by St. Paul's church at Johnstown, where he has had continuous charge since, and without the least intimation of waning influence. Pastor Felts has had several invitations to other fields, but invariably declined. In June, 1873, the Board of Trustees of Hartwick Seminary unanimously elected him professor of theology in that institution, but he preferred the pulpit, and that invitation was also declined. He has served his synod in the capacity of president and secretary for six successive years. Since the year 1880 he has been a trustee of Hartwick Seminary. Prof. Pitchen says of him that he is one of the most able and successful preachers in the church, and is abreast of the times in all that pertains to the advancement of his people.

Fenton, George W., farmer, Broadalbin. More than a century ago Roswell Fenton, who came from Hanover, N. H., settled in Broadalbin. He was the father of ten children, and with them, in 1806, emigrated to Ohio. While looking for a place of residence in Kentucky he was murdered for his money. His children then became scattered. The mother and a number of them settled in Cincinnati, and became identified with the early history of that place and other Ohio towns; two of them returned to Chautauqua county, and one, Stephen, came to the old home in Broadalbin. Roswell Fenton had sixty-three grandchildren; of these two became founders, and four presidents of colleges, numbering among their pupils both presidents Hayes and Harrison; seven were clergymen, several were physicians and congressmen; and one (Reuben E.), governor of New York and United States senator. Stephen Fenton married Roxey

Fitch. She traced her ancestry directly to "Alfred the Great." They had ten children; the three sons became Methodist clergymen; one of them, Asa R., after twenty years, located on the old home in Broadalbin. Asa Fenton married Sarah E. Fisk, a native of Vermont, and of the same family as Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, James Fisk, jr., and Rev. Wilbur Fisk, first president of the Wesleyan University. They had one son, George W., who owns and occupies the homestead farm, which has been in the family for four generations. He is also a representative of the American Book Company of New York. He was born on the 11th of September, 1853. Has been twice married; his wife, née Mary A. Kinnan, daughter of J. H. Kinnan, of Seneca county.

Ferres, John Giles, was born in New York, July 19, 1844, was educated in the public schools of that city, including the College of the City of New York. In 1861 he entered the employ of the large dry goods jobbing house of Dibblee, Work & Moore, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he removed to Johnstown and entered the employ of the Livingston Manufacturing Company. In 1866 he formed a co-partnership with John Dewey in the hardware business, under the firm name of Ferres & Dewey, and succeeded to the business of Burnet H. Dewey. The partnership terminated in 1880, and he continued the business personally. In 1879 and 1880 he was president of the village of Johnstown, and also of the Board of Water Commissioners. He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1874, having been secretary of the board since 1877. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal church, also of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4 F. and A. M.; and also of Johnstown Chapter No. 78 R. A. M., being at present high priest. On December 20, 1865, he married Anna, only surviving daughter of Burnet H. and Ann Sarah Dewey, of Johnstown. They have three children: William D., Addie, and Florence.

Fidoe, John, Gloversville, was born in the city of Worcester, Eng., September 1, 1844. His father was a laborer, but at the age of fourteen John was apprenticed to learn glove cutting. After serving as such for five years and working at the trade one year, he came to Quebec and soon afterward to Gloversville. He worked as a laborer for about five years, and in 1870 formed a partnership called John Fidoe & Company. Later the firm became Fidoe & Radford as at present constituted. In March, 1871, John Fidoe married Harriet Mumm by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. Harriet Fidoe, his wife, died in January, 1876. His second wife was Minnie Nettle, of New York city, by whom he has had two children, Clarence and Fanny.

Finch, Dr. Henry Clement, of Broadalbin, was born at Northampton, April 27, 1858, one of a family of six children, as follows: Elizabeth A., William W., Susan E., Alice C., and one who died in infancy. He is a son of Samuel Rogers Finch and Pamela Shew, both natives of Providence, Saratoga county, the former born August 18, 1815 (a farmer now retired, and living in Broadalbin), and the latter born May 11, 1821. The great-grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Finch, was born March 31, 1759, and was the first pastor of the Baptist Church at Broadalbin, to which place he came in December, 1793. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, in which service he received a gun-shot

wound which crippled one of his hands. Dr. Finch was educated at the Albany Medical College and graduated there in 1882, and at once entered the practice of his chosen profession at Broadalbin, where he has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masons and of the Red Men and an active member of the Baptist Church for the last twenty years. September 1, 1881, he married Lottie A., daughter of Dr. Barker, of Broadalbin. She was born February 27, 1862. They have three children: Burton Roland, born September 20, 1882; Grace May, born August 19, 1884; Percy Henry, born January 21, 1890. Dr. Finch is considered one of the most successful practitioners in the county.

Fisher, Harmon F., is a barber and resides in Northville. He was born in Neustadt, Saxe Weimar, Germany, on February 1, 1857, and came with his parents, Frederick and Theresa (Krouse) Fisher, both natives of Neustadt, Saxe Weimar, to this country, in 1860, settling at Gloversville. Mr. Fisher, sr., is a leather dresser. Harmon F. Fisher is the oldest of twelve children. He was educated in the schools of Johnstown and Gloversville and learned his trade in the former place. In 1871 he came to Northville, commencing business for himself in 1879. He has a fine trade and has accumulated a good property. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also one of the officers of the church, of which his wife is also a member, and is the organist of the church. March 31, 1880, he married Libbie, daughter of Joseph C. Carpenter, of Northville (deceased). The latter was a cabinet maker, and one of the early settlers of the town, as well as a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. H. F. Fisher is a Republican in politics. He has been president of the village, and is treasurer at the present time. They have three children: Theresa, Evaline and Florence.

Flint, Gustavus, Perth, was born at Cherry Valley, April 30, 1849, a son of Peter and Mary J. (Leonard) Flint. Our subject traces his ancestry back to Holland. His early life was spent in Otsego county, where he was educated in the common schools and learned the blacksmith's trade at Salt Springville. He came to Fulton county in 1874 and located at Johnstown, where he was engaged with David Smith, blacksmithing for nine years. February 20, 1877, he married Florence E. Freeman, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pepper) Freeman. Her ancestry is English. Mr. Flint built the first house on Gilbert street, Johnstown, and made his home there until 1883, when he made an exchange of his city property for the McLaren farm and blacksmith shop at West Perth, a farm of 120 acres, as nicely located as any in the town and good land for any kind of farm produce. They were the parents of five children: Everett A., born December 22, 1878; Homer, born May 13, 1880; Roy T., born August 29, 1882; Grover C., born November 3, 1888; and Elizabeth, born October 22, 1891. Mrs. Flint, mother of our subject, is living at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Flint devotes his whole time to his business, which accounts for his success and many friends.

Foote, William D., Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown, September 25, 1836, was educated in the common schools and Kingsboro Academy, and from 1855 to 1867 was in the grocery business. On January 19, 1859, he married Mary C., oldest daughter of Levi and Harriet (Gray) Shults, of this place, and they have four daugh-

ters : Alice G., who married Daniel Dillenbeck ; Carrie S., who married Murray Bryant ; Mary L., and Harriet A. The latter two reside at home. Mr. Foote began the manufacture of gloves in 1868. His father, Jesse F., was born in Connecticut, and came with his parents here when but five years of age. He married Angelica Van Buren, of Mayfield, and they had ten children, six daughters and four sons : Robert, Catherine S., Sarah M., James H., Daniel, Orilla, Mary C., William D., Ellen E. and Harriet E. His grandfather, Jesse, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a pensioner for many years.

Forbes, William H., Broadalbin, was born in Montgomery county, November 29, 1840, a son of John and Olive (Briggs) Forbes. His father was born in this country, and both his parents came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1800. His grandfather, Peter Forbes, settled here where he lived for fifty years. John died in early life. William H. was reared on the farm of his grandfather, and is now the owner of over seventy-five acres of land, and is one of the first business men of the town, having been usually successful in his enterprises. His brother, Daniel C., was a soldier in the late war, where he served three years and saw hard service. He is now a grape grower in Chautauqua county. Mr. Forbes is a Democrat in politics. He was justice of the peace for four years and assessor for three years, and has been a notary public for the past seven years. October 23, 1861, he married Hannah Goodemoote, of Broadalbin, and they have had two children, Dexter and Myron.

Fosmire, Daniel A., Broadalbin, was born in Broadalbin, April 8, 1841, son of Jacob and Ann (Robertson) Fosmire, of Dutch ancestry. His father settled here when a young man, and carried on the business of carpenter and builder all his life ; he lives at North Broadalbin where he has a fine farm. The mother was born in this town ; her father (Daniel Robertson) having come from Scotland. Mr. Fosmire learned his trade from his father, and was for many years associated with him in the building business. In connection with Charles Harlow he had the contract for building the knitting mills and the Roman catholic church of Broadalbin ; also many of the fine residences in town. He has been very successful in his business. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company B. 115th N. Y. Vols., and received his discharge in July, 1865. He was in the battles of Fort Gilmore, Fort Fisher, Petersburg and many others. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Good Templar, and is Democratic in politics. In August, 1861, he married Mary J. Vandenburg, and they have two children : Anna, and Frances M., wife of William Mason, of Broadalbin. Mrs. Fosmire's father, Asa, was of Dutch ancestry, his father having come from Holland. All were early settlers in this town.

Francisco, Daniel, Caroga, was born in Glen, Montgomery county, September 11, 1736, the son of John Francisco, a native of Florida, Montgomery county. His father was Daniel Francisco, and the father of Daniel was Josiah, a native of France, who early came to this country and settled in Florida, where he spent the remainder of his life. Daniel Francisco was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He married Anna Voris, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. He and his wife both died in Florida. John was born August 16, 1812, and married Catherine Vedder, who was born in Florida, January 7, 1815. Her parents were Albert and

Mary (Stilson) Vedder, who had two sons and eight daughters. To John Francisco and wife were born six children: Daniel, Henriette (deceased), Mary A., Ellen (deceased), Elizabeth and Francis. John came to Caroga in 1851, and engaged in lumbering, which he followed until his death, June 13, 1873. He also kept a general store at Newkirk's Mills. Daniel Francisco received a good education, was reared to the country store and hotel business, and married in Caroga, Nancy E., daughter of John and Sarah Argersinger. The children of Mr. Francisco and wife are: Chauncey (deceased), John, Daniel, Jay (deceased), Kate, Hattie, Flora, Sarah E., Annie (deceased). Mr. Francisco was a boy of fifteen when his parents came to Caroga, and after the death of his father he continued his business, and has been a successful lumberman and merchant; also postmaster for twenty-one years. He was town clerk and supervisor for several years, and is a member of Caroga Lodge No. 300 F. & A. M.

Frederick, Abram, Johnstown, was born on the 14th of November, 1843. In early life he was a farmer, and is now the owner of several farms, and is superintending the work on them. He has been for many years a citizen of Johnstown, and is proprietor of one of the largest teaming industries in the county, and owner of good property in the corporate limits. On the 1st of October, 1871, he married Kate, oldest daughter of Ebenezer and Catherine Miller Adams, of Ohio, formerly of this country. They have four children, all girls, namely: Libbie, Almeda, Belle and Alfraetta. The family is of German extraction.

Frosher, Joseph P., Gloversville, as written in English, or Frossard in French, was a native of France. Coming to the United States with his family, he located first in Ohio, afterwards came to Buffalo. He was a leather dresser and worked at that trade in Buffalo and in Johnstown, coming to the latter place in 1850. He died August 10, 1890. Joseph Frosher, the popular grocer of Gloversville, was born in Buffalo, March 22, 1850, and was but ten weeks old when his parents moved to Johnstown. The other children of Joseph were: Eugene, Frank, Louisa, Jennie, William C., Hattie, and three others who died in infancy. In 1873 he went into business with James Putnam, in Gloversville, and continued three years. Later he was clerk for John Hatmaker, John E. Foster and O. C. Collins in succession. In 1880 he started in trade on Church street and has since done a fairly successful business. His wife, whom he married July 9, 1871, was Julia Cartwright, by whom he had two children.

Fulton, James Y., Johnstown, was born on the 10th of April, 1839, in Ayershire, Scotland, and in 1841 came with parents to the United States. They first located in Amsterdam, and came to this town in 1846 where their son was educated. In early life he was a printer, also a clerk in a drug store for two years, and was also a marble cutter and carried on the business for some years. He was justice of the peace for four years and was town clerk in 1877-8, and is now conducting a summer resort at East Canada lake in Caroga. On the 10th of April, 1862, he married Lucinda C., seventh daughter of Francis and Margaret (Dorn) Ruport. They have six children, four sons and two daughters: George E., a jeweler in town, Margaret, Andrew J., who is a physician in New York, Annie Y., a graduate of Albany Normal College, Francis R., James B. and Bessie who died in 1874.

Gardner, Addison A., Broadalbin, insurance and pension agent and justice of the peace, was born on the 10th of October, 1844, at Athens, Greene county, and is a son of Sylvester and Mary A. Perry Gardner, of the same place. Sylvester was a brick-maker. Addison A. was the sixth of a family of nine children. He was educated at his native village, and in August, 1861, when he was seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Potomac and participating in the following battles: Wilderness, Williamsburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many others. Mr. Gardner re-enlisted as a veteran and served altogether three and a half years; he was in the hospital about one year. He was wounded at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and his left leg was amputated. At this battle the regiment went into battle with 420 men and lost 240 of them. He is a pensioner, and is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics, has been a justice of the peace for the last six years, and was formerly justice of sessions. He is considered a successful insurance and business man. He was married, December 23, 1874, to Susan French, of Broadalbin, a sister of Dr. French. They have five children: Francis P., Henry F., John W., Elizabeth E., and Addison P. Mr. Gardner and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon.

Getman, Clark, Ephratah, is a son of Joshua A. and Catherine (Lampman) Getman, who reared a family of seven children: Charles, James, Mary, Annie, Pearl, Clark, and Ellsworth. Joshua Getman was born in 1820 in Ephratah, and was a farmer by occupation. He was at one time assessor and also supervisor of his township. His father was Adam Getman, son of Christopher J., who is the pioneer of the Getman family, and was a soldier in the revolution. Clark Getman was married, October 2, 1884, to Hattie E., daughter of George and Jerusha (Murray) Berry. They have one child, Clarence B., born March 25, 1890. James H., a brother of Clark, was wounded during the late war at Fort Fisher, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Infantry in 1862, and remained until the close of the war in 1865.

Getman, David, jr., a stock farmer of Mayfield, was born in Ephratah, January 21, 1836, a son of David and Mary (Burdick) Getman, both natives of the above town. The grandfather, George Getman, was a captain in the war of 1812, and also a resident of Ephratah all his life. The family is of German origin. David Getman, sr., came to Mayfield in 1846 and engaged in the mercantile trade, continuing until 1863, when he retired. He was justice of the peace for about twenty years, a member of the German Reformed church of his native town, and a liberal contributor to the church of Mayfield. He died March 3, 1890. David, jr., was educated at Kingsboro Academy. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh New York Volunteers, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and later to captain and assigned to the Tenth New York Cavalry. He was in the army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Brandy Station, when his horse was shot from under him, and he was captured and taken prisoner to Libby prison, where he remained eleven months. He drew lots for execution in July, 1863, and was placed under fire of the Federal guns, to protect the city of Charleston, for sixty-four days. Thence he was removed to Columbia, where he, with four others, made his escape, joining Sherman's army, and ultimately his com-

mand, serving until August, 1865. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle above named, and is a pensioner. He has been an extensive stock raiser of fine horses since the war. A Republican in politics, he is a notary public and a much respected citizen of the county. November 6, 1881, he married Helen Van Buren, of Fultonville, Montgomery county, a sister of Cornelius and Martin Van Buren, of Amsterdam, and Mrs. Boyd Hudson, of Fort Hunter, who are descendants of President Martin Van Buren.

Getman, Leander, Ephratah, is the youngest child of James and Nancy (Brower) Getman, who reared six children. He was born March 27, 1850, in Ephratah, was educated in the common schools and chose farming as his occupation. He married Susan, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Smith) Getman, on May 2, 1871, and they have one daughter, Elmira. Mr. Getman is a member of the Ephratah grange. His father is a son of Adam Getman, who at one time owned 500 acres of land, part of which Leander now owns. The great-grandfather of Leander was one of the first settlers of the county. His wife was scalped by the Indians, but afterwards escaped. James Getman was assessor for twenty years, and director of the Farmers' Insurance Co. for forty years. He died August 26, 1889, and the death of his wife occurred January 11, 1892.

Gilbert, Myron A., of Cranberry creek, was born in Mayfield, September 15, 1833. His grandfather, Samuel A., came to Montgomery county in 1800, and soon after settled in Mayfield. He was a farmer, as was also his son, Lucian A. The latter was born in Mayfield on December 11, 1806, and was for some years a merchant. He married, May 22, 1832, Miranda Yeomans, who was born in Cairo, Greene county, December 14 1808. They came to Northampton in 1840, settling near Cranberry creek. A Democrat in politics, Lucian A. is now living in his eighty-sixth year. His wife died April 27, 1890. They had one son, Byron A., who was reared on the farm. About September 13, 1880, he was engaged as agent for the railroad company at Cranberry Creek. October 9, 1866, he married Eliza E., daughter of Lyman and Susan (Van Arnam) Tanner. She was born February 25, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have one son, Lucien M., born January 22, 1882. Though a Democrat in politics, Mr. Gilbert gives little attention to politics. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church, and her family is one of the oldest in the county.

Getman, Oliver, Johnstown, was born on the old homestead in Ephratah on the 4th of March, 1829, and was educated in the public schools. He has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer, but has had a variety of occupations and offices. In 1862 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1863 he was appointed special deputy provost marshal until the close of the war, but holding at the same time the first named office, until 1871, when he was elected sheriff. He moved to Cleveland, Oswego county, where he was elected supervisor and held the office four years, but in 1889 he returned to Johnstown. In 1890 he was re-elected supervisor and re-elected in 1891. In 1890 he was elected water commissioner and re-elected in 1892. He has been director of the First National Bank of Johnstown, of the People's Bank of Johnstown and of the Fulton County Savings Bank of Johnstown; also president of Fulton County Agricultural Society. He is also president of Getman Glass Manufacturing Company of Avonmore, Pa. On the 31st of October, 1885, he married Lovina, only daughter of Dr.

Henry Wood, of Ephratah. Mr. Getman's father, Benjamin, was born June 1, 1791, on the old homestead, and died at the age of eighty-eight years. He married Mary Van Antwerp, of the town of Mohawk, Montgomery county, and they had thirteen children; seven daughters and six sons. The grandfather, George, jr., was born there and he held a lieutenant's commission under Colonel Willett. He had six sons, one of them, Benjamin, inherited the farm, with the farmer's old maple tree, which liberally dispensed its sweet products to the several generations of this family. Oliver inherited the old homestead. Frederick Getman, great-great-grandfather of Oliver, settled here in 1720. Mr. Oliver Getman is now a retired farmer residing in Johnstown.

Getman, Thomas, Johnstown, was born in the town of Ephratah, February 10, 1831. He was educated in the common schools and was a carpenter by occupation, but for many years past has followed farming. November 25, 1852, he married Alida, sixth daughter of Volkert and Maria Vrooman, of the town of Mohawk, Montgomery county, and they had eight children, of whom one boy, Charles, died aged sixteen. The survivors are: Robert, who married Hattie Weller and resides in Chicago; Martin, who married Libbie Sexton and resides in Gloversville; Anna M., who married John H. Dockstader and lives in the town of Mohawk; Volkert L., who resides in New York, and Sidney and Sarah, who live with their parents. Mr. Getman's father, Robert, was born in Ephratah, May 4, 1805. On June 1, 1828, he married Lucy Young, by whom he had nine children that grew to maturity: Darius, Thomas, Mary E., George, Joshua, Elizabeth, Aaron, Laney A., and Nancy C. Mr. Getman has resided in Johnstown for many years.

Getman, William D., Johnstown, was born the 27th of April, 1865, in the town of Ephratah, and was educated in the public schools. Until 1886 he worked at farming, when he came to Johnstown, and in the year 1891 he became a leather manufacturer. On the 20th of January, 1889, he married Ella, the youngest daughter of John and Sarah Stokes, of the town of Root, Montgomery county. Aaron Getman, the father of William, was born about the year 1839, and married Sarah Sweetiee. They had three children, all sons, William D., Henry and Ernie. The ancestry of the family is German and English.

Gidley, Dr. Fenton I., Johnstown, was born in the town of Charleston, Montgomery county, March 8, 1861, was educated in the common schools, and first studied medicine with Dr. Devoll, of Burtonville, alternating with teaching school. He afterwards graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont, and practiced at his old home three years. He then took an office course with Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, an eye and ear specialist, and a course in Manhattan Hospital, also one in the New York Post Graduate Medical School, and came to Johnstown September 1, 1890. October 21, 1891, he married Carrie E., oldest daughter of Joseph H. and Jane A. Gordon, of Sloanville, Schoharie county.

Giercke, Charles L. F., Gloversville, was born in Germany. He was a tanner by trade. In 1867 he came to Gloversville and worked for Samuel Dodge two years. After that he worked in Brooklyn, Gloversville, Canada, Saratoga, but eventually returned to the Glove City. In 1885 he took a contract to "beam" the leather for the

firm of Brower & Dodge; for this he erected the buildings that now comprise his plant, and in which he employs about fifteen men. This factory has a capacity for turning out about 1,000 hides per day. While residing in Brooklyn Mr. Giercke married Louisa Rodegerdt, by whom he has five children, viz: Freda, Harry, Louisa, John and Clara,

Gifford, George M., a farmer of Northville, was born in Northampton, March 3, 1846, a son of Joseph M. and Arvilla (Edmond) Gifford. The father was a native of Mayfield, a son of Ananias. The latter's father, Joseph, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and a great Indian fighter. It is said that the British offered twenty guineas for Captain Gifford's scalp. He was a resident of Pittston, Rensselaer county, and was a farmer and slaveholder, at the time New York was a slavery State. He had seven sons, all of whom came to Fulton county and all settled near together. Our subject's father was a farmer and merchant, was a Democrat in politics, and held several town offices. George M. was the only son. He had one sister living. He is a farmer, merchant and lumberman by occupation, and owns a fine farm of 100 acres. In politics Mr. Gifford is a Democrat and has been supervisor of the town. On September 13, 1871, he married Antoinette Herrin, of Pittsfield, Mass., and they have had three children, as follows: Carrie A., born March 2, 1876; Lloyd, born July 4, 1880; and Mary, born September 21, 1888. Mr. Gifford is one of the enterprising men of the town.

Gifford, George W., Northampton, a farmer, was born on the farm which he now occupies, July 30, 1843, a son of Aaron and Betsey (Breed) Gifford. The father was also born on the same farm, and the mother in Massachusetts. William Gifford, grandfather of George, and the founder of the family in this country, was one of the original settlers in the county. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and the family is of Dutch origin. George W. was one of a family of seven children, all now living except one. He married, January 7, 1886, Della Gardner, of Northampton, who was born November 26, 1863, a daughter of John and Theoda (Hages) Gardner. They have one child. Mr. Gifford is a Democrat in politics, and has served several years in different town offices. He was assessor for nine years, and is a substantial man. He is the owner of a fine dairy and stock farm.

Gifford, Rufus S., of Cranberry Creek, a farmer and lumberman, was born in Northampton on April 5, 1840, a son of Aaron and Betsey (Breed) Gifford. His father, who was a farmer, was born on the farm where George W. Gifford now lives, and was a Democrat in politics, having been commissioner for seventeen years. He died aged eighty-eight years. Rufus was educated in the district schools, and at the age of sixteen engaged in teaching, in which he continued winters for eleven years. At the end of that period he engaged in the mercantile business at Osborn Bridge. In the mean time he began the building of his steam saw-mill at Cranberry Creek, where he manufactures lumber in large quantities. He also owns and manages several farms, owning over 300 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held several important local offices. September 18, 1863, he married Emily J. Fritcher, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Lowell) Fritcher, natives of Schoharie county. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have five children: Linus G., Ella, Ethie, Lionel C. and Della. Mrs. Gifford and children are members of the M. E. church.

Gilbert, Roland, a farmer of Cranberry Creek, was born in this town on January 9, 1846, a son of Russell C. and Mary A. (Wells) Gilbert. His father was born in this county, and died aged sixty years. His mother was born in Hartford, Conn., and died aged fifty-three years. His grandfather, Samuel Gilbert, was county judge for many years. Roland was the youngest of three children, having had one brother and one sister, both deceased. He was reared on the farm where he now lives, and which consists of over 200 acres of cultivated land. By perseverance Mr. Gilbert has accumulated a fine property. He is a Democrat in politics, to which, however, he gives little attention. In 1876 he married Mary Ford, of Northville, who was born October 10, 1852. They have one child, Mary A., born April 9, 1877. Mr. Gilbert is one of the substantial farmers of the county.

Gilslider, John, Perth Centre p. o., was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 1, 1839, a son of John and Mary (Stuppie) Gilslider. His father died in 1850, and three years after Mrs. Gilslider brought her three boys and settled in Bleecker, Fulton county. Their names were Jacob and John Gilslider, and Jacob Bushower, their half brother. The latter bought a farm in Bleecker and the family made this their home until 1860. May 22, 1861, John married Mary Beddingham, daughter of Edward and Frances (Elwood) Beddingham. After his marriage he bought a farm in the town of Johnstown, lived there three years, then went to Gloversville, where they lived thirteen years, then came to Perth and bought the farm of 100 acres known as the Bumphrey farm, which he has since successfully conducted, adding many improvements, which have greatly increased the value of the place, until now he owns one of the best farms on the old plank road. They are the parents of six children, three now living: F. Augusta, now Mrs. Lafayette Noonan, born April 3, 1862; Arthur J., born January 13, 1872; Benjamin B., born December 30, 1875. Mr. Gilslider has held offices of honor and trust in his town five years, and has been school trustee in his district four years. The family are regular attendants of the Perth Presbyterian church, and one of the leading families of this section. Mr. Gilslider's principal ambition is to be known as an honest, upright citizen.

Gorthy, James, a farmer of Union Mills, was born February 14, 1825, in Broadalbin. He is a son of William and Jenney (Cameron) Gorthy. His father was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a young man. He was a shoemaker by trade, and carried on business for many years at North Broadalbin, of which town his wife was a native. Her parents were both natives of Scotland, and came to America about 1790. James Gorthy married Lois E. Clarke February 12, 1851, a daughter of John Clarke, of Union Mills; she was born September 3, 1825. He was for many years an extensive paper manufacturer, and was one of the founders of the Christian church of that place. He was also a justice of the peace for several years, and supervisor of the town for several terms. He was a son of Samuel Clarke, whose father Walter was a captain in the revolutionary war, and a descendant of one of three brothers, who came to America with Roger Williams, and settled in Rhode Island, and who were the first rope manufacturers in this country. Samuel Clarke, grandfather of Mrs. Gorthy, came to this section about 1790, where her father was born

in 1802. He married Sybil Bacon, of Meriden, Conn., and they had two children, Olive C., who married George Tatlack; and Mrs. Gorthy. Mr. Gorthy was an extensive farmer, he and his wife owning over 230 acres of fine farming land. They have no children.

Samuel Gray, father of Miss Susan Gray, of Johnstown, was born in the town of Floyd, Oneida county, about the year 1789. In September, 1809 he married Sarah Yates in Lucerne, Saratoga county. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters, namely: Sarah, Catherine, Joseph, John, Anna A., Elizabeth and Susan M. Samuel Gray died April 1, 1827. Miss Gray has resided in Johnstown about sixty years. Her grandfather, Asahel Gray, was a captain in the revolutionary army.

Green family.—James Green, a native of New Hampshire, who served in Colonel Poor's regiment during the revolutionary war, came to what is now Fulton county in 1783 and settled on the road leading from Kingsboro to Mayfield, on the farm still known as the Green place and now owned by James W. Green, of Gloversville. His daughters were Margaret, married to John Putman of Glen; Maria, married to Jacob Burton, of Johnstown; and Susan, married to Frederick Steele, of Kingsboro; and his sons were Moses, Timothy, Ebenezer and Gideon G. W. The latter was the youngest child and was born on the old farm in 1799. He married Margaret McKinley, a daughter of John McKinley, a native of Scotland who came to America at the outbreak of the revolution, in which he served as an artillery artificer. Their marriage took place in 1826, and they both lived to raise a large family, Gideon dying in 1884, and his widow January 7, 1892. She was born in 1801, and was remarkably bright until within a week or two of her death. Their children were Margaret J., married Archibald McEwen; Susan D., died in 1864; Sarah, married Malcolm Carmichael; Mary E., now living in Gloversville; Anna M., married Rev. E. K. Miller, of Hannibal, Mo., and died in 1861; Catherine E., married Jacob S. Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, where they are at present living; William, now district attorney of Fulton county, to which office he was first elected in 1886 and again in 1889; and James W., a lumber merchant of Gloversville.

Greenslete, Edgar J., blacksmith, Broadalbin, was born in Northampton, July 18, 1858, a son of James and Fanny (Bracey) Greenslete, natives of Bennington, Vt. James Greenslete came to Fulton county about 1850. He was a soldier in the civil war for about three years and is now a pensioner. He lives at Northampton. Edgar J. was reared at the village, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed at his trade, remaining ten years. He came to Broadalbin in 1886 and engaged in business for himself, which he has carried on successfully. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the order of Red Men, and a Good Templar. November 18, 1879, he married Mary Volker, whose parents were born in Germany, but at present are residents of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Greenslete have two children, Fanny E., and Willie. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Greenslete is a member of the fire department of the village.

Grennell, William H., is a liveryman at Northville. He was born in Hamilton county, May 4, 1851, and is a son of Graves C. and Nancy (Van Ness) Grennell. William H.

owns and manages one of the finest livery establishments in the county, and does a large business in the summer season with tourists. He also owns and manages the mail route and stage from Northville to Lake Pleasant, and which he has conducted for the last three years. Mr. Grennell is a self-made man, and by industry and perseverance has accumulated a fine property. On July 4, 1878, he married Gertrude, daughter of Abram and Olive (Kent) Bowman, natives of Northville. Mrs. Grennell was born January 5, 1861. They have one son, John H., born December 13, 1879. Mrs. Grennell's father had two brothers in the late war. Mr. Grennell is a Democrat and a member of the order of Red Men.

Grewen, Mathias, Johnstown, was born in Prussia, on the 8th of June, 1835, being educated in the public schools, and after learning the tailoring trade, he, in the year 1857, came to the United States. Finally he located in Johnstown, and is now one of its leading merchant tailors. His son, William, is the draughtsman and cutter in the establishment. On the 17th of October, 1867, he married Catherine Fendel (of his native place), in Boston. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: William, Mary, Frederick, John, Carrie, and Catherine.

Groff, Daniel B., Oppenheim, was born in St. Johnsville, January 29, 1841, a son of Benjamin and Lany A. (Smith) Groff, who reared six children. The father of Benjamin was Christain, a native of Stone Arabia, Montgomery county. His father, John Groff, came from Germany previous to the revolutionary war. He died in Stone Arabia, and his wife, Hannah, in St. Johnsville, at the age of ninety-six years. Christian was born in Stone Arabia in 1768. His wife was Catharine Nestle, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died in 1842 at St. Johnsville, and his wife in 1856. Benjamin Groff was born in 1812 at St. Johnsville, and in 1833 married. His wife died in 1879. Mr. Groff resides with his son. He and family are members of the Lutheran church. Daniel B. received a common school education, with several terms in the Fairfield and Cazenovia Seminaries. In 1864 he married Lany, daughter of William and Mary Timmerman Davy, of Herkimer county. The Timmermans are of German descent, and were early settlers of the county. To Daniel B. Groff seven children have been born: Alonzo B., William D., Nettie M., Josiah R., John W., Ada A., and Katie L., all now living except Alonzo, who died when four years of age. Mr. Groff has always been a farmer. He settled in Oppenheim about 1866, where he still resides. He is a member of Acacia Lodge No. 307, K. of P., in which he is master of the exchequer. He is a member of Crum Creek Grange No. 584, of which he is master. Mr. Groff and family are Lutherans.

Gross, John S., Johnstown, was born December 23, 1847, was educated in the public schools, supplemented by several terms in the Academy, and is a farmer by occupation. December 12, 1878, he married Emma, only daughter of Abraham and Christina Hanson, of Schoharie county. They have five children, three daughters and two sons: Clara, Christina, Eliza, Henry, and Frank. John Henry Gross, great-grandfather of John S., came from Germany at an early day. In order to pay his passage, he bound himself to a wealthy Quaker, who, after some years, having complete confidence in the young man, set him up in business as a traveling salesman, whose stock of goods were

carried by him from house to house, until he found his way into the Mohawk valley, and thence to Johnstown, where he bought a large tract of land of several hundred acres, west of the village, and the Gross family have owned the greater part of it ever since. He at once began to utilize the timber in the making of potash, which was available as a cash article, and his evenings were occupied in selling goods to his neighbors. He also built a house, and after some years a store. One of his sons, Henry 1st, came next in order, and finally Henry 3d acquired the original settlement by purchase. January 28, 1836, he married Eliza, fourth daughter of Christian and Magdalene Stoller (who were an old representative German family also), and they had five children, three sons and two daughters: Henry, Magdalene, Simeon S., who reside in Gloversville; John S., and Alice (deceased).

Guibert, Eugene A., Johnstown, was born in France, and after finishing his education, he learned the trade of glove cutting. He came to the United States in 1873 and located in Johnstown, where he followed the glove cutting trade until about 1890, when he became a leather dresser and manufacturer. Having recently suffered a loss by fire he has removed to Gloversville. In the year 1876 he married Flora Julien, by whom he has two children.

Hagadorn, Birdsley, Johnstown, was born in Canajoharie, on the 6th day of December, 1861. He was educated in the common schools; afterward he entered the grocery business, which he carried on until his death, March 5, 1891. October 3d, 1883, he married Mary, the second daughter of John and Julia Lipe, of Sharon. They had three children, all of whom were girls: Blanche, who died when she was four years and five months old; Mabel S., and Marguerite. Mrs. Hagadorn's father and mother were born in Stone Arabia; they had eight children: Catherine, Romain, Stewart, Mary, Eliza, Emma, Carrie and Ida.

Hagadorn, Dwight, was born on the 5th of March, 1846, in Stratford, and is a son of Abraham Hagadorn, who was a son of Gilbert Hagadorn, a native of Columbia. Gilbert Hagadorn came to Fulton county and settled in Stratford in 1839, where he remained until his death, which happened on the 28th of November, 1876. He married Mary Link, by whom he had six children. She died in 1880. Abraham Hagadorn was a native of New York, and in 1839, when a young man, came to Stratford, spending most of his life as a farmer, until his death in 1889. His wife survives him and resides with her son Dwight. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education, and has always been a farmer. In 1874 he married Emma G. Avery, a native of Stratford. Her parents were Smith and Mary (Rockwell) Avery, who reared a family of eleven children. The father of Smith Avery was William Avery, an early settler of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Hagadorn have had two children: Orva, who died, and Bertha. Mr. Hagadorn is a farmer and has always resided in the township.

Hagadorn, John W., Johnstown, was born in Canajoharie, September 8, 1843, and was educated in the public schools, and in early life was a clerk in the post-office there. On the 18th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 43d New York State Volunteers, and was promoted orderly sergeant and was honorably discharged September 12, 1863. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company I, 115th New York Volunteers,

and was again promoted to orderly sergeant and was honorably discharged September 12, 1865. On the 24th of January, 1867, he married Catherine E., oldest daughter of Frederick and Margaret Webber, of Johnstown, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter, Katie and John E. Mr. Hagadorn came to Johnstown in the year 1866 and since 1874 has been a leather manufacturer.

Hall, Jesse, Gloversville, who ranks among the successful and progressive business men of Gloversville, was born in Oxfordshire, Eng., in 1836. Having become a practical glove cutter he came to America in 1863, and worked at Galway and Broadalbin before coming to Gloversville. In 1867 he made the latter place his permanent home, working for such prominent manufacturers as Isaac V. Place and Berry & Allen. In 1875 he started in business for himself, first on Spring street, then on East Fulton and Main streets in succession. In 1879 he built his present large factory, being an addition to an older building that still is a part of his plant. Mr. Hall's business career has been abundantly successful and he now stands among the solid men of the glove city. In 1865 he married Annie E. Durkee, by whom he has three children. The Hall Block, a large double building on South Main street, was built in 1890.

Hamlin, Alden I., Gloversville, was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., November 16, 1822, and was married in 1844 to Angeline Lovell, by whom he had six children, only three of whom are now living. He became a resident and tanner in Bleecker about 1850, and during his residence there Mr. Hamlin was one of the foremost business men of the locality, engaging not only in sole leather tanning, but as well in the lumber business and helping to build the Presbyterian Church there. Since coming to Gloversville in 1866 his attention has been principally devoted to building. Mr. Hamlin is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Gloversville, and at one time was one of its deacons.

Hanson, Frank, Johnstown, was born in Argusville, Schoharie county, and came with his parents to Johnstown when eight years old. He was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy, and after finishing his education he became a clerk. He began the grocery business in 1879, under the firm of Collins & Hanson, being associated with Martin Collins, a partnership which still continues. On the 13th of October, 1880, he married Sadie, second daughter of F. J. and Sarah Moore, of Johnstown. They have three children, two daughters and one son: Bertha, Fred and Emma. Mr. Hanson's father, Abram, was born at the old home. He married Christina Bouck, of Middleburg, Schoharie county. They had three children, namely: Emma, Frank as noted above, and his twin brother Fred, who died when a year old.

Haring, James H., Johnstown, was the youngest of a family of nine children, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. He was in the mercantile business many years as a general store keeper. On the 4th of November, 1857, he married Margaret Sammons, oldest child in a family of eight. They had six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: James, Maggie, Helen, Josephine F., Frederick S., and R. Earl. Mr. Haring's father was the late Judge Aaron Haring, who was born in New Jersey on the 19th of October, 1778, and married an English lady, Sarah

Moorhouse, in the year 1801, by whom he had nine children, three daughters and six sons. Judge Haring died in 1864. The family are of Dutch, German and English extraction.

Harlow, Charles H., builder of Broadalbin, was born in Ballston, on the 28th of July, 1853. Mr. Harlow is an architect and builder, and has been in Broadalbin since 1877, being for several years associated with Daniel Fosmire; the firm had the contract for building the knitting mills and the Roman Catholic Church, and several of the fine residences in town. Mr. Harlow had three brothers in the war of the rebellion: James, John and Smith; John was a captain; he lost an arm after two years, but continued in service until the close of the war, since which time he has been in the United States Treasury Department. Mr. Harlow is a son of Ellis and Mary Rodford Harlow, natives of Saratoga county. Ellis was a farmer. Grandfather Harlow was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and of English origin. Charles H. was married on the 8th of February, 1877, to Sarah Harton, of Broadalbin. They have had one son, Frank James, who was born on the 23d of January, 1878. Mr. Harlow is a Republican in politics and has been deputy sheriff two years and constable; he is a member of the order of Red Men. Mrs. Harlow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Harris, Peter, a farmer of Northville, resides in the town of North Hope, Hamilton county. He was born in the above town, August 27, 1832, and is a son of James and Catherine (Van Vleeck) Harris. James Harris was born in Scotland and came to America with his parents about 1802, settling on land now owned by Peter Harris, which was then a dense wilderness. Peter Harris's grandchild is the fifth generation living on the same farm. James Harris by perseverance gained a knowledge of public affairs while quite young. He was a Democrat in politics, and was the first sheriff of Hamilton county; also represented his district in the State Legislature; was supervisor of his town for many years, and was a justice of the peace, besides filling several other official stations. He died at the age of eighty-nine years. Peter Harris is also a Democrat. In 1875 he was elected treasurer of the county, and has served in that capacity for eighteen years. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres at the old homestead, and about 1200 acres of land besides, and has been an extensive lumberman. In April, 1859, he married Lydia Potter, of Northampton, by whom he has five children, as follows: Mary K., Emma, Belle, Eva, and Fred J. Mr. Harris is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Hamilton county.

Harris, William, is a hotel proprietor in Northville. Few men are better known in Fulton county than he. He has one of the finest hotels in the county, and a popular place of resort for tourists passing through the country. He located his present place in 1871 and embarked in the hotel business, and in 1885 he built his present fine and commodious hotel, which is located on the river road from Northville to Sageville, about three miles north of the former place, a charming situation in a beautiful valley. Mr. Harris was born in Hope, Hamilton county, November 27, 1849. He is a son of William and Susan (Wadsworth) Harris, the former of Scotch origin and the latter of English. William Harris, sr., was engaged in lumbering. He was a Republican and was treasurer of Hamilton county three years. Grandfather Harris was a Scotchman, and

came to America with two brothers in early life. William Harris married, September 19, 1872, Allie J. Russell, of Hope, and they have three children: Samuel, Leona, and Susan. Mr. Harris is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party.

Hart, Orren, Perth, Tribes Hill p. o., was born in the town of Amsterdam, April 10, 1843, a son of Henry and Dorothy (Stoller) Hart. The great-grandfather of our subject came to this country from Holland, where he had been a merchant. He started from that country with the goods from his store, but was shipwrecked and lost everything he had. He located in Tryon county and lived there until the massacre at Caughnawaga, when his house and out-buildings were burned and he was scalped by the Indians. He was the father of Henry, grandfather of our subject, who was the father of seven children, of which Henry, jr., father of our subject, was the oldest. Henry, the grandfather, was a revolutionary soldier and fought and suffered great hardships during that war. After the war was over he bought a farm in Amsterdam, remained a few years and then went to Jefferson county, where he lived until his death. Henry, his son, was born June 13, 1796, in Palatine town, and married Dorothy Stoller, September 2, 1819. They were the parents of eight children; five are living: Magdalen Mosher, of Dakota; William, of Amsterdam; James A., Elizabeth and Orren, all of Perth. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm, and at his father's death, which occurred November 11, 1863, he and his brother James bought out the other heirs and have since conducted the farm. He was married to Maggie A. Culbert, March 19, 1868. Mrs. Hart's ancestry was Scotch. They have had four children: Jennie, now Mrs. Henry Moore, of Johnstown; Nettie, Dora and Libbie. Nettie died October 7, 1888, aged eighteen years. Dora died May 23, 1875, aged about two years. Mrs. Hart, mother of our subject, still lives at ninety years of age. Mr. Hart has always had a deep interest in the politics of his town, and has held the office of supervisor for nine years. Was first elected in 1879 and again in 1885, and has held the office since, which shows his popularity and the esteem his neighbors have for him, also his ability to act as their representative.

Hart, Smith T. O., Gloversville, the well known Fulton street furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Broadalbin, March 10, 1851. When Smith was a youth his family moved to Cazenovia, and there our subject was brought up to the business in which he is now engaged. About twenty-five years ago he came to Gloversville and started in business, first in Bleecker street, and thence moved to his present location at 67 W. Fulton street. Mr. Hart's wife was Anna Hatmaker, daughter of Joseph Hatmaker. They have one child. Mr. Hart is one of the deacons of the Baptist church.

Hayden, John C., a farmer of Northville, was a soldier in the late civil war in the Ninety-first New York Volunteers. He was at the battle of Hatcher's Run, and was wounded by a gunshot in both knees, for which he draws a pension. He was born March 13, 1834, in Day, Saratoga county, a son of Solomon and Anna (Blass) Hayden. He was an early settler in the county. John C. was reared on a farm and has always followed that occupation, owning now a fine place of 121 acres under good cultivation.

He married Martha Quimby (since deceased), by whom he had six children : Albert, Willie, Charles, Mary, George and Eugene. In politics Mr. Hayden is a Democrat and is a substantial farmer and a good neighbor. George L., a younger brother, was in the war also, and was lost at sea in transportation.

Hayes, Amos, Oppenheim, was born in Manheim in 1832, and two years afterwards his parents moved to Oppenheim. He was the third of six born to Henry J. and Mary (Windecker) Hayes. Henry J. was a son of Jacob H., and was born May 24, 1805, in Oppenheim. He moved to Manheim with his parents, but afterwards returned to Oppenheim, where he purchased a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1881. His wife died in 1846. They were both members of the Dutch Reformed church, and Mr. Hayes was at one time overseer of the poor. Amos Hayes received a common school education and has always followed farming, being the owner of the old homestead. In 1853 he married Martha Ann, daughter of Jacob and Rosanna (House) Vosler, who had ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Vosler came from Charleston when a young man, and here he resided until his death in 1888. His wife died in 1877. To Amos three children were born : Marietta, born March 7, 1854, who married James M. Porter and resides at St. Johnsville; Melvin, who married Ella D. Decker; and Ella, who married William E. Hayes, and resides at Oppenheim. Amos Hayes was assessor one term, and both he and his wife are members of the Dutch Reformed church.

Hayes, Benjamin, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, April 23, 1832. He was a son of Henry I. and Polly Davis Hayes, who reared a family of ten children. Henry I. was a son of John Hayes, a native of Germany, who came to this country in an early day and engaged in farming. His wife was Mary Bellinger, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Hayes and wife both died in Oppenheim. Henry I. was a mechanic and farmer. He and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Hayes died in 1888 and his wife in 1867. Benjamin Hayes was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. He has a good farm. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and also the mason's trade. He married Catharine Cretzer, and to them two sons were born : Nathaniel and Marvin. Mr. Hayes is a granger.

Hayes, J. J., Oppenheim, was born in Manheim Center, Herkimer county, February 1, 1828, a son of Jacob H. and Charity (Rarick) Hayes, who reared nine children. The father of Jacob H. was Henry Hayes, a native of Germany, who came to New York previous to the Revolutionary war. He settled in Oppenheim, where he lived and died. He was the first teacher in Tryon county. He married in Germany and had two children. By a second marriage with Catherine Bellinger, he had seven sons and three daughters. Jacob Hayes was born in Oppenheim, August 22, 1784. He was a man of good education, a farmer and school teacher; and also a teacher of music. He moved to Herkimer county about 1820 and settled in Manheim, where he followed teaching and local preaching until his death, September 7, 1828. J. J. Hayes received a common school education, supplemented by several terms in Little Falls Academy. After he was ten years of age Mr. Hayes earned his own living. He afterwards learned the tanner's trade, then attended school and followed teaching in Fulton and Herkimer

counties for a number of years. He is at present engaged in farming. March 8, 1849, he married Cyrene House, who was born in Oppenheim, June 11, 1832. She was a daughter of John J. and Nancy (Hoffman) House. John J. House, father of Cyrene House, wife of J. J. Hayes, was a grandson of Christian House, a captain during the Revolutionary war. Captain House served under General Herkimer. He helped build some of the forts in the Mohawk Valley, one of which was named Fort House in honor of Captain House. He was with General Herkimer in the battle when Herkimer fell mortally wounded, and helped bear him from the field after the battle. To J. J. Hayes and wife have been born two children: Walter, born May 11, 1850; married Roxey Clause, by whom he had one daughter and one son. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College and at present is practicing medicine in Gloversville; Frances, born August 12, 1854, married Nathaniel Hayes in 1872, and died April 5, 1874. The subject of this sketch has held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years, justice of sessions two years and excise commissioner two terms. He and wife are members of the Dutch Reformed church.

Hayes, Simon P., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, March 29, 1835, and is a son of Henry J. and Mary (Windecker) Hayes. Mr. Hayes was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He married on the 14th of October, 1853, Mary A. Hayes, who was born August 19, 1837, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Hilts) Hayes. Levi was reared in Oppenheim, and Mary in Herkimer. Simon P. Hayes and wife had six children: Mary C., born March 28, 1855; William E., born July 12, 1856; Alvena, born February 15, 1859, died September 18, 1861; Cordelia A., born July 14, 1862; Cora I., born April 3, 1870; Forba D., born July 24, 1875. All are married except the latter, leaving but three at home, the father, mother and youngest child. Mary C., married Albert Flanders, a farmer, born April 26, 1853; they have three children: Etta M., born November 5, 1874; Ervin J., born February 11, 1880; Lela M., born April 17, 1890; William E., married Ella Hayes, who was born November 1, 1864. They are now erecting buildings on lands first settled by Henry Hayes. Cordelia A. married Edgar C. Hoffman, a machinist, who was born September 6, 1859; they have two children: Delcia M., born November 8, 1879; Ethel L., born September 14, 1890. They are now living in Herkimer. Cora married Wilson Kresge, a cabinet maker, born March 10, 1863. They have two children: Eva C., born October 3, 1889, and Floyd W., born October 14, 1891. They live in Herkimer. Simon P. Hayes was a laborer until 1863, when he was drafted, and exempted by paying \$300, that amount taking almost every dollar he had. In 1769 he started a drain tile yard, in which he was quite successful. He was elected assessor of the town of Oppenheim in 1888, and served three years. Of late he has been in the poultry business. Both he and his family are members of the Christian church, of which he has been trustee and member of the ministerial committee. He has always strived to do to others as he would have them do by him.

Hays, Daniel, Gloversville, was born June 14, 1833, at Scotch Bush, a small settlement within a few miles of Johnstown. His grandfather, Alexander Hays, was a Scotch Highlander, and came to America just at the eve of the Revolutionary war, join-

ing the United States forces and serving throughout the struggle. He received his honorable discharge while under the command of General Washington. He was the father of seven children, namely: John, Peter, Alexander, Daniel, Mary, James and Duncan. He was a very devoted Christian, attending the Scotch Presbyterian church at Johnstown when far advanced in life and at times when his hearing was so impaired as to make it impossible for him to understand a word of the sermon. The example he thus laid out for his children amply paid him for devotion. He died when in his ninety-seventh year, and was buried in the old cemetery in Johnstown. James Hays, next to the youngest son, was born in 1800, and married Mrs. Lois Simmons, a daughter of Elias Dawley, and widow of Aaron Simmons, of Oneida county. She was born in 1796. Their children were: Elizabeth, Catherine, Daniel and James. Mr. Hays died in June, 1869, and his wife in 1887, and were both buried in Prospect Hill cemetery, Gloversville. Daniel Hays came to Gloversville in 1851 from Scotch Bush, and has since been prominently identified with the manufacture of gloves. He married Helen Adelia Ward, daughter of Elias G. and Sarah Van Nostrand Ward, December 25, 1854, and has one daughter, Ida Isabel, who married Lewis A. Tate, October 30, 1879. They have three children, namely: Jessie C., Helen H. and D. Hays Tate.

Heacock, David G., the son of Lemuel and Sophia (Leavenworth) Heacock, was born in Johnstown township in January, 1827. He married Jane Ann Van Wyck and had two children: Helena, wife of John D. Knight, and now living at Lincoln, Neb.; and Eugene D. Heacock, of Gloversville. David G. Heacock died January 24, 1878. He is remembered as a thorough and straightforward business man, and one whose efforts in life were abundantly rewarded. He was a manufacturer of gloves for about thirty years, and had his place of business and residence at Kingsboro. His son, Eugene D., married Lydia E. Cary. They have one child. A further record of the Heacock family will be found elsewhere in this book.

Heacock, Philander C., the son of Lemuel Heacock, the latter a pioneer of Kingsboro, was born in 1822. He was one of the leading glovers of the town and one, also, who made a success of the business, although during the last score or more years of life he was constantly suffering from bodily afflictions. On March 12, 1850, he married Janet A. Thomas, by whom he had three children, viz.: Elbert Lemuel, William L., and Nettie T. Philander C. Heacock died August 22, 1888.

Heagle, Chauncey, Johnstown, a son of the late George Heagle, was born on the 27th of January, 1860, on a road two miles east of the village, leading to Tribes Hill, where he resided until he was thirteen years old, at which age he entered the Johnstown Union School. He graduated from there at the age of fifteen, and the following year taught the district school at Perth. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of his uncle in the grocery store in this village, where he remained two years, and after that time became an equal partner in the concern. This he continued until the year 1885, when he opened a clothing and furnishing goods business, and now has the largest and best equipped store in Fulton county. On the 18th of May, 1881, he married Anna R., youngest daughter of the late Richard H. Rosa, of Johnstown, and they have one daughter, Helen R.

Heagle, James, Johnstown, was born on the 7th of October, 1842, in Johnstown, and was educated in the common schools. Until twenty-one years he was a farmer and since that time has followed the glove business. In 1867 he married Amy W., the oldest daughter of John H. and Rhoda (Wells) Gross, of this town. They have two daughters, Grace W., and Florence, and one son, Frank. Mr. Heagle's father, Adam, was born in Johnstown, and married Matilda Winnie, of the town of Perth. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Heagle's grandfather, Baltus Heagle, came from Germany.

Heagle, William H., Johnstown, was born on the old homestead on April 12, 1830. He was educated in the district schools and has always been a farmer. Mr. Heagle was twice married. On June 10, 1852, he married Dorothy Moore, of Mohawk, and they had two children, a son and a daughter, namely: Michael, who married Georgiana Smith, of Johnstown, by whom he had three children: Charles H., Mina B., and Dorothy; and Kattie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Heagle died in 1874. His second wife was Jane E., fifth daughter of Peter and Jane Quilhot, of the town of Perth. Her father, Peter, was born in Johnstown and married Jane Van Nest, of the town of Mohawk, and they had nine children who grew to maturity: Maria, Henry, Arien, Anna G., Sarah, John, Jane E., Stephen and Peter.

Hellwig, Melchoir, Gloversville, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1816. His wife, Rachel Wilkins, was born on Isle of Wight in 1818. Melchoir came to this country and located at Kingsboro in 1839. He was a tailor and clothier by trade, and did a prosperous business in the little community. He continued work at his trade until about 1869, when he purchased a forty acre farm in the now eastern part of the city of Gloversville, where he has ever since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Hellwig have had three children: Albert; Ferdinand W. (now in Lincoln, Neb.); and George Dana, a resident of Austin, Penn. Mr. Hellwig was formerly an Abolitionist, but since President Lincoln's time has been earnest in the advocacy of prohibition. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-one years, and his wife for forty-four years.

Helterline, David, Stratford, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 5, 1831, a son of Joseph and Mary (Amend) Helterline, who reared six children, of whom David is the oldest. Joseph Helterline was born in Germany, May 11, 1798, was a shoemaker, farmer, and trader. He was a man of good education, and quite an extensive land owner in Germany. He was at one time justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1862, and that of his wife in 1858. David Helterline was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1852 he came to Stratford, and in the same year married Margaretta Lorse, a native of Bavaria, and to them were born eleven children: Rosina (deceased), Annie M., Sophia, Joseph, George, David H., Nichola, Maggie, Freddie J., Willie, and Lizzie. After coming to Stratford Mr. Helterline dealt in bark and lumber. In 1882 he purchased a saw-mill, and has since manufactured lumber on a large scale, owning at present two saw-mills, a tub factory, and about 6,000 acres of land. He has been supervisor of his town four years, highway commissioner seven terms, and was postmaster during Cleveland's administration. His family are Roman Catholics. Mr. Helterline and son are engaged in mercantile business, in which they have been very successful.

Helterline George, Stratford, was born on the 9th of April, 1861, in Stratford, and is a son of David and Maggie (Lorse) Helterline. George received a common school education and was brought up as a farmer and lumberman. For five years he followed jobbing in lumber, but at present he farms exclusively. On the 26th of June, 1888, he married Jennie Holian, a native of Stratford, and a daughter of Thomas Holian, who had a family of eight. Mr. and Mrs. Helterline had one child who died in infancy. They are both Roman Catholics.

Henry, Alden L., Gloversville, was born in Caroga, October 11, 1848, and is the son of David and Naoma T. Henry. His father (a shoemaker and tanner), died in 1867, and his mother in 1891. Alden L. Henry came to Gloversville in 1872, and worked as a carpenter twelve years and then became a contracting builder. Many of the best and most prominent residences and business blocks in the city have been built by him, viz: the dwelling houses of Daniel Hays, Jason A. Miller, N. W. Welch, Dr. Davis, Dr. Lefler, J. A. Quackenbush, W. E. Mills, James Burr, Cyrus Stewart, A. N. Simmons, David Dempster, and such buildings as the Littauer block, Hill block, Park street and Spring street school-houses, Gustav Livor's large tannery and residence as well, and others of more or less prominence and cost. Mr. Henry is an independent Republican; was at one time one of the trustees of the village. On October 7, 1868, Mr. Henry married Mary Lyke. She died July 14, 1891.

Hess, Jonah, Johnstown, was the eighth in a family of twelve children. He was born in Montgomery county and was educated in the public schools and Fort Plain Academy. He was a farmer in early life. In the last year of the war he enlisted in Company K, 192d N. Y. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He then learned the carpenter's trade and located in Johnstown in the year 1867. He soon became a contractor and builder, and some of the fine buildings he has erected attest his skill. He married Isabella Hill, of New York, on May 13, 1867, and their two living children are Wallace E., who is a builder with his father, and Mary E. John Hess, father of Jonah, was born in 1818 and married Magdalena Fox of his native county. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters.

Hewitt, Horace, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, in 1822, a son of Joseph Hewitt, who was a son of Richard, who at an early day came and settled in Oppenheim, where he lived and died. His wife was Desire Hewitt, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Joseph Hewitt was born in Oppenheim in 1799; here he grew to manhood and married, being the father of nine children. He held several town offices. He was a Mason, a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1881. His widow died in 1887. She was a Miss Higbee. Horace Hewitt received a common school education, was reared on a farm, and has always been thus engaged. He resided in Oppenheim until the last two years, having spent that time in Norway, N. Y. He owns the old homestead, and lives a retired life.

Highbie, William, Johnstown, was born a half mile west of Oppenheim Centre on what is now known as the Alfred Gibson place. He was educated in the common schools of his day, alternating with work on his father's 600 acre farm, and had also

one term at the Fairfield Academy. Mr. Highbie began to read law with Lake & Capron, of Little Falls March 9, 1844, and was admitted to the bar October 19, 1847, and practiced there nineteen years, then moved to Geneva, where he practiced twenty-two years, and then returned to his old home at Little Falls. On January 8, 1846, he married Harriet, only daughter of Peter and Deborah (Cline) Yost. They have one daughter, Hattie H., born September 8, 1852. About the year 1869 she married Dr. H. M. Eddy a practicing physician of Geneva, and they have two children, one daughter and one son, Kathie and William, who reside in Geneva. Mr. Highbie's grandfather (George) came from Long Island, and was of German and English descent. He located on Long Island in 1757, and when the British had possession of New York in 1781, he was captured by them and taken prisoner of war to Nova Scotia, being liberated in the year 1783. When peace was declared, and he returned to his old home on Long Island, he found upon his arrival that his people had moved to Virginia and Pennsylvania. He then came up the Hudson and the Mohawk, locating in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, where he married Margaret McCredy, a Scotch lady of many accomplishments of mind and heart. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters: Robert, Oliver, Elston, Shuler, Ransom, Nancy, and Eliza. Three of the children were born in the town of Florida, among them being Robert, father of William, who was about ten years old when the family moved to Oppenheim. He was educated in the pioneer schools of his day, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1819 he married Catherine Powell of that town, by whom he had five children, as follows: Emma J., who died in infancy; William, Jeannette C., Delos and Cordelia (twins). When they first moved to the town of Oppenheim it was a dense wilderness and wolves and bears were very numerous, destroying cattle and sheep faster than they could raise them. The boys caught brook trout in one of the little streams on the farm, securing so many that they could hardly carry them home. These sturdy pioneers were of English, German and Scotch descent, and "made the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose."

Hillabrandt, Asa, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown on the old homestead, May 2, 1826, was educated in the district schools, and is a farmer by occupation. September 22, 1853, he married Alice E. Lobdel, and they had nine children, namely: Le Grand, who married Minnie Corry, of Michigan, and resides in that State; William, who married Melissa Seely, of this county; Anna L., who married Daniel West, of Johnstown; Mary A., Letitia, Emily, Alice A., Viola C., and Eva. William, father of Mr. Hillabrandt, was born in this town in 1795 and married Lettie Ostrom, by whom he had five children: Ira, Asa, Amanda, Emily, and Mary K. The family resides near Keck's Centre.

Hillabrandt, Jacob, of German descent, settled in Fulton county near the village of Sammons ville about one hundred years ago, on the farm that was owned and occupied in after years by Nicholas and his sons. The family consisted of the parents and ten children: Jacob, Caty, John, Elisabeth, William, Nicholas, Mary, Nancy, Lany and Joseph. Jacob, the oldest, was born in 1790. Joseph, the youngest, was born on this farm in 1811. He was well educated and in early life was a school teacher. His occupation of later years was that of a straw board manufacturer. He married twice;

his first wife was Mary A. Sadleir, daughter of John C. Sadleir, a farmer near Sammons ville, and she was also a niece of Clement Sadleir, who lived in Johnstown, and was a druggist. Joseph's family, besides father and mother, consisted of six sons and one daughter: Lawrence S., Clement S., Edwin, Leslie S., Mary S. Edgar and Arthur. September 11, 1856, he married a second time Catharine Carmichael, of Scotch parentage. L. S. and Clement were born in Fultonville. The remainder of the children were born in Sammons ville. Clement was born in 1841, married in 1862 Jennie Corey, and settled in Sammons ville, following as his occupation that of a wagon maker. In 1865 he moved to Gloversville, continuing in the same business for a number of years. His occupation since 1876 has been that of a grocer.

Hillabrandt, Joseph, Johnstown, was born in Sammons ville in 1811. He was well educated and in early life was a school teacher. His real occupation was that of the straw board manufacturer. He was twice married, first to Mary A. Sadlier, by whom he had five children: Lawrence S., Clement S., Arthur and Edgar (twins), and Mary S. September 11, 1856, he married a second time, Catharine Carmichael, of Scotch parentage, who was born in Albany. Mr. Hillabrandt died on November 12, 1891.

Hilts, Elman, the well known real estate agent of Gloversville, was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie county, October 12, 1841, and first came to this city in 1870, when he learned to cut gloves and became a practical man at that work. He returned home for a time and worked on a farm near Howe's Cave. In 1877 he hired the Howe's Cave property for two years, but in 1880 he returned again to glove cutting in this city, and so continued until 1890. Following this for about one year, Mr. Hilts traveled on the road with a line of glove samples, but in connection therewith directed his attention to real estate interests and values in the southwest and where he traveled. In March, 1891, he opened a real estate sale and exchange office, and has succeeded in building up a profitable business in a very short time. More than this, Mr. Hilts is directly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Gloversville as a city. He was chiefly instrumental in the electric road enterprise, and has been identified with every measure looking to the building up and improvement of the Glove City. In politics he has always been active; was town collector in 1888, and in 1892 was the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, but a serious division in the party ranks led to his undeserved defeat.

Hoffman, Morgan, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, August 3, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Polly (Sternburg) Hoffman, who reared a family of five children. John, father of Samuel Hoffman, was a native of Herkimer county, came to Oppenheim when a young man and settled on a farm, where he died. His wife was Nancy Bidleman, also a native of Herkimer county, who died in Oppenheim. John Hoffman participated in the war of 1812, and his father was in the revolutionary war. Samuel Hoffman was born in 1808 in Herkimer, and has always been a farmer. He was at one time overseer of the poor and highway commissioner, and he died in 1889. His wife died in 1877. Their son Morgan, was married in 1879 to Ursula Youker, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy M. (Bellinger) Youker, who reared six children, all now living. Benjamin was a son of Jacob Youker, an early settler of Fulton county, who died in

1850. His father, John, was an early settler of Oppenheim. Our subject, Morgan Hoffman, has one son, Delos H., born January 31, 1881.

Hollenbeck, Jacob, Johnstown, was born March 22, 1824, about two miles east of Johnstown. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life was a farmer, but has now retired. September 11, 1851, he married Magdalene Hollenbeck, and they had five children who survived, namely: Almira, who first married Marcus Leper, of Amsterdam, and second John Sanders, of the above town; Kate, who married Eldoras Hedden, of Johnstown; Annie, who married James Brothers, of Johnstown; Lottie, who married David Smith, of Johnstown; and Edward J., who resides at home with his parents. They had one daughter who died, Ida M., who married Geoege S. Maylander. The family on both sides is of Dutch and German descent.

Hosmer Family.—Daniel Hosmer, a native of Connecticut, settled in the vicinity of Kingsboro during the latter part of the last century. He returned to his native State on a visit, making the journey on horseback, and died there in 1800. He brought with him to this State his family, consisting of a wife, three sons and two daughters. The sons, Daniel, Jonathan and Edmund, remained in the neighborhood of Kingsboro and raised families there. Daniel was born December 5, 1774, and married Thankful Johnson, December 11, 1801; and for his second wife, Matilda Goodman, May 29, 1805. His third wife was Ruth Sedgwick, to whom he was married June 14, 1814. He had one daughter by each wife, namely: Thankful T., Mary and Laura. Jonathan, the second son, married Marion Leonard, of Kingsboro, and his children were all born in that place. They were Rufus L., Belden, Alanson and Betsey. Rufus and Belden both married and died in Gloversville. Alanson Hosmer married Mary A. Sexton, daughter of William Sexton, of Mayfield, February 4, 1840. She was born February 20, 1820. Their children were James S., Frances M., deceased; Mary A., and Frances B. Betsey, the last child of Jonathan, married Horatio L. Burr, May 20, 1836. James S. Hosmer was born November 15, 1840, and married Julia A. Wortman, April 25, 1872. They have lived in Gloversville a great part of the time since. They have one child, a daughter, Katie S.

Howe, William C., postmaster at Union Mills, was born on the 11th of August, 1829, in Northampton, and is a son of Jessie and Charlotte Reed Howe, natives of Rensselaer county, who came to Northampton in 1825. They are farmers and are both living, the father eighty-eight years old. Mr. Howe was a soldier in the civil war and enlisted on the 1st of November, 1861, in Company C., 77th New York Volunteers, Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Yorktown and Lee's Mills, and was discharged after eleven months' service on account of disability; since that time he has been a pensioner. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Broadalbin and is a Republican in politics. He has been postmaster since May 13, 1889, at Union Mills. On the 1st of October, 1851, he married Polly F. Palmer, who was born September 24, 1833. They have had six children: Emily Jane, deceased; Emily Agnes; Wendell R., Jennie E.; Mary E.; and George H. Mr. Howe owns a nice piece of property at Union Mills. He manufactured hand rakes from 1876 to 1886. His brother, Wendell B., was in the 115th New York Volunteers, and was killed in battle in front of Petersburg.

Hubbell, Ray, a manufacturer of Northville, was born in Southeast, Putnam county, July 9, 1849. He is a son of Sheldon and Laura Warring Hubbell, natives of the above place. Sheldon Hubbell was a shoemaker in early life, and afterwards engaged in the lumbering business. The Hubbells trace their ancestry back to an early day in the history of England, to one Hubba, a Danish King, who came over to the British Isles in about 870. The name has since been spelled Hubble, Hubell, and Hubeli and Hubbell. In a family history is found the name of one Hugo Hubbell, who was a warrior in William the Conqueror's army in 1060. Many members of the family have been known as educators, clergymen, philanthropists, statesmen, soldiers, bankers and merchants. One Truman Hubbell was personally acquainted with James Fenimore Cooper and was the original "Deer-slayer" in Cooper's novel of that name. Ray Hubbell was educated at Troy Business College and was for a time with his father in the lumbering business, but in the year 1871 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Northville which he followed for nine years, when he invented and obtained a patent on a metallic corner and binding for floor oilcloths, and has recently formed a stock company for the manufacture of these goods. The company controls all this class of goods in the United States and has two factories at Northville, and two at Painesville, O. The concern is known as the Globe Metallic Binding company, of which Mr. Hubbell is the president, treasurer and manager. He has been a Republican, though his sympathies are at present with the prohibitionists, and he was a candidate for Congress on that ticket. He is now president of the village, and one of the most enterprising men of his town. June 11, 1873, he married Emma T. Beecher, whose grandfather was one of the first settlers in the township, and who was a cousin of the Rev. Lyman Beecher. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have one son, Frank B., born May 6, 1877.

Hulett, Simon, Gloversville, was born in Washington county, July 26, 1845, and was the fifth of eleven children of William and Deborah Hulett; and although born in another country, Mr. Hulett is descended from a family who were pioneers of Fulton county. The family came to this locality when our subject was but two years old. Simon was brought up to work. He learned the glove trade of D. S. Hulett, and for years worked at the table. In 1868 he commenced business for himself, having as starting capital his own earnings. His business life has been successful and every financial storm he has weathered without a failure. In 1870 he built his present house and factory at First avenue. In 1865, September 9, Mr. Hulett married Emma Hodder, by whom he has three children. Mr. Hulett is a Republican in politics, but has strong leanings toward prohibition. He is deeply interested in temperance work, and is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Hull, James, Gloversville, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 10, 1851, and was the son of Charles Hull, a tin and coppersmith. At the age of thirteen James was apprenticed to a machinist, but managed to secure his release before the end of his term. In 1872 he came to Gloversville and worked at his trade, making improved glove cutting dies. Later on the firm of Hull Brothers was formed and continued seven years, when Charles Hull, one of the firm, returned to England. James then engaged in the business of pulling wool, his partner therein being Harry Hull. Then

in less than two years, the firm of Hull & Gulick, kid leather dressers, was formed, continuing four years. For the next three years James Hull engaged in glove making. In 1886 he became a commission dealer in hides and skins, which is his present business. In 1889 Mr. Hull married Mary Emily Bushby, daughter of P. C. Van Brocklin, of Branford, Canada. In 1890 Mr. Hull became a general agent for a number of steamship lines between America and foreign ports.

Hunt, Marshall G., Gloversville, was born in Cummington, Mass., October 7, 1827, and was the son of Ebenezer and Maria Hunt; he was the eldest of eleven children. When about twenty years old he came to Bleecker and found employment as a tanner and finisher of sole leather in the works of Richards, Tower & Hamlin, tanners of that place. After three years he returned to his native State and remained four years, but came again to Bleecker at the end of that time and became clerk in the store of Theron A. Hamlin, and also worked in a saw-mill one year. In 1857 Mr. Hunt and George A. Streeter bought out the Hamlin store and run it until 1860, when Mr. Hunt became sole proprietor. He was a merchant in Bleecker until 1875, when his store was burned. The next year Mr. Hunt came to Gloversville, bought the property and built the store he now occupies, and in which he has done a successful business. For seven years Mr. Hunt was supervisor of Bleecker, and in 1878 was one of the trustees of Gloversville. By appointment he was president of the board for a time. Mr. Hunt is a Democrat. On January 14, 1854, he married Charlotte Wallace, of Johnstown, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom is now living.

Hutchinson, John C., Johnstown, was born on the 3d day of May, 1840, in Lassellsville, and was educated in the district school. He has in some capacity always been connected with the glove business, and in the year 1859 he was a salesman on the road, but he is now and has been for twenty-five years, a manufacturer of gloves. On the 25th of January, 1865, he married Louisa, youngest daughter of Ezekiel Brownell, of Gloversville. They have four children living: John C., jr., William B., Harvey E., and James L. Mr. Hutchinson's father, William, married William Lassell's daughter Elizabeth, by whom he had five children; two sons and three daughters. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, Chauncey Hutchinson, came from Connecticut in the last century, and was one of the foremost pioneers helping to settle this part of the country.

Ingersoll, Alexander, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, March 14, 1836, a son of John and Margaret Ingersoll, who were the parents of the following children; Martha, Alexander, Jordan, Morgan, Delvina, William H. and Cordelia (Martha and Jordan are deceased). Daniel, grandfather of Alexander, and son of Daniel, sr., was a native of Connecticut, and an early settler of Oppenheim, coming here in 1788, where he died. Daniel, jr., came here with his parents when twelve years of age, where he lived and died. His wife was Elizabeth Burksdorff, whose father was a soldier in Burgoyne's army. Daniel Ingersoll had five sons and one daughter. His death occurred in 1853, and that of his wife some years earlier.

Ingraham, Levi T., a farmer of Union Mills, was born in Mayfield, December 2, 1813, a son of Joshua and Philinda (Taylor) Ingraham. His father was a native of Saybrook,

Conn., and came to Fulton county when a young man, where he was a farmer, currier, and shoemaker. He was for many years in business at Mayfield, and died at Broadalbin in his seventy-sixth year. Levi T. came to this town when sixteen years of age, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has successfully followed for many years, and has also managed a fine farm, which he owns. September 27, 1835, he married Lucy A. Wait, who was born April 8, 1815, a daughter of Clark and Betsey (Osborn) Wait, who came from Rhode Island in the last century. Mrs. Ingraham's uncle George Wait was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also the father of Mr. Ingraham. They have had three children, but one of whom is living, Frank E., wife of Lindsay Herrick, a farmer on the old homestead. Mr. Ingraham was a Whig, and is a Republican in politics. He voted for President William H. Harrison and John Sanford for Congress, and he also voted for Benjamin Harrison for president and John Sandford again for Congress, each of the latter a grandson of the former, all of whom were elected. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham are members of the Christian church, and Mr. and Mrs. Herrick of the Presbyterian church of Broadalbin. William Ingraham, grandfather of Levi T. Ingraham, fought during the revolution, and volunteered at Fort Griswold, as there were few soldiers. He was present at its surrender, and only escaped the general massacre by escaping through an embrasure.

Jeffers Family.—Robert Jeffers was the first of this family to move into the state. He came from Connecticut and settled in Pittstown, Washington county, at an early day, and afterwards, with four sons, Solomon, Robert, Daniel and Nathan, emigrated to what is now the town of Caroga, Fulton county. About 1820 or 1825 Solomon moved from Caroga with his father to what is known as the "Clipp Hill," and the other sons emigrated to different parts of the state. In 1835 Solomon moved to Rockwood, town of Ephratah, and with his son-in-law, Peter R. Simmons, built a tannery and shoe-shop, which he operated until the time of his death, 1843. His children were Elisha, George, Mary, Clara, and Martha. Mary married Richard Clute, of Wayne county, and afterwards died in Albany; Clara married Peter R. Simmons, of Rockwood; and Martha married Rev. E. G. R. Joslin, of Rockwood. Elisha, the eldest son, was born in 1795. He was a farmer and lived on the old "Clipp Hill" farm until the time of his death in 1864. During the war of 1812 he drove a team in the government service from Schenectady to Sacketts Harbor, and carried cannon balls and other munitions of war. He married Catharine Stahl, who bore him six children, as follows: George W., died in Gloversville; De Witt C., died in Johnstown; John, died in Gloversville, April 13, 1892; Solomon, of Gloversville, and Robert L., now living in Johnstown; Martha, married Andrew Robb, of Chicago, both deceased; Sylvia E., married Elon Schoolmaker and lives in Johnstown. Solomon, the fifth child, was born August 16, 1830, and came to Gloversville in 1855, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of gloves. He married Frank E. Hale, January 6, 1857. Their only child is Hattie M. He has held the office of trustee of the village of Gloversville for four years, and president of the village for one year. He has been a member of the Board of Education for twelve years, and president of the board for four years.

Jerome, William C., druggist of Mayfield, was born in Liverpool, England, November 13, 1848. He is a son of Chauncey Jerome, jr., and Caroline S. (Chambers) Jerome.

His father was born in Connecticut, a son of Chauncey, who was the inventor of the first brass clocks used in America, and also their manufacturer. He was the senior member of the Jerome Clock Co. of New Haven, and was a manufacturer of wooden clock movements for years before. He was the first exporter of brass clocks to Europe, controlled his own vessel, and was established for several years in Liverpool, where his son was born. He was also connected with the factory at New Haven, and with a wholesale house in Courtlandt street, New York. He died in New Haven in 1852. His wife was a daughter of Dr. William Chambers, of Broadalbin, one of the most eminent physicians in the county in his day. Mr. Jerome was reared in Broadalbin from the age of five years with the doctor, and was educated in the village school, also at New Haven and Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. He commenced the drug trade as clerk at Pontiac, Ill., and began business in Broadalbin in 1876. He was burned out in 1879 and came to Mayfield in 1888, where he has the only drug business in town. He married, in 1874, Fannie Knapp, of South Norwalk, Conn., and a daughter of William K. Knapp, an architect. They have three children: Alice, Louis E., and Chauncy. He is a Republican in politics, as were his father and grandfather. The latter was mayor of New Haven, Conn.

Johns, John, Johnstown, was born on the 2d day of February, 1871, in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, and came with his parents to Gloversville when he was less than a year old. They moved several times and finally located in Johnstown in 1876, where he was educated in the Union School until he was fourteen years old. He afterwards became a glover, and January 1, 1892, he joined a copartnership with George S. Andrews, under the firm of Andrews & Johns. His father, George, was born in Devonshire, England, and married Rebecca Ripple, of Glastonbury. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. Two sons died. John, Flossie and Flora (twins), and Charles survive. The family came to the United States about 1872.

Johnson, Charles W., Johnstown, was born on the 20th of January, 1845, and graduated from Union College in 1866. His profession is that of civil engineer, and for the past thirteen years he has been chief engineer of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., being located at St. Paul, Minn. On the 14th of June, 1875, he married Maria C. Bronson, by whom he has three daughters and one son, as follows: Harriet L., Maria S., Elizabeth K. and William L.

Johnson, Emarthew P., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, October 9, 1848. He is the eldest of three children reared by Emarthew and Mary (Perse) Johnson. The father of Emarthew was Moses, jr., whose father was Moses, a soldier in the Revolution, who came to New York at an early day and settled on a farm which has been handed down to the present generation. Moses died about 1850, aged ninety-three. Moses jr., was born in New York in 1786, and was two years of age when his parents came to Oppenheim. He married Polly Ward and they reared thirteen children. Moses died about 1870. The father of Emarthew P. was educated in the public schools and brought up on a farm. He died in 1884 and his wife in 1891. Emarthew P. was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools and in Fairfield Academy. In 1873 he married Mary E. Flanders, daughter of Eunice and Christopher Flanders, residents of

Jefferson county. The children of Emarthew P. and wife are as follows: Arthur E., Edgar (deceased), Eugene, Clarence (deceased), Minnie (deceased), Ross and Jessie. They have also an adopted child Grace.

Johnson, Enoch, Johnstown, was born in Oppenheim, January 18, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, and by occupation was a carpenter and farmer. In 1859 he married Polly, oldest daughter of Stanton and Lydia Johnson of his native town. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter: Ellrey, Cornelia A., and Albert. Cornelia A. married George Ecker, of Johnstown. Mr. Johnson's father (Moses) was born in Connecticut, September 22, 1785, and married Polly Ward, by whom he had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, viz.: Starnthaw, Mathew, Moses, Obadiah, Sherebiah, Ezrom, Enoch, Zepheniah, Eunice, Dorcas, Zenas, Polly and Keziah. The family is of English descent.

Johnson, Dr. William L., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, and was educated in the common schools, Johnstown Academy and also in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. On the 25th of December, 1865, he graduated from the Albany Medical College, and has since practiced successfully at his old home. They have been a family of physicians for generations. On the 10th of June, 1868, he married Mary A., youngest daughter of R. P. Clark, of Johnstown. They have one daughter, Louise C., who married James F. Dean, of New York. Dr. Johnson's father, William H., was a physician in Johnstown and married Harriet McCarthy, of the same town. They had seven children; five sons and two daughters. The doctor's grandfather, Oran, was a surgeon of the war of 1812 and located here soon after the close of hostilities.

Joslin, Ansel D., Perth Amsterdam p. o., was born one-half mile from his present residence in the town of Amsterdam, now Perth, July 3, 1827, a son of George S. and Priscilla (Hopkins) Joslin. The ancestors of this family came over on the *Mayflower*. The grandfather of our subject, James T. Joslin, came to this section from Rhode Island in 1806 and settled in Washington county, remained there about ten years, then came to Montgomery (now Fulton county), and located in Broadalbin, stayed there a short time, and then came to the town of Amsterdam (now Perth), and bought a farm of fifty acres, the birthplace of our subject. He married, in Rhode Island, Hannah Irish, and they were the parents of four children: George S., Sally, John, and Patience; the last named is the only one living, and is now Mrs. Job Hedden, of Lansingburg. George S., father of our subject, was born July 4, 1803. His life was spent in Perth. June 20, 1824, he married Priscilla Hopkins, of Amsterdam (now Perth). Three years after he bought the farm of 100 acres where Ansel D. now resides; he lived and died here June 13, 1842. He was the father of five children, three are now living: Thomas H., of West Troy; Elizabeth Inman, of Amsterdam; and Ansel D., our subject. His life has been spent on the old homestead farm; he was educated in the common schools, and at the death of his father he assumed control of the farm, and guardian to his younger brother and three sisters, and when they reached their majority, bought their interest in the farm. September 29, 1853, he married Sarah Allen, daughter of Hiram and Angeline (Allen) Allen, of Broadalbin. They are the parents of four children: George A. Joslin, who works his father's farm, was born June 17, 1854; Charles B., a

shoe dealer, of Amsterdam, born June 11, 1858; Maggie L., now Mrs. Allen Smith, of Perth, born February 19, 1863; and Nellie A., a teacher of Perth, born October 24, 1865. Mr. Joslin has taken an active part in politics and has been elected supervisor of his town five different terms; his first term in 1873, re-elected in '74 and '75, and again in '81 and '82, showing his popularity among his fellow-townsmen.

Joslin, Dr. John W., Johnstown, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Albany Medical College in medicine and surgery, and also completed a course of training in the Polyclinic Hospital of New York. He married Florence E., the fifth daughter of Albert and Mellisa (Coville) Brown. They have one son, John W., jr., who was born December 26, 1887. The doctor is doing a successful business in the thrifty town of Johnstown and the vicinity. He is vice-president of the Fulton County Medical Society. His father, J. C. Joslin, was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, on the 6th day of July, 1824, and was educated in the common schools, followed by several years of academic instruction. On October 16, 1850, he married Margaret E. Grove, by whom he had two children: Henry D. G., and John W., as mentioned above.

Judson Family.--Deacon Daniel Judson was among the earliest settlers of Kingsboro, and took an active part in the organization of the first church in that place. He was born in 1729 and died in 1817. His son, Elisha, was born in 1765, married Lucy Case in 1787, and had a family of six children, as follows: Sylvester, Sylvanus, Gurdon, Elisha, Lucy, and Alanson. Elisha, the fourth son, was born at Kingsboro, June 28, 1796, and married Rachel B. Brown, March 20, 1828. She was born August 24, 1804. Their children were Daniel B., John W., and Elisha. Daniel B., who is now living in Kingsboro, a part of Gloversville since 1890, was born December 30, 1828, and has achieved wealth as a manufacturer, and much prominence as a citizen, who has ever in mind the best interests of the entire community. He married Phebe E. Brown, March 10, 1852. She was born January 9, 1831. Their children have been Edward W., Daniel B. (deceased), Mary L., John B., Horace S., and Daniel Bingham. Horace S. was a member of New York Legislature in 1892. Alanson, the youngest son, also attained wealth and prominence as a manufacturer of gloves, and was identified with the Congregational church in Gloversville until the time of his death. He was born November 15, 1806, and married Jane Ellison, October 22, 1833. Their children were: Charles W., Harriet A. Lucy J., Ella M., Sarah A., Alice L., Marion L., and Catherine M. Charles W., the only son, was born in Johnstown, July 18, 1834. He has lived in Gloversville since 1839, and married Jennie Bryce, of Broadalbin, May 15, 1872, who bore him two children, both deceased. His second wife was Caroline C. Bryce, a sister of his former wife, whom he married in July, 1879. They have one daughter, Harriet A. Judson.

Jukes, James Y., Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, March 25, 1846. His father, Thomas Jukes, a native of Frome, Somersetshire, England, married Mary Yanney, daughter of James and Hannah (Bedford) Yanney, by whom he had two sons, James Y. being the elder. He was a shoemaker by trade and afterwards a hotel keeper. His father, the Rev. Charles Jukes, was a minister in Fulton county for several years.

Thomas was drowned in Iowa on June 7, 1856, aged thirty-four years. His wife died July 23, 1885, aged sixty-two years. James Y. Jukes received a common school education and afterwards learned the business of carding woolen goods, and is now foreman over this department in Levy Yanney's factory at Ephratah. January 5, 1871, he married Ida B., daughter of John A. and Caroline (Hapeman) Beck, who were of German descent. They have had three children: Maud (Mrs. Delos Smith, of Ephratah); Charles H., who resides at home; and Maggie Y., who died December 23, 1887, aged seven years. Mr. Jukes and family are members of the Reformed church. Mr. Jukes is a member of the Grange, and has been town clerk, collector, and inspector of elections. He acts as correspondent for the *Johnstown Republican*, *Ft. Plain Standard*, and *Free Press*.

Karg, John A., Johnstown, was born in Albany, July 26, 1845. When twelve years of age he came with his parents to the town of Caroga, and was educated in the public school. July 26, 1866, he married Mary A., oldest daughter of John and Mary Heagle, of Caroga, and they have had four children: Edward H., a glove manufacturer; John F., also a glover, with his brother; Charles M., who is attending school; and a daughter, Julia, who died in infancy. Mr. Karg is assistant superintendent of the Johnstown water works, and has been street superintendent for five years. On August 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 43d N. Y. Volunteers, re-enlisting in the same regiment December 23, 1863. He was severely wounded in the head at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., of McMartin Post, 257, department of New York; a member of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M.; Johnstown Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Johnstown Council No. 72, R. & S. M.; and of Holy Cross Commandery K. T., of Gloversville.

Kasson, Adam, and Jane (Hall), French Huguenots, were driven from France at the time of the great expulsion and took refuge in Ireland. In 1722 they came to America, locating at Voluntown, Conn. There Adam died in 1752, and his wife in 1767. They had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Robert Kasson, son of William and grandson of Adam, was born in 1741. He was a pioneer of Broadalbin. He served with the Continental army during the French wars, and also during the revolution, but on the arrival of the French allies, whom he hated, he left the service. He was a man of many peculiarities and eccentricities, but withal a good citizen. By occupation he was a wheelwright. He died September 25, 1826, aged eighty-five years. His wife was Jennie Gaston, by whom he had eight children: Robert, William, Harvey, Alexander, Anna, Phebe, Olive, and Polly or Mary. Robert, the eldest of these children, was born April 10, 1773, and died in Broadalbin, in September, 1846. He married Polly Brockway, by whom he had the following children: Thompson, Lovina, James, Nancy, Charles B., Elizabeth, Margaret, Mason G., Ephraim, and Nathan. Harvey B. Kasson, son of old Robert, was born December 4, 1781, and died August 26, 1836. He married Wealthy Burt. Their children were: James, Alvin, Smira, Doney, Chauncey C., Austin, Sally Ann, Amasa C., George B., Lydia, Harvey L., and Alexander J., twelve in all. Thompson Kasson, son of young Robert, was born October 2, 1795; married Mary Warner, and had ten children, as follows: Sophronia, Orange H., Emma Jane, Mary,

James W., William Earle, William Alexander, Mason T., Bernard R. and Burrill W. (twins). By a second marriage Thompson had two children, Robert and Jane Kasson.

Keck, Isaac, Johnstown, was born in the village of Johnstown on the 15th day of May, 1814, and was educated in the public schools, being a farmer by occupation. On the 15th of October, 1836, he married Eliza A., oldest daughter of Wendell and Ellen Burns, of Montgomery county, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Timothy; George H.; Leandor, who resides in Montgomery, Ill.; Mary E.; Jeremiah; Philip; William, who is dead; Melissa, married William H. Meserve, now of Johnstown, and have four children, one daughter and three sons; Lora, Frank, Earl and William K. Wendell Burns is a descendant of Robert Burns.

Keck, Joseph, Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown, near Keck's Center, on the 22d of March, 1820, and was educated in the public schools. He is a straw-board manufacturer, store-keeper of general merchandise, postmaster, and farmer. He has been married twice, first on the 31st of October, 1847, to Sarah Burdick, by whom he had five children, all of whom are dead. On August 29, 1858, he married Mary, the fourth daughter of Richard and Ellen (Smith) Nixon, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Ida E., who married William Berry, of Johnstown; Regenia, who married William V. S. Olmstead of the town of Root; George J., who married Jennie Olmstead of the same place; Seward, whose marriage is noted elsewhere; Carrie, Ella, and Joseph, who reside at home. Mrs. Keck's father, Richard Nixon, came from Northumberland, England; he married Ellen Smith, of Ephratah, by whom he had eight children. He died in Jefferson county.

Keck, Timothy, Johnstown, was born on the 15th of February, 1838, in Stone Arabia, and was educated in the public schools. In the year 1874 he came to Johnstown and began to manufacture gloves, which business he still continues. On the 20th of November, 1862, he married Charlotte, third daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Martin, a family well known and respected here. They have two children: Elizabeth A., who married Frederick Fisher, jr., of Johnstown; they had one daughter, Charlotte Etha, who died in infancy; William T., who married Charlotte M., fourth daughter of Martin J. and Elizabeth M. (Shear) Anthony. They have one daughter, Elsie May. William T. Keck is in company with his father. Timothy is a manufacturer of gloves.

Kennedy, Lauren O., Perth, West Galway p. o., was born near West Galway, Fulton county, January 18, 1818, a son of James and Lucinda (Grinnell) Kennedy. His grandfather, Thomas Kennedy, was born in the North of Ireland, October 19, 1735, and came to this country before the war of the revolution, locating in Ballston, Saratoga county. He was once taken prisoner by the Indians and carried into Canada. They left his wife and child on the roadside as they were troublesome, and they wandered back to their home. He was the original settler of the Kennedy homestead and farm, the father of eight children. James, who was the youngest, was born August 11, 1794, and married Lucinda Grinnell September 11, 1816; they were the parents of seven children, three are now living: Lucinda Stewart, of Johnstown; Martin Kennedy, of Johnstown; William Kennedy, of New York; James Kennedy died February 7, 1875.

His son, Lauren O., is the subject of this sketch. His early life was spent at home. He was educated in the public school at West Galway. At the age of twenty-one he went into the lumbering business which he followed until 1855, when he came to West Galway and engaged in the mercantile business. February 12, 1845, he married Caroline Cook, of Carlton, Saratoga county, and they were the parents of eight children, five are living: James, of New York; Madison B., of Chicago; Edward C., of Wisconsin; Harvey Lauren, of New York; and Jane Elizabeth, who lives at home with her mother, who is still living. Lauren O., our subject, died December 23, 1891, and no citizen could have been missed more than he in the community. He was always influential in politics, and was twice elected supervisor of the town of Galway.

Kennedy, William J., Broadalbin, superintendent of the Broadalbin Knitting Co., Limited, was born in Little Falls, May 2, 1853; attended school for some years, and at fourteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade in Cobe Krisher's cotton mill at Kinderhook, where he remained about four years; after which, for the next eight years, he worked at several places. In 1884 he moved to Broadalbin, where he, with James W. Bailey, F. A. Higgins and S. C. Higgins, engaged in the knit goods business, and built a knitting mill known as the Higgins Bros. & Kennedy, with James W. Bailey as special, and in May, 1889, the business formed into a stock company with a paid in capital of \$75,000. Of this company C. H. Butler is president and Mr. W. J. Kennedy is superintendent, and the firm is doing a prosperous business. Mr. Kennedy is a son of Thomas and Mary (Keiff) Kennedy, both natives of Limerick, Ireland. In March, 1878, Mr. Kennedy married Mary West, of Weavertown, Warren county, and they had three children. Willie (deceased), Earl J. and William. In politics Mr. Kennedy is a Republican.

Kibbe, Bliss, Stratford, was born in Stratford, March 13, 1848, a son of William H. and Eleanor (Bliss) Kibbe. They reared four children of whom Bliss is the oldest. William H. is a son of Abiel Kibbe, a native of Vermont, who, in 1800, moved to Stratford, there being at that time but six families in the town. He was a farmer and carpenter, was justice of the peace for twenty years, supervisor, and held other town offices. He was also a Mason, and a member of Aurora lodge of Salisbury. He died May 17, 1867, and his wife, on June 24, 1851. William H. Kibbe was born February 22, 1818, in Stratford, was reared on a farm and received his education at the district schools of the day. In 1847 he married Eleanor, youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Roxey (Blakesley) Bliss, who moved into town in 1802. Mr. Kibbe was a farmer and lumberman, and was at one time assessor of his town. Bliss Kibbe was reared on the farm, which occupation he followed, together with lumbering. He received his education at the public schools and the Clinton Liberal Institute. September 21, 1875, he married Emma Shaver, a native of Herkimer county, born December 13, 1853. She is a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Bulson) Shaver, the former a native of Herkimer county, and the latter of Otsego county. After his marriage, Mr. Kibbe engaged in farming and lumbering, and in 1877 in the general merchandise business, which he conducts upon a large scale. He has always belonged to the Republican party, is an active politician, but never aspired to public office. He was clerk of the town for two years, and was

postmaster for thirteen years. He is a member of Dodgeville lodge No. 796, F. & A. M., of the Equitable Aid Union of Stratford, No. 732. He has one son, Howard, born September 5, 1886.

King, John V., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown on the 15th day of August, 1836, and was educated in the public schools. In early life he was a farmer, but in 1866 he began to manufacture leather, and has since continued the business in company with his son, Charles. Mr. King has married twice: First, on the 4th of July, 1855, to Anna, youngest daughter of Robert and Janett Ballantine, of Broadalbin, formerly of Scotland. They had six children, three of whom are dead. Three survive: Charles, Harriet and Clara. Mrs. King died May 12, 1887. On the 28th of August, 1888, he married Mrs. Emma W. Comrie, whose maiden name was Washburn. Charles was well educated, and married Anna S., youngest daughter of the late Anson Decker, of Johnstown. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, namely, John V., John, and Margaret.

Knapp, Benjamin, Stratford, was born on the 30th of July, 1862, in Stratford. His father was Wheeler Knapp and his grandfather was John Knapp. The latter was a native of Providence, Saratoga county, and came to Stratford, where he spent the rest of his life. His wife was Jane M. Daniels, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Knapp was a lumberman. He and his wife died in 1870. Wheeler Knapp was born on the 25th of January, 1835, in West Milton, Saratoga county, and in 1850 he came to Stratford and married Emilia Cramer, a native of Oppenheim and a daughter of Benjamin Cramer. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer had seven children. He died in Dolgeville in 1883, and she in 1887. Wheeler Knapp has always been a farmer and lumberman, and is a member of Dolgeville Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., of the Dolgeville Lodge of F. and A. M., of the Little Falls, No. 26, K. T. He was supervisor for a number of years and was highway commissioner. He resided in Stratford until 1882, when he moved to Lewis county where he lived one year and then went to Dolgeville, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Knapp died in 1869 and in the year 1870 he married Marion Bliss, a native of Stratford and a daughter of Jefferson Bliss of the same place. They had three children. Benjamin received a common school education, and was reared on a farm, and on the 1st of November, 1887, married Kate Zimmerman, a native of Dolgeville, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Willey) Zimmerman, who reared nine children, by whom he had two daughters, Clara M., and Ida B. Benjamin is a member of Dolgeville Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F.

Knapp, William, Stratford, was born on the 9th of September, 1858, in Stratford, and is a son of Wheeler and Harriet E. Cramer Knapp. William was educated in the public schools, and in 1878 he married Eliza A. Davis, a native of Stratford, and a daughter of John Davis, by whom he had six children: Winnie, Ella, Mary, Wheeler, Earl and Guy, all of whom are living. When a young man Mr. Knapp worked in a saw-mill, and after his marriage worked for his father several years at that business. He then engaged in the lumber business for himself at Knappville and at present carries on quite an extensive business. Mr. Knapp is a member of Equitable Aid Union of Stratford.

Knoff, Louis, Gloversville, was born in Prussia, January 8, 1828. In his native country he learned the trade of glove leather dressing, at which he served as an apprentice five years and at which he also worked two years before coming to America. In 1849 he came to Gloversville, finding employment with Gilbert Burr. Later on he worked several years in Johnstown, but in 1862 he embarked in business for himself at a point where now stands the Gloversville depot. Three years afterwards he built his present factory and tannery on South Main street and has succeeded in building up not only a large trade, but as well a comfortable fortune. He is now about to retire from active life, and passes his works into the care of his elder son, Herman Knoff. In 1856 Mr. Knoff married Paulina Gausel, by whom he had one child, Herman. His wife died in 1862 and in 1866 he married Rosa Fliegel, who died in 1891, leaving one child, Louis, jr. Mr. Knott is a firm Democrat, but not active in public affairs. He is member of the Congregational church.

Knox, Charles M., Johnstown, was born in Mapletown, Montgomery county, October 16, 1828. He married Mary E. Briggs, a member of one of the oldest families of this town. They had five children, four sons and one daughter. Three survive: Elisha B., a bachelor who resides in California; Anna S., who married James L. Northrup, and Charles B., who was born on the old homestead October 8, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and also attended two years at the High School. February 15, 1883, he married H. Rose, youngest daughter of David and Amanda Markward, of Mansfield, O., and they have one son, Charles M., born March 13, 1888. They all reside in the village of Johnstown.

Lair, Jacob C., Perth p. o., was born in Germany, August 7, 1847, a son of Panhardt and Annie Lair. His father came to this country in 1851 and located in Bleecker, where he lived one year. After short residence at Caroga and Peckville, he moved back to Bleecker for another year, then to Mayfield, where he bought a farm of 180 acres, where he still resides, and is now fifty-six years of age. The early life of our subject was spent with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Bleecker, Johnstown, and Mayfield. When twenty-one years of age he went into the lumber business and is still interested in that. In 1870 he bought a hundred acres which he cleared off, the next year bought 1000 acres, which he owned three weeks, selling it with a large profit. In 1871 he bought the Jackson saw-mill, at Jackson Summit, which he still operates. At this time he built a fine brick block at Mayfield, which he ran as a hotel for one year then sold. In 1883 he bought thirty-two building lots in the city of Amsterdam for speculation, three of the four houses which he built here he traded for Burt's planing-mill; he ran this five years, tore down and built a block of tenements; built also a mill at Port Jackson. In 1888 he sold out and came to Perth, and is now running a steam saw and planing-mill with a business of \$100,000 a year. December 30, 1872, he married Sarah Templeton, of Mayfield, who died April 11, 1877, leaving one child, James A. November 13, 1877, he married Emily A. Edwards, and this union has been blessed with one child, Rene E., born April 1, 1880. Mr. Lair has always been interested in politics, not as an office seeker, but for public welfare, and is known as a successful business man.

Lake, George L., Gloversville, has been known to the business community of Gloversville only since 1886, but during that time he has succeeded in building up an industry worthy of a longer residence in the city. Mr. Lake was born at Glasgow, Scotland, March 27, 1844, and there learned leather dressing, but he perfected himself in the art in other places. In 1869 he came to this country, locating in Philadelphia first, and then in Troy, remaining in the latter city until 1885, when he came to Johnstown and became one of the firm of Stewart & Lake. In 1886 he bought the Daniel Lasher tannery on West Fulton street, where he has since conducted a successful business. His finished products comprise Dongola, kangaroo, and glazed stock of leathers. While residing in Troy Mr. Lake married Charlotte Herden, by whom he has seven children: Maggie, Lottie, George, Lillie, Nettie, Jennie, and one other.

Lamb, Pardee E., agent, Broadalbin, was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, on the 1st of November, 1848, and is a son of William and Mary Merrill Lamb. His father was born on the same farm. His mother was a native of Schoharie county. Grandfather John Lamb was also a farmer on the same farm. Mr. Lamb was a soldier in the civil war; he enlisted in August, 1864, in Company B, 91st N. Y. Heavy Artillery, which was changed to an infantry regiment. He was in the pioneer corps and was under fire many times from sharp-shooters; he was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted. He served until the last of June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He had a brother in the same regiment; his brothers, John and William, were also in the army and served three years each. Mr. Lamb has been in the paper manufacturing business for several years, and at the present time is the agent of Mrs M. K. Husted and is also librarian of the reading-rooms. He was married on the 1st of November, 1868, to Elizabeth A. Eaton, of Providence, Saratoga county, who was born in 1846. They have had three children, one living, Georgia Ann, born in June, 1870. Mr. Lamb is a Democrat in politics, a member of the G. A. R., the Good Templars, and the order of Red Men.

Lamberson, Addison, Oppenheim, was born in Herkimer county, January 25, 1820. His father was James Lamberson, a native of New Jersey, born in 1777, and in an early day came to Salisbury. He married Mercy Curtis, by whom he had ten children. He was a farmer and held several town offices. He and his family were Methodists. He was one of the founders of the Methodist church at Brockett's Bridge. He died in 1858 and his wife in 1860. Addison Lamberson was reared on a farm and received a common school education, supplemented by several terms at the Fairfield Academy. December 11, 1845, he married Mary Brown, who was born January 17, 1823. She is a daughter of Nathan Brown and Polly Churchill, who reared six sons and six daughters. Nathan Brown was born in Williamstown, Mass., September 20, 1787. His father was Josiah Brown, born in England in 1755. He and his brother Elijah came to America previous to the revolution. Both were soldiers in the war. Josiah afterwards settled in Williamstown, Mass., where he married Elizabeth (Dodge) Olmstead. She was a widow, to whom Mr. Brown carried the news of the death of her husband in the war. They reared nine children. In 1807 Josiah came to Saratoga county, and in 1811 to Oppenheim, where he died. Nathan Brown first came to Oppenheim when

fourteen years of age, walking from Williamstown, Mass. He had a bundle of clothes and twenty-five cents when he reached the town. After the death of his mother, about 1811, he brought his father's family to Oppenheim. He was a thorough business man and accumulated a great deal of property, owning at one time about 1800 acres of land. He kept a hotel at Oppenheim for a number of years. He sailed with Governor Clinton on the first boat through the Erie canal, and in an early day he freighted goods from Albany to Buffalo. He held several town offices, among others that of county judge. He was also at one time member of Assembly. He was a Mason, and died in 1857, and his wife in 1872. The children of Mr. Lamberson and wife are: Dora J., Francis A., James N., Jennie M., and Fred A. The last two are the only ones living. In 1850 Mr. Lamberson became engaged in the mercantile business at Brockett's Bridge (now Dolgeville), where he has since been in business. He also has represented some of the leading insurance companies of the country. He has been notary public for twenty years in succession. He was government assessor, and has been justice of the peace for four years, and also associate judge two years.

Leavitt, E. W., Stratford, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, August 27, 1827. His parents, Joseph and Lydia (Bliss) Leavitt, had eight children. Sherwood, father of Joseph, was a native of Connecticut, who came to Herkimer county. Later he moved to Burnt Hills, Schenectady county, where he lived until within two years of his death, when he came to Stratford. His second wife was Miss Bennett, who died in Stratford, his first wife having died in Burnt Hills. Joseph B. Leavitt, born in 1802, in Connecticut, came to Fulton county when a boy and taught school several years. He was also the first man who kept the Fulton county poor-house. He was justice of the peace, supervisor, and county superintendent and died April 5, 1860. His wife died the same year, on April 9. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. July 17, 1861, he married Celia Wilde, a native of Johnstown, born March 3, 1841, and the daughter of Jacob C. and Gertrude A. (Applegate) Wilde. They had these children: Ellsworth (deceased); Herman B. (deceased); Willard J. and Lillian M. (twins); the former living with his uncle at Johnstown, and the latter living at home; when five years of age our subject came to Stratford, and except during 1856 to 1862, while at Johnstown, he has resided at Stratford. He is the owner of a saw-mill and cheese factory, and also considerable real estate. He was supervisor in 1886-87, and justice of the peace for eight years. He is a member of the Dolgeville Lodge No. 137 I. O. O. F. His wife died August 14, 1878.

Leavitt, John E., Johnstown, was born on the 4th of November, 1839, in Martinsburg, Lewis county, being educated in the public schools; his education was obtained by earnest effort, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. In early life he was a farmer, but in 1870 he engaged in the meat business in what is now the flourishing city of Gloversville, and continued that business until 1883, when he was elected sheriff of Fulton county and served a term of three years, and in 1889 was again elected for the same office, he being the only man in the history of the county twice honored with the office of sheriff. He has always been a staunch Republican. On the 20th of August, 1863, he married Catherine Nellis, of Ephratah, who died Jan-

uary 7, 1882. They had three children: one son, Eugene A., who died September 13, 1890, and two daughters, Cora B. and Jennie E. Cora B. married George E. Miller, jr., of Johnstown; she has had charge of her father's home since the death of her mother, which happened when she was about sixteen years old.

Lefler, Jehiel, Dr., Johnstown, was born on the 22d of April, 1843, at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, and was educated in the public schools. In 1860 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Pettingell, of Tribes Hill, and continued for two years and then with Dr. Newman one year. In 1883 he came to Johnstown and continued his studies with Dr. Francis Burdick, after which he took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1864 and practiced medicine as assistant to Dr. Burdick, but on the 1st of May, 1868, the latter admitted him to a full copartnership, which continued until 1872. He then began to practice on his own account, and he has had a successful business to the present time. On the 25th of October, 1871, he married Josephine L., only daughter and child of Captain B. J. and Margaret Hayes, of Johnstown, by whom he has one daughter, Florence V., born May 2, 1876. The ancestry of the family is German, Dutch and English.

Le Roy, Henry, Ephratah was born in Ephratah, January 19, 1830, a son of John and Annie (Soule) Le Roy, who reared eight children, of whom Henry is the oldest. John was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county, July 10, 1808, and died in Canajoharie, October 21, 1843. In 1846 his wife married Peter Snell, and she died February 12, 1874, her husband dying February 27, 1875. The father of John (Abraham Le Roy), was three years of age when he came to America, and he died in Montgomery county. The family is of French descent. Henry Soule, father of Annie, participated in the war of 1812, and his father was a soldier in the revolution, and was killed fighting Indians and Tories at Cherry Valley. Our subject received a good education, and early in life commenced boating on the Erie canal, which he followed for a number of years. April 21, 1865, he married Mary L., daughter of Henry Howard, and by her has had four children: Ida, born January 25, 1866; Howard, born February 9, 1868; Charlotte, born January 20, 1872; and Olive, born December 31, 1877. In the year 1872 Mr. Le Roy came back to Ephratah, where he has since been a farmer. He has held the office of inspector of elections, town clerk, and is at present excise commissioner. Mr. Le Roy's maternal ancestry came over in the *May Flower*.

Lewis, George E., was born on the farm of his present residence, in Perth, October 1, 1838, a son of Henry and Jane (Allen) Lewis. Henry Lewis was a son of Jacob Lewis, who came to this town from near New York, in company with his father John Lewis, two brothers and one sister. They bought altogether 700 acres, and the family has since then lived here. Jacob Lewis was the father of eight children. Henry was the fourth son, born August 27, 1803, married, September 26, 1832, Jane Allen, and they were the parents of ten children, seven are now living: Cornelia A. and Ann Lewis, of Perth; Sarah J., now Mrs. Timothy Shea, of Albany; Mary E. Lewis, a teacher at Cranesville; Frances C., also a teacher at Florida, Montgomery county;

Abram L. B., of Amsterdam, and George E., our subject, whose early life was spent on the farm. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 12th New York Ind. battery, and saw service in many important battles, among them Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and at Richmond. He was mustered out June 12, 1865. In 1866 he bought a store at Little Falls which he conducted four years, then went to Rochester where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1877, when he came back to the homestead farm. September 10, 1867, he married Isabella Lee, daughter of Joseph Lee, of Little Falls, and they have two children, Bertram E., born September 8, 1869, and Helen Lee, born May 30, 1871. Mr. Lewis conducts a farm of 184 acres, 140 acres under cultivation for hay and grain. Mr. Lewis is not a politician, but is a representative citizen. Mrs. Lewis died February 28, 1876.

Limousin, Ferdinand Eugene E., Johnstown, was born in St. Julien, Haute Vienne, France, and was educated at Limoges, Haute Vienne, France. He came to the United States in June, 1881, and located in Johnstown, where he resided one year and then went to Gloversville, to work on kid shoe and glove leather at the beam. In the fall of 1888 he again located in Johnstown, where he began business dressing mocha, kid and castor. He married Marie Chauvaud, on April 24, 1880. They have two children, a girl and a boy, namely: Josephine Annie Marie Clothilde, and Eli Marie Louis. Both parents are of French birth.

Littlejohn, Fitz Hugh, a lawyer of Broadalbin, was born in this village April 29, 1850, a son of Frederick and Lillias (Larchar) Littlejohn. His father was a native of New York, a brother of Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the well known statesman, and a cousin of Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, of Long Island. His father was in the forwarding business in the old Oswego line, on the Erie canal for many years. His maternal great-grandfather was the French Count Larchar, who fought in the war of the Revolution. The grandfather, Levi S. Littlejohn, was prominently connected with the building of the Erie canal. Fitz Hugh was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, was in a banking office in New York for two years. He was four years a civil engineer, also in the People's Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn, nine years, and three years with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, when he came to Broadalbin, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, since which time he has practiced in his native village. Mr. Littlejohn now owns and manages a printing establishment, and is a Republican. Thomas Littlejohn, of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to America in 1718, and was the founder of the family in this country.

Lobdell, Bradley N., is a capitalist of Northville, and was born in Benson, Hamilton county, on June 20, 1832. He is a son of Nathan B. and Nancy (Richardson) Lobdell. The grandfather of Bradley N., Daniel Lobdell, was the third settler in Northville, and experienced all the privations of a pioneer's life. He was a man of influence and sterling worth, and was a royalist soldier in the Revolutionary war. Nathan B. Lobdell, father of Bradley N., was a native of Brookfield, Conn., and of Welsh descent, the original stock coming to America about 1660. He was a man of prominence and enjoyed the confidence of the people. When Fulton and Hamilton counties were set off from Montgomery he had charge of the transcribing of the records. He was a man of thor-

ough integrity and his name is much respected by all who claimed his acquaintance. His wife was a descendant of General Montgomery of Revolutionary fame. Bradley N.'s residence is situated on land originally taken by his great uncle, Caleb Lobdell, who came here with his brother Daniel, about 1790. Mr. L. has been engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, but for the last few years has dealt in real estate. He married on November 7, 1856, Sabrina, daughter of David M. and Mardulla E. (Olmstead) Miller, natives of Fulton county, by whom he had three children, one of whom survives, Josie, born June 24, 1866, now the wife of William Hollearn, of Northville, who is in the grain trade. Mr. Lobdell is a Democrat and has held several offices in the township, acquitting himself to the satisfaction of the people. He is a Mason. His oldest brother, Daniel G., now deceased, was a lawyer of prominence. He was for several years in the custom house at New York, under President Pierce's administration, and instituted many reforms. He was for a long time, till his death in 1875, special supervising agent of the customs department of the United States.

Loomer, A. P., Oppenheim, was born in Stratford, May 29, 1822, a son of George and Hannah (Chase) Loomer. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. November 6, 1845, he married Esther Healy, daughter of Ebenezer and Keziah (Wood) Healy, who reared two children. Mr. and Mrs. Loomer have three sons, one residing in Washington, one in Wisconsin, and one in Texas. Mrs. Loomer died December 11, 1863, and Mr. Loomer then married Calista, daughter of Edwin Snell, of Stone Arabia. Our subject has been a farmer and cattle dealer and for the past twenty-six years has been a hotel proprietor. He has kept hotel in St. Johnsville, five years, Rockwood eight years, Little Falls and Gloversville, and also in Dolgeville, where he is at present proprietor of the Loomer House, where he has been for five years. He was justice of the peace for six years, and has held other town offices. George Loomer was a native of Connecticut, and an early settler of Montgomery county. He was of Welsh descent, one of two brothers who came from Wales in an early day and settled in Connecticut. He had but one child, A. P. Mr. Loomer died in Ohio, while inspecting land. His widow married Jesse White, and died January 4, 1891, aged ninety-four years.

Lucas, Edward J., Johnstown, was born in Yeovil, England, on the 10th day of August, 1864, and was educated in the school in that place. In January, 1883, he came to the United States and located at Johnstown. He learned the trade of glover in England and worked at the business for others until 1890, when he started to manufacture gloves on his own account. On the 25th of August, 1887, he married Emilie, daughter of Ferdinand Ackerknecht, of Johnstown, and though the name is German she is a native of America. They have two children, both of whom are boys, namely: Ernest and Milton F.

McConkey, Henry D., Johnstown, was born in Currietown, Montgomery county, April 10, 1843. He was educated in the public schools and Canajoharie Academy and in the State Normal School at Albany. He has been an efficient school teacher for fifteen years in Montgomery and Fulton counties, and came to reside permanently in Johnstown in 1878 as a dry goods merchant. He is now a leather manufacturer. His

wife also does a fine millinery business on North Perry street. On October 9, 1872, he married Helen, second daughter of James and Rozanna Irving, of this place, and they have two children, Irving H. and Grace A. His father, Henry V., was born in the town of Glen. He married Hannah, daughter of Judge Deivendorf, of the same county, by whom he had eight children. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and German. The grandfathers on both sides were in the Revolutionary War. Mr. McConkey's great-grandfather served on Washington's staff, and helped ferry him across McConkey's Ferry, Delaware River, the night he surprised and routed the Hessians.

McDougall, Robert, Gloversville, was born in this State, June 6, 1814. His wife, Sarah Ann Hagaman, was born in this State, January 1, 1820. They were married in 1840 and had the following children: Crosby, of Plattsburg; Robert, who died in 1891, leaving a family; John H., of Gloversville; James A., of Gloversville; Ann Mary, who died aged five years; Hester, who married Archibald Hollenbeck, of Gloversville; William, a manufacturer of Gloversville; Sarah Jane, wife of J. Wesley Stockley, of Gloversville; David B., of Kansas; Margaret, wife of Alex. Linesberg, of Gloversville; and Anna, who married Henry Penrose, of Troy. Robert McDougall, sr., was a tanner and currier of this locality, and a man highly respected by all his acquaintances. James A. McDougall was born in this township February 23, 1846. He was brought up to his father's occupation, but when about seventeen years old he worked for himself. He has traveled on the road since he was twenty-three years of age and has been identified with the glove industry for many years, although only since 1880 has he been a manufacturer. The present firm of James A. McDougall & Co. was formed in 1888. On April 4, 1877, James A. McDougall was married to Arabelle, daughter of Rev. Jacob A. Brown, a clergyman of the M. E. church of Delaware, O.

McIntyre, John D., Perth, was born in Will county, Ill., March 27, 1844, a son of Duncan and Lucinda (Hardsall) McIntyre. His grandfather, John McIntyre, was born in Kenmore, Scotland, August 5, 1766, and came to this country before the war of the Revolution and located in the town of Perth, buying a farm of 100 acres, a portion of which is the home of our subject. He was driven from this town by the Indians and sought a refuge in Albany, going from there to Philadelphia where he stayed during the war. At the close of the war he returned to Perth, and joined with Robert Macbeth and John Stewart and took government contracts for mason work, among them some of the locks in the Erie canal, and work on the fort at Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara. His wife, Ann, was also born at Kenmore, Scotland, March 20, 1770, and died May 6, 1857. John McIntyre Died July 31, 1848. They were the parents of seven children: Duncan, the father of our subject, was the oldest son; the others were Daniel, Archibald, Eliza, who married John Culbert; Ann who married Thos. Reddish; Ellen and Margaret. Duncan was born March 20, 1802, and lived with his parents on the homestead farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he joined a party of young men who went west, settling in Will county, Ill. They each took up a homestead. In 1840 Duncan married Lucinda Hadsall, of Illinois. They were blessed with seven children, four are now living. Daniel, of Will county, Ill.; Archibald, of Joliet, Ill.; James W., of Willmington, Ill.; and John D., our subject. His parents came back

to their old home in 1845 to be with Mr. McIntyre's father in his old age. The whole life of John D. has been spent on the old homestead. At the death of his grandfather, his parents moved back to Illinois, and John remained with his aunts. He was educated in the Johnstown Academy, and a course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Albany, where he received his diploma. April 8, 1865, he married Sarah Ferguson, of Florida. Mr. McIntyre has held the office of town clerk for a number of years, was also justice of the peace five years.

McKnight, John, a lawyer of Northville, was born in Hebron, Washington county, April 1, 1817. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Mathews) McKnight. George, the grandfather of John, was a Scotchman who came to this country before the Revolutionary war, during which he was a second lieutenant in the American army. The father was a farmer and an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian church for many years. Con. Mathews, a brother of John's mother, was in the war of 1812. John McKnight was educated in the common schools of the county and the academy in Salem. He followed school teaching for many years and studied law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1858 at Plattsburg, when he at once entered into the practice of his profession at Warrensburgh, Warren county. He came to Northville in 1871, where he has since continued in a large and lucrative practice. He is the oldest member of the bar, with one exception, in the county. He is a Democrat in politics, has twice served as supervisor, and is one of the substantial men of the town. November 10, 1840, he married Elizabeth Quay, by whom he has one daughter and one son. The latter was in the civil war from 1861 to its close, and died in January, 1877.

McLaren, Daniel, Perth, Johnstown p. o., was born in the town of Perth, near his present residence, May 21, 1816, a son of Robert and Christie (McIntosh) McLaren, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1806, bringing with them four children. Robert located in this town and bought the farm of the family's present residence, finished clearing it off, and always lived here. Three more children were born to them, and of the seven but three are living: William, a clergyman of Toledo, O.; Jane McLaren, of Perth, and Daniel, our subject. Daniel's whole life has been spent on the homestead farm, educated at the public school and at Johnstown academy. February 28, 1845, he married Jeannette McNab, of Gloversville, who died September 21, 1883. He married again, September 20, 1888, Mary A. Major, daughter of John and Jane (Maxwell) Major, and sister of Hugh and Joseph Major. Mr. McLaren has never been an office seeker in the politics of his town, but has given his whole time and attention to the farm. He has always been deeply interested in church work, and is to-day one of the oldest members of the Perth Presbyterian church.

McLaren, James D., Johnstown, was born in Mayfield on the 9th of October, 1809, and came to Johnstown with his parents when a boy about five years old. He was educated in Johnstown and studied law with Judge Cady and graduated from the New York Law Institute. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law a number of years in New York, also in Fonda, and at Ogdensburg. On the 12th of May, 1870, he married Ruth B., youngest daughter of David and Dorothy Yauney Bedford. Her father, David, came here from Dutchess county, and one of his ancestors came over on the *Mayflower*. Mr. McLaren died in the year 1886.

McLaren, John, Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown on the 7th of April, 1815, he was educated in the public schools and was a general merchant for many years with William Dorn. In 1851 he went to Gloversville and aided in founding the Fulton County Bank of which he was the first cashier. In 1872 he returned to Johnstown and in company with Donald McIntyre, opened the Johnstown Bank, which after some years was incorporated as a stock company. Mr. McLaren was its cashier until his death. On the first of July, 1847, he married Mary, only daughter of Duncan and Isabella McLaren. For many years he was a Sunday-school teacher in the Congregational church of Gloversville, and was always an active Christian. On the 28th of April, 1890, he died. His widow still survives him.

McLaren, William, Perth, Amsterdam p. o., was born at West Perth, April 8, 1846, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Vedder) McLaren. Robert was a son of Robert McLaren, who came to this country from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1806, with his wife and three children: Peter, John, and William. William is still living at Toledo, O., a faithful preacher of the gospel. Robert was born in 1808 and always made his home on the old McLaren farm at Benedict's Corners. In 1840 he married Rebecca Vedder, daughter of William Vedder, of Broadalbin. They were the parents of but one child, William, our subject. Robert McLaren died August 1, 1870, and Mrs. McLaren died April 6, 1879. The early life of our subject was spent on the old farm, educated in the public school and Johnstown Academy. June 13, 1873, he married Mary H. Dougall, daughter of Thomas Dougall, of Duaneburg, and they are the parents of two children: Harriet, born June 13, 1874, and Flora, born March 6, 1879. In 1884 Mr. McLaren sold the old homestead farm and bought a farm of 130 acres known as the "Old Canary Farm," in the southern part of Perth. Mr. McLaren has always taken a deep interest in church work, and has been a member of the Perth Presbyterian church for over twenty years.

McLaughlin, Alexander, Ephratah, was born in Lassellsville, July 20, 1833, a son of John and Abigail (Kennicutt) McLaughlin, whose people came from Rhode Island. They reared six children. John was a son of Fergus, a native of Scotland, who came to America about 1812. His wife was a Miss McLaughlin, by whom he had one son and two daughters, and had one son and two daughters also by a previous marriage. John McLaughlin was a gardener in Scotland, and in America carried on farming. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and he served one term as assessor. A. McLaughlin received a common school education and was reared on the farm. He married, June 14, 1856, Mary J., daughter of John and Rachel (Frederick) Bronk, elsewhere mentioned in this work. They have two children: Richard, who married Julia A. Miles, and Jessie, who married Charles E. Christman. Both reside in Lassellsville. Mr. McLaughlin is a farmer and lumber dealer. In 1885 he came to Lassellsville, and is one of the trustees and stockholders of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company of Lassellsville. He has been assessor of the town for eleven years. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

McQueen, James M., Perth, was born in the house of his present residence, September 11, 1822. Joseph McQueen was born in this same house on the McQueen home-

stead farm, December 22, 1824. These two brothers were sons of John McQueen, who came to this country from Perthshire, Scotland, in 1795, in company with his cousin, Archibald. When they settled in this section they cleared together the farm they bought in the wilderness, each built a log house, and John occupied his after his marriage to Ann Major, daughter of John Major, of Galway, Saratoga county, May 17, 1803. He remained on this place and worked it until 1815, when he built the large frame house now called the "Old John McQueen Homestead," near the original log house. He was the father of nine children. Three are living, these two brothers and their sister, Jeannette, now Mrs. Daniel Potter, of Gloversville, born January 1, 1819. James was sent to the public school of the town, but Joseph had the advantage of a course in the Amsterdam Academy. The whole family has always lived on the farm, and the most of them (thus far) have died there. John McQueen, their father, died February 22, 1857. After his death the sons took charge of the place and have never left it. They have no desire for political honors, but to be known as honest, upright citizens. They have increased the old place, until now they have over 300 acres, about 200 under cultivation. A cousin of theirs is the housekeeper, Ellen McQueen, who came to this country in 1879, from Shropshire, Scotland.

McQueen, John C., Perth, was born in the town of Amsterdam, August 19, 1812, a son of Archibald and Jeannette (McKinley) McQueen. The early life of our subject was spent at home, attending the common schools and assisting his father on the farm until the latter's death in 1849, leaving him the old homestead farm, which he conducted until 1862, when he bought what was known as the old Leffer farm of 108 acres, which he has improved until now he has one of the prettiest places on the Johnstown road. November 6, 1862, he married Ellen Robb, daughter of James and Mary (Carmichael) Robb. Mr. McQueen has never had any particular interest in politics, and his only zeal is shown in his success as a farmer, and desires his name handed down to history only as a good, honest, upright citizen.

McQueen, William J., Perth, was born in the town of Amsterdam, December 18, 1835, a son of Archibald and Ann (Alexander) McQueen. Archibald was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1777, and came to this country when he was twenty years old and settled in Amsterdam, buying land in its original condition, and with his cousin, John McQueen, they built log houses at first and afterwards frame buildings. Here they lived until their deaths, about forty-seven years. They were of the earliest settlers in this section, and Archibald was remembered by all as a good Christian. He married, in 1807, Jennette McKinley, who was the mother of two children, John C. McQueen and Jennette McQueen Donnan. In 1825 he married May Wilson; she died in four years, leaving one child, Margaret McQueen Walker. His third wife was Ann Alexander, and they had two children, Ruth A. McQueen and William J., our subject. Mrs. Archibald McQueen died April 1, 1880, eighty-five years old. The early life of William was spent at home; he attended school at Kingsboro Academy under Prof. Horace Sprague. His father died in 1849, and left to him the farm of his present residence, a fine one of 128 acres, where William has built a nice residence and a cider and feed mill. January 27, 1857, he married Nettie Speir, daughter of George and Eliza-

betth (Donnan) Speir, and they have two children: Archie and George S. Mr. McQueen combines with his farm duties the manufacture of cider and vinegar, also running a custom-mill. In 1883 he was elected supervisor of the town, and the popularity and esteem he commands is shown by his being elected to a second term in 1884, the first Democrat ever accorded that honor in this town.

McMartin, James I., was born near Kingsboro, April 20, 1816. Some time previous to 1843 he began the manufacture of gloves and mittens at Johnstown, which business he followed during the rest of his life. On April 3, 1851, he married Mary Amanda Pierson, who died March 29, 1873; their family consisted of seven children: Caroline, Anna, Daniel, Eli Pierson, Archibald, James and Mary Amanda, all of whom were living at the time of their father's death, January 2, 1888. Eli P. McMartin died May 17, 1891. Daniel McMartin, the father of James I. McMartin was born in this country, and his father, Peter, came from Scotland to the United States before the revolution.

McNab Family.—John McNab, sr., was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and came to America in the latter part of the year 1802. In 1803 he purchased what was afterwards known as the McNab homestead property, consisting of 125 acres, for which he paid Adam Vedder \$2,000. All of this land is now within the limits of Gloversville, West Fulton street passing through the center of the property. Mr. McNab was a farmer, and built a farm house upon this land, part of which is still standing. He at once took steps toward becoming a citizen, and his naturalization papers, now in the possession of his son, were granted on the 19th of January, 1808. He also became a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church at Johnstown, then under the spiritual charge of Pastor Hosack. He married Margaret Walker, daughter of David Walker, in 1804, and had ten children, the first, Christie, being born in 1806. The other children were Eliza, Catharine, Margaret, Jannette, John, David, Helen, James and Anna. Christie married Robert Kirkpatrick, of Johnstown; Eliza married James Robertson, of Broadalbin; Margaret married Peter McGregor, resident of the town of Johnstown; Helen married John Hays, of Ogdensburg; Catharine married James Evans, of Troy; Jannette married Daniel McLaren, of Perth; and Anna married Rev. James M. Arthur, of Monmouth, Ill. John McNab, jr., was born on the old homestead in October, 1816, and attended school at the brick school-house in what was then known as "Stump City." He married Eliza E. Clark, daughter of R. P. Clark, of Johnstown, June 10, 1863, three children resulting from the union: Emma M., Lillian, and John. Lillian died when in her seventeenth year and John in his sixth. Emma M. married Frank Burton, of the law firm of Baker & Burton, and has one daughter, Lillian.

McVean, Daniel D., was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1754, and came here when a young man. He married Janett Cameron, of Albany. She was born in 1757, and their children numbered five. One of the sons, John D., was the father of the present generation, and was born where they now reside, February 18, 1797. He married on May 3, 1832, Catherine McVean, and they had nine children, of whom eight survive: Daniel D., Grace A., John J., James A., Catherine, Charles F., Edward, and Duncan. James A. married Grace A. Robertson; John J., Charles F., Duncan, and Edward reside on the homestead. October 13, 1869, Catherine married Volney S. Hoff,

formerly of Steuben county, and they had four children: Nettie, John M., Albert E., and Grace F. Mr. Hoff enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company B, 148th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged on account of wounds May 31, 1865. Daniel D. and Grace A. are dead.

Major, Hugh B., a farmer of Perth, was born in that place August 14, 1835, a son of John and Jane (Maxwell) Major, both natives of Saratoga county. His father was born in Galway, in 1785, and his mother in Charlton in 1792. His grandfather, John Major, was a native of Galway, Scotland, and came to this country in 1775. He settled in Galway, and was one of the prominent men in the early history of the town. His mother's people were among the early settlers here, and came from the north of Ireland. John Major was a Republican, and was honored by several local offices. He died aged sixty-seven years. Hugh B. Major was reared on the farm, and has followed that occupation, being now the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres. Since 1856 he has been connected with the Fulton and Montgomery Counties Farmer's Insurance Company, and has been the secretary of the company for the last thirty-five years in succession. He has been an uncompromising Republican, and has been supervisor of the town two years, and held other important local offices. He is one of the influential men of the town. On October 11, 1871, he married Annie R., daughter of William and Rachel (Van Duzen) Brower, of Fonda, who was born July 31, 1848. They were among the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Major have three children: Ten Eyck, born November 4, 1872; Jennie, born October 20, 1876; and Alice B., born June 6, 1879. He and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian church at the Centre. The father and grandfather were also members of the same church.

Marvin, John H., a farmer and native of Northampton, was born September 16, 1833, a son of Dr. Langdon I. and Laura (Beecher) Marvin. The father was born in Connecticut, and came to Fulton county when twelve years of age, with his father, David, who was one of the first settlers in the township. He was a blacksmith and tool maker and lived to the age of eighty years. Dr. Marvin studied medicine under Dr. J. A. Mitchell and attended lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer county, graduating there, and he at once began the practice of medicine at Northampton, where he was very successful. He lived to the age of sixty-four, kindly remembered by all who knew him. His wife's people, the Beechers, were among the early settlers in the town and were related to the Rev. Lyman Beecher. John A. Marvin was a brave soldier in the late war, enlisting at the age of twenty-two in Company I, 18th New York Volunteers, and served two years, when he re-enlisted in the 2d New York Veteran Cavalry in July, 1863, and served till the close of the war. He was commissary sergeant and color corporal and participated in all the battles of the Peninsula campaign, without receiving a wound. He was discharged at Mobile, Ala., in November, 1865. He has been a pensioner for several years. In politics a Republican, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. A. R.

Mason, James Fraser, Johnstown, is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Johnstown, his parents having been among the earliest settlers of nearly a century ago. His father, John Mason, married Ann Fraser. They had two children, James F.

and John C., the latter of whom died at Johnstown, on the 10th of April, 1850, aged sixteen years. James F. was born on the 14th of April, 1828, at Johnstown, where he has always resided and been engaged in business for the past forty years. It is supposed that John Mason was the first of the family in Johnstown. He was a carpenter and came either from Massachusetts or Connecticut. He died in Johnstown January 22, 1876, aged eighty years. His ancestry came to this country in the *May Flower*, in 1620. Ann Fraser, the wife of John Mason, was born on the 3d of December, 1799, on what is known as the old Fraser farm east of the village. She was the daughter of the late James Fraser, who died March 12, 1851, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife, who died July 18, 1830, in her sixty-first year, was Mary Spraker, and was related to the Sprakers of Montgomery county. She died August 11, 1888, aged ninety years. The Sprakers were among the earliest settlers in Montgomery county, from Germany. Mason & Campbell began to manufacture gloves at Johnstown in 1869, in which they have been engaged ever since. On the 13th of December, 1854, Mr. Mason married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, of Fonda, who passed the closing hours of his life in Johnstown. They had four children, all sons, who reside in Johnstown: James F., jr., and Duncan C., who are junior members of the manufacturing and importing firm of Mason, Campbell & Company, and Daniel W., who is associated with this house as book-keeper and general correspondent; also John C. Mason, a lawyer by profession and the junior member of the law firm of Carroll, Fraser & Mason. Mr. Mason has several times been elected to places of trust in his native town. He has been collector and also three terms a member of the board of trustees of the village of Johnstown. He is a stockholder in the Opera House Company, and for many years has been stockholder and director of The Johnstown Bank. He is a Republican in politics.

Mead Family.—Joshua Mead was a native of Westchester county, N. Y. His son, Jacob, emigrated to what is now the town of Caroga, early in the present century. His son, Isaac Mead, now living in Gloversville, was born March 12, 1817, and lived at the old homestead until sixteen years of age. He married Catherine Ann Carncross in December, 1844, and in 1848 came to Gloversville. His children by this marriage were William Henry, died in 1872; Nicholas, died 1857; Charles, Eugene, John, all residents of Gloversville. Mr. Mead's first wife died January 1, 1869. His second wife, now living, was Rachel M. Clark, to whom he was married in December, 1869.

Maylander, Max, Johnstown, was born in the year 1822 in Hungary, where he was educated. He came to the United States in the year 1840 and at once located in Johnstown. In the year 1849 he married Amelia Knoff, formerly of Prussia. They have had ten children, nine of whom are living: Louis K., Christine, Emily, Frances, Charles S., Margaret, George William, Eva and Ida. Mr. Maylander through industry and thrift has retired from the leather business with a competency.

Meserve, John B., Johnstown, was born in Vermont on the 4th of June, 1832, and was educated in the public schools and is now real estate operator. On the 4th of May, 1868, he married Mallisa Carry, of the town of Parma, Monroe county. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Mattie, the oldest, who resides

at home; Charles C., who is one of Johnstown's steady young men, a plumber by trade; and Clarence L., who is being educated.

Meyer, Frederick, Johnstown, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 1, 1835. He was educated in the public schools of his country and learned the trade of shoe-making. In 1853 he came to the United States and located in the town of Ephratah, where he followed his trade for many years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, 115th New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged as corporal at the close of the war. February 1, 1870, he married Margaret, youngest daughter of John and Margaret Mead, of Caroga. They have two daughters, Barbara L. and Loella A. Both at present reside with their parents. Mr. Meyer is one of Johnstown's popular boot and shoe merchants.

Miller, Eli J., Johnstown, was born on the 11th of March, 1850, and was educated in the common schools, and in early life learned to be a carpenter and joiner. He is now one of Johnstown's contractors and builders. He married Laura, third daughter of Cline and Phebe (Holcombe) Tripp, formerly of St. Lawrence county. They have three children, namely: Willard C., born November 26, 1867, he is a carpenter and joiner with his father; Arthur F., born on the 16th of April, 1872; and Earl H., born February 14, 1877. His father, Jacob S., was born about the year 1800 in Fulton county. He married Maria Etig, of the same place, by whom he had twelve children, of whom there are now living ten who are men and women.

Miller, Frank, Johnstown, was born on the 19th of January, 1854, and was educated in the common schools and Johnstown academy. For ten years he was a commercial traveler, selling the products of the glove factories. About nine years ago he became a hardware merchant and still pursues that business. He is a member of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., also a member of the I. O. of O. F., a Knight of Pythias and a member of I. O. of Red Men. He is president of the Johnstown Merchants' Retail Association, and secretary of the Lotus Club. On the 17th of January, 1881, he married M. Eleanor, only daughter of Daniel C. Livingston. They have two daughters, Margaret L. and Agnes S.

Miller, Jacob P., Johnstown, was born May 21, 1829, at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, and came in 1831 with his parents to Johnstown, but shortly after they moved to Canada, where he was educated. In the early years of his life he was a saddler and harness-maker. He returned to the United States in 1841, and has been sheriff and under-sheriff for twelve years. He is now a glove manufacturer and president of the People's Bank of Johnstown. On the 7th of February, 1857, he married Isabella, third daughter of David and Margaret Miller, of Johnstown. He has four living children, one son and three daughters: Margaret I., who married George S. Fraser; Jennie, who married James H. Cross; Charles A., who married Sarah Humphrey; and Nellie P. For his second wife he married Eleanor M., daughter of Philip and Eleanor Argersinger. Margaret I. and Jennie were by the first marriage, and Charles A. and Nellie P. by the second.

Miller, Nathan, Johnstown, was born May 28, 1848, in the town of Ephratah, being educated in the public schools. For about nineteen years he has been foreman in the

leather department of the Northrup Glove Manufacturing establishment. He has been married twice, first on the 11th of January, 1871, to Libbie Getman, of Ephratah, by whom he had a son, Howard; Mrs. Miller died on the 30th of May, 1881. On the 8th of November, 1883, he married Mary, sister of his first wife; they have two children, James S. and Luella A.

The Mills Family.—William C. Mills, the ancestor of this old and respected family, was one of the founders of Gloversville. He was born August 19, 1758, and married Phebe Prindle, who was born February, 4, 1763, and died May 15, 1833. Their eleven children were as follows: William T., Amaryllis, Polly, Betsey, Philo, Roswell, David, Charles, Sidney, Abraham W. and Mary. The latter married I. F. Hough and is living in Port Jervis at an advanced age. William T., the oldest son, was born May 17, 1788, and married Polly Case, April 20, 1808. Their children were Huldah, William A., Samuel S., Willard C., Darius C., and Jane H. Philo, the second son, was born March 28, 1791, and married Susan Steele in April, 1817. They had one child, Sidney, deceased. Charles, the fifth son, was born August 13, 1800, and married Lucinda H. Burr, April 24, 1825. They had ten children, as follows: Lucinda B., William C., Mary J., Harriet N., Celia A., Charles J., Philo M., Charlotte A., Delia P. and Albert B., of whom three are still living, viz.: Charles J., in Gloversville; Philo M., in California, and Delia P., in Port Jervis. Samuel Stewart Mills (formerly known during his life by his middle name), was the second son of William T., and was the builder and first proprietor of what is now the Windsor Hotel. He was born April 15, 1813, and for his first wife married Delia A. Potter, who died March 4, 1848. His second wife was Cynthia Thomas, whom he married March 11, 1850. Their children were William T., Darius C., Elliot T. and Samuel S. Darius C., the youngest son of William T., was born August 23, 1818. He married A. E. Leonard, and their children were Celia A., married Charles F. Doyle, of Cohoes; Edward H., Leonard C., William Ellison, Elsinia F., married Eleazer M. Wells, of Johnstown; Charles O., Carrie E., and Emma S. William C., oldest son of Charles, was born April 6, 1826, and married Margaret Steele, January 28, 1851. Their children were Susan M., Charles C., and Frederick S.

Moore, John, was born near Sammonsville, where he now resides, June 18, 1834, was educated in the public schools and is a farmer. He married twice, first on November 17, 1852, Frances Sadler, by whom he had two children, both now dead. August 10, 1859, he married Eleanor Schults, and they have had five children, three sons and two daughters. Only two survive, one son and one daughter. The son, Charles, is the farmer and owner of the property, and resides at home. Katie, the daughter, married Cornelius Wessels, of Johnstown, and they have two children, Eleanor and Walter. Frederick (father of John), was born in Montgomery county, and married Dorothy Brower, by whom he had nine children, four sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, Jacob, Michael, Margaret, Henry, Laney, Sarah, Mary and John.

Morey, Alanson, Caroga, was born in Vermont, May 29, 1826, a son of Alanson Morey, a native of Connecticut. His father, Thomas, was a native of the same state, and at an early day went to New Hampshire, where he died. He was a blacksmith, and

was in the war of 1812. His father, Alanson Morey, was a native of Vermont, and married Laney Fellows, by whom he had seven children. He was a prominent Free Mason in his native state, where he died in 1862. His wife died in 1887, aged eighty years. The maternal grandfather of Alanson, Macy Fellows, participated in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common school education. Early in life he dealt in horses, and was also stage driver. He came to Caroga in 1847 and worked for John D. Stewart. In 1848 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Elisha and Catherine (Sanders) Mead. His wife was a native of Amsterdam, and her father died in Caroga in 1862. To Mr. Morey and wife have been born the following children: Frank, James, Laney, Eber, Hattie, and, George (deceased). Mr. Morey is a blacksmith by trade, and also follows farming. He has been supervisor three years, highway commissioner two years, town clerk four years, assessor four years, constable three years, and at present is justice of the peace. He is a member of the Caroga Lodge, No. 380, F. and A. M.

Morris, Isaac, Johnstown, was born on the 3d of April, 1842, in Amsterdam, and was educated in the public schools of that place. From 1863 until 1870 he was a resident of Washington, D. C., being appointment clerk to Postmaster-General William Dennison, of Ohio; also held the same position under Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Wisconsin. He resigned his position in Washington on account of his health and went south as private secretary to Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida. In 1872 he returned north and married Lucy A., only daughter of James L. and Sarah A. Northrup, of Johnstown, and has since resided in his handsome dwelling on the corner of Madison avenue and South Melcher street. Mr. Morris is a member of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M., and one of the directors of the Johnstown Bank. He belongs to one of the oldest and well known families in the Mohawk Valley. The Morris family are of Welsh origin, while on his mother's side the Vroomans are of Dutch extraction.

Mosher, Chauncy, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, November 10, 1842, and is a son of Leonard and Adelia (Bellinger) Mosher, who are elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mr. Mosher received a common school education, and was reared on a farm, which gave him a practical knowledge of agriculture, in which business he has been very successful. In 1889 he married Nellie M., daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Shulenburg) Smith, of Fulton county, and they have one son, Clifford R., born January 15, 1891.

Mosher Family.—This family is of English descent. Hugh Mosher came from England and settled in Massachusetts about 200 years ago. Abraham Mosher, the fifth generation in this country, came to what is now Fulton county in 1836. He emigrated from Columbia county and settled in the present town of Perth. He brought his wife and ten children, namely: Jonathan H., William A., Abraham, David, Daniel, Barnabus W., Clark D., Charles, Wilson and Annie. Jonathan and William were married at the time of their arrival and also brought their families. Abraham, sr., died in 1869 and was buried in the town of Amsterdam, as was also his wife Annie. William A., the second son, was born May 20, 1814. He married Sarah Jane Johnson, of Columbia county, December 11, 1834. Their children were born in Fulton county and were as

follows: David A., born March 12, 1838; Asa, who lived in Gloversville, where he died in 1876; William W., now living in Gloversville; Sarah Maria, married Lucius A. Phelps, and is also living in Gloversville. David A., the eldest son, married Hester Conyne, daughter of Abraham Conyne, a descendant of one of the early Mohawk pioneers, January 1, 1861. He came to Gloversville in 1864, where he has since been engaged in the glove business. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have had two children, namely: Ida May, born September 3, 1868, died February 13, 1871; Clarence D., born August 25, 1872.

Mosher, Frederick, Oppenheim, was born September 8, 1832, and is the oldest of six children reared by Leonard and Adelia (Bellinger) Mosher. Frederick was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1856 he married Lydia, daughter of Silas and Elisabeth (Acker) Adams. Frederick was a poor boy and worked on a farm. He is now well to do, occupying himself with farming and bee-keeping. He has no children. Leonard Mosher was the son of Peter Mosher, who was a pioneer of Oppenheim, having come to that town in 1796. His wife was a Miss Rerick, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. Leonard was born in Oppenheim in 1811, and received a common school education, afterwards following farming. In 1831 he married Adelia Bellinger, daughter of Frederick Bellinger, an early settler of the township. Leonard was commissioner of highways, and collector of Oppenheim, and died September 14, 1889. His wife died March 22, 1852. Silas Adams, father of Mrs. Mosher, was a shoemaker and came to Fulton county, where he lived about two years, then moved to Herkimer county. Afterwards he removed to Illinois, where he died.

Mosher, John Henry, Perth, was born in the town of Amsterdam near Fort Johnson, December 30, 1845, a son of Daniel and Susan (Lingenfelter) Mosher (a great-grandson of Barney Mosher whose biography is traced in Wilson Mosher's sketch). Daniel was a son of Abram Mosher, and was born in Columbia county, came to this section at the age of seventeen and married Susan, daughter of Abram Lingenfelter, of Amsterdam, in 1841. They were the parents of six children, three are now living: Mary C. Van Brocklin, of Northville; Matilda Joslyn, of Rockton (in the town of Amsterdam); and John Henry, our subject, whose early life was spent in Perth on the old Mosher farm. He attended the public school. When ten years of age his mother died, and he made his home with his uncles, Wilson and Chas. Mosher. May 11, 1864, he enlisted in Company F., Forty-Sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, under Capt. James D. Bailey, and saw service with the Army of the Potomac at Poplar Grove Church, along the Weldon Railroad and thence to the Horseshoe and before Petersburg; mustered out June 23, 1865, he returned home and May 3, 1866, was married to Helen Wade, daughter of Alpheus and Mary (Newman) Wade, of Perth. They have one child living, Mary E., born December 6, 1877. The year of 1870 he spent in Wisconsin, came back and located in Rockton; In 1887 he went into the butchering business until 1890. He bought the hotel at Perth Centre which he has since conducted. While at Rockton he was road commissioner from 1887 to 1890. He has also held the office of school trustee of district No. 9, Rockton.

Mosher, Maurice, Perth, Amsterdam p. o., was born March 7, 1865, a son of Charles and Catherine (Newman) Mosher. He has always made his home on the farm left to

the brothers at the death of their father. He was educated in the common schools of this vicinity. December 15, 1886, he married Jennie Hanson, daughter of Orville Hanson, of Amsterdam. They have two children: Earl W., born October 20, 1887; and Edith, born June 3, 1889. Mrs. Mosher, mother of these two brothers, still lives, being sixty-eight years of age. There are 110 acres in the farm, all under cultivation, and it is considered the best farm in the southern part of the town. The land is suitable for any class of farming, but the Mosher brothers conduct it as a dairy and hay farm. Newman has held offices of honor and trust in the town, and both brothers are held in high esteem by their neighbors and friends.

Mosher, Wilson, Perth, was born in Columbia county, June 13, 1836, a son of Abram and Annie (Haight) Mosher. His grandfather, Barney Mosher, was one of the earliest settlers of Columbia county. He was the father of seven children, of whom Abram was one. He was born May 11, 1788, and always lived in Columbia county until 1838 when he came to Perth, where he bought the "Peter Stewart farm," containing 306 acres and still owned in the family. He was the father of fourteen children of whom five are living: William A. of Gloversville; Barney W., of Johnstown; Clark, of Johnstown; Annie, now Mrs. Geo. Noonan, of Perth; and Wilson, our subject. This is one of the old historic families of the county. They were the only family of Quakers in this town and were obliged to go to Galway to attend their own meeting. Wilson was educated in the common school and assisted on the farm until his marriage, January 15, 1857. He married Levina Newman, of Perth. After this he joined with his brother Charles and bought the "Elias Newman farm" of 110 acres, where he remained until 1885. His brother died February 23, 1872, forty years of age; as he left four small children, Wilson acted as their guardian until they were of age, then he left them on the old farm and came to his present home. Mr. Mosher has always been interested in town politics, but would never accept an office himself. Newman Mosher was born June 26, 1858, a son of Charles and Catherine (Newman) Mosher, and always lived on the farm left him and his brother, Maurice C., by his father. August 24, 1882, he married Ida Van Allen, of Amsterdam. They have one child, Floyd S., born March 9, 1884.

Moyer, Charles M., Johnstown, was born on the 3d of November, 1838, in Minden, Montgomery county, and was educated in the public schools. He is by occupation a carpenter, contractor and builder. On the 1st of July, 1863, he married Lydia J. Hess, a native of his own county. They have had five children, one daughter who died in infancy, and four sons, namely: Fayette E., Charles H., Burnell W., and W. Earl. Mr. Moyer's father, Henry F., was born May 7, 1814, at the old home. He married Margaret Garlock, by whom he had seven children, three are still living: Martha, Charles M., and John F. Fayette E. Moyer is a lawyer and one of the justices of the peace of the town of Johnstown.

Murphy, Joseph, Oppenheim, was born in county Cork, Ireland, in 1826, and came to America when a young man. He married Sarah Murray, a native of Ireland, and to them the following children were born, viz.: Joseph, Mary, Hannah, John, Katie, Sarah, Thomas, and one who died in infancy. Sarah and Thomas are living. Mr. Murphy

formerly resided in Salisbury, but the last six years of his life have been spent in Oppenheim. He owns 180 acres of land, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. His wife died in February, 1892.

Nare, Daniel, Perth, Amsterdam p. o., was born in the town of Mohawk, near Fonda, July 8, 1847, a son of Adam and Adaline (Martin) Nare. His grandfather, Zachariah Nare, was one of the early settlers of Mohawk. He was the father of ten children; Adam was the third. He was born November 15, 1823, spent his early life on the old homestead farm, and lived there until 1871, when he went to Iowa and other places in the west for three years, then returned and settled in Amsterdam, where they remained four years, going from there to Canajoharie in 1878. Mrs. Nare died July 9, 1887, aged fifty-six years. They were the parents of two children, Delolla, wife of Albert M. Klock, a merchant of Canajoharie, and Daniel, our subject. His boyhood days were spent on the farm of his father, was educated in Fairfield Seminary, stayed with his father until he was twenty-one, when he married Alice Fonda, daughter of Henry and Evaline (Doxstader) Fonda, of Fonda, January 13, 1869. After this he moved to his present residence in Perth, a dairy farm of eighty-four acres, called Maple Grove, which he purchased the year previous, and where they have since lived with the exception of two years, traveling in the west one year, and lived in Amsterdam one year. He met with a severe loss December 1, 1891, by the burning of his house but has since built a very fine residence. A niece and nephew of Mrs. Nare now reside with them, May A. Hall and Harry F. Hall, grandchildren of the late Henry Fonda, of Fonda.

Nare, Ezra, was born on the 25th of January, 1849, in the town of Mohawk, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. In early life he was a farmer, and since then he has made a success of several enterprises. February, 1883, he purchased a controlling interest in the Fultonville and Johnstown plank road, and has held the office of treasurer and superintendent of said company since the date of purchase. October, 1886, he was nominated by the Republicans of Fulton county for the office of superintendent of the poor for three years, and was elected, served his term, and October, 1889, was renominated and elected. In addition to being superintendent he has lived at and superintended the Fulton county poor-house farm. On the 21st of September, 1869, he married Gertrude, second daughter of Robert and Sarah M. Wemple. Mr. Nare's father, John Nare, was born in the same town and county in the year 1828, and married Lucinda Everson, by whom he had six children. Mrs. Nare's father was born in the same town in the year 1831. He married Sarah M. Vroman, and had eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

Nellis, Alpha, Ephratah, was born in St. Johnsville on March 5, 1836. His father, Daniel F. Nellis, a native of the same town, born in 1809, was a farmer, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William I. Nellis. He reared a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom three survive: Mary M., Adam D., and Alpha. Daniel was a member of Assembly in the year 1840, and his death occurred in 1873, that of his wife in 1867. The family is of German descent, and for years have been identified with the Evangelical Lutheran church. The subject of this sketch started in life a poor boy, ed-

uating himself and engaged in teaching, which he followed for many years. He has also been engaged in farming, being at present the owner of a fine farm, and being engaged in the mercantile business also. He married Mary M. Van Vost, daughter of James G. and Mary A. Vanvost, natives of New York State. Mr. Nellis and wife have three children: Mary L., a graduate of the Clinton Liberal Institute of Fort Plain, and also a graduate of music in the same place; James G., a student in the military school of Fort Plain; and Daniel, who lives at home. Mr. Nellis was supervisor during the years 1877 and 1878, assessor one term, excise commissioner three years, and at present is notary public. He was inspector of elections at Palatine for four years.

Norton, Cornelius H., came to Gloversville in April, 1869, from Rome, Oneida county, and started a jewelry store at No. 3 South Main street, on the site now occupied by the "Candy Kitchen." One month later Alfred D. Norton, son of Cornelius, came at his father's request to take charge of the store. In April, 1870, the son purchased the business, and maintained a first-class store at No. 13 West Fulton street until 1889, and then removed to the large and well appointed building at No. 18 South Main street. From twenty-two years of uninterrupted business life in the village and city, Mr. Norton is regarded as one of the pioneers of trade in this locality; and it is an undeniable fact that his present stock of jewelry and art goods is not excelled in the county or its vicinity. In June, 1890, Mr. Norton's store was robbed of \$20,000 worth of diamonds and fine jewelry. One-fourth of the amount was recovered from the burglars, but only on payment to their representatives of two-fifths the value of the goods. One-half of the amount stolen was found buried in the woods in Perth. Mr. Norton paid a liberal reward for the recovery of the latter.

Orton, Dr. Darius S., Northampton, was born in Fair Haven, Vt., January 7, 1841, a son of Luther M. and Sarah A. (Ward) Orton, natives of Warren county, and both of English origin. The first members of these families came to America about the year 1700 and settled in Rhode Island. Dr. Orton's paternal grandfather came to Warren county about 1800, and was a soldier in the wars of the revolution and 1812. Darius S. was educated in his native village and at Hudson River Institute at Claverack. He was in the service of the United States from August 28, 1862, to the close of the civil war, most of which time he was engaged in hospital duties. He attended four courses of lectures in the Georgetown Medical College at Washington, D. C., and graduated at the Albany Medical College in the class of 1866. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Northampton, where he has been United States examining surgeon from 1869 to this date, and has been a coroner four terms. He is an active Republican, and a member of the Masons. He married, January 18, 1868, Anna M. Austin, born November 2, 1846. They have five children, as follows: Percy, George D., Zenas Van D., Adrain Van Z., and Anna. The doctor and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church. They own the old C. S. Grinnell homestead, beautifully situated, and which has been refitted and remodeled.

Osborn, William, of Broadalbin, is the proprietor of the Hotel Osborn, one of the finest hotels in the county. This house was built in 1881 by C. W. Boss. Mr. Osborn

opened business here in March, 1891, and had his house full during the summer of that year. The property is deserving of its popularity, as it is beautifully situated. Mr. Osborn was reared in the hotel business at Northampton, his father being the present proprietor of the Osborn House of that place. He has given the best of satisfaction in his present enterprise, and is becoming very popular with the traveling public. The hotel is fitted up in fine shape, having a large dining hall, and dancing parlor, electric bells, and can accommodate 100 guests, furnished in first-class shape. Mr. Osborn was born in Iowa. His father was reared in Northampton. He is a young man and thoroughly understands his business. This hotel is one of the most popular hotels in the county for fish and game dinners, as the proprietor makes that a specialty.

Palmateer, Charles, Northampton, born in Montgomery county, July 25, 1841, is a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Douglas) Palmateer, natives of the same town and county, of Dutch origin. The paternal grandfather of Charles was in the war of 1812, and at the battle of Plattsburgh. Charles was reared on the farm and at the age of twenty years he enlisted in Company C, 77th New York Volunteers, joining the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the following battles: In front of Richmond, Antietam, Yorktown, Mechanicsville, and others; was wounded several times, and crippled for life in his left hand. He is a pensioner and a member of the G. A. R. He was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek and was taken to Salisbury prison for four months, when he escaped. He was in the service three years and seven months, and was discharged April 10, 1865. He has been a successful farmer and lumberman, and is the owner of 230 acres of land, including a fine farm on which he resides. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held several town offices, being now assessor. March 18, 1867, he married Leah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Baker) Coward, natives of England. They have six children: Sarah, Mary, Georgia A., Laura, Delia and Thomas. Mrs. Palmateer is a member of the M. E. Church at Benson.

Palmer, Henry, was born at Fisher's Ferry, and came when a young man, in 1804, with his wife, Mary Kennedy, and settled in Johnstown township, on a new farm which he cleared and improved. He died at the age of sixty-six, his wife surviving him about twelve years. Their children were Silas H., who emigrated to Wisconsin and there died, aged sixty-five; Thornton, a carpenter and wagon-maker of this county and Saratoga, and who died at seventy-five years; Hugh, a tanner of Gloversville, who died at seventy-two; Esther, wife of Adam Fletcher, who is still living in Gloversville; Fatima, who married Robert Milligan, of Montgomery county; Perlina, who married Joseph Back, of Gloversville; Cordelia, wife of Rensselaer Wood, now in Dakota; Rucilla, who married William Avery and lives in Herkimer county; Henry A., who lived and died in Wisconsin. Robert Palmer was born June 21, 1810. He was brought up on a farm and received only a common school education, but he afterwards successfully taught school four winter terms. By trade he was a tanner, but naturally preferred farming life. On October 22, 1835, he married Betsey Marvel Gaige, and by her had seven children, viz.: George, Charles, Mary Jane, Lydia Ann, Anna, James and Milford. Robert Palmer has been a successful business man, but he commenced with small means. He has taken an interest in public affairs, but he has never aspired to

political honor. He was a Whig and now is a Republican. He built and opened the Palmer House in Gloversville in 1866, and was its proprietor until 1891, when its care and management was turned over to his son Charles. No intoxicating liquors have ever been sold at this public house, and its proprietors have never inclined to profit by this traffic. Robert Palmer and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Parsons Family.—This family is of English ancestry and traces its lineage in America back to James Parsons, who was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1748. He was a descendant of Thomas Parsons, who resided at Milton, near Oxford, England. James had eight children, seven of whom accompanied him to Kingsboro in 1792. In the early records of the settlement the name is often found connected with events of social and religious interest to the inhabitants, and many of the descendants have achieved prominence in the state and county, among them Judge Levi Parsons, founder of and whose collection of valuable books formed the nucleus for the present Free Library of Gloversville. The fourth child of James was John, who was born October 2, 1777, and married Charity Dayton Johnson, June 24, 1804. Their children were Amelia T., Homer J., Hiram A., John, Harriet N., and Harriet C. The first three were the only ones who lived to maturity. Homer was born October 27, 1806, and married Almira A. Allen, October 6, 1831. Their children were Mary, Esther A., and John H. Mary married Eli Lasher and had four children, namely: Ella, who married James Steele, son of Joseph Steele, of Kingsboro; Minnie, who married Professor J. H. Weineman, present school commissioner of Montgomery county; Selina L., and Earl Parsons Lasher. Esther married Samuel Sweet, of Northampton. Their children are Ella, Anna M., and Grace. Hiram A., the third child of John Parsons, was born May 20, 1809, and married Mary E. Brown, January 26, 1841, who bore him three children, namely: John, Richard B., and Hiram W. John is a practicing physician and resides in New York; Richard B. is the junior partner of the drug firm of J. A. Miller & Company, of Gloversville. He was born in Kingsboro, October 30, 1844, and married Ruth A. Griffiths, December 15, 1869.

Parsons, Tallmadge L., Johnstown, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Parsons, who was buried at Grand Milton, Oxfordshire, England, in 1597. Deacon Benjamin Parsons, a grandson of Thomas, came to America about 1650, and settled at Springfield, Mass. On November 6, 1653, he married at Windsor, Conn., and died at Springfield. Gurdon Parsons, of the fifth generation, and grandfather of Tallmadge L., was born at Windsor, Conn., July 4, 1780, and was twelve years old when his parents settled two miles north of Gloversville. Here he became an active farmer and resided nearly all his life. He died in Kingsboro, October 5, 1848. He was twice married, the grandmother of our subject being Sally P. Leavenworth. By her he had five sons and three daughters. They were active and original members of the Congregational church in their community. One of their sons was Tallmadge L., born on the homestead settled by his grandfather, January 13, 1813, where he resided as a farmer until his death, January 13, 1847. He was a staunch and active Whig. His wife was Jane McGregor, by whom he had one child, Tallmadge L., born July 2, 1843, and resides on the farm settled by his great-grandfather, which he owns. He received a good academic education, is an

active and staunch Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, having joined that society in his twentieth year. He married Juliette, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Potter) Musgrave, and they have five children: Jennie, Elizabeth, Levi, Duncan M., and Margaret.

Patrick, Uriah, a blacksmith of Northville, was born in Quebec, April 18, 1864, a son of John and Mary (Bell) Patrick. His father was a native of Scotland, while his mother was of Irish origin. They came to America in their early married life, first to Philadelphia and thence to Canada. Uriah has made his own way in life. At the age of thirteen he left home, and in 1882, being then eighteen, he settled at Northville, having previously learned his trade. He has the leading business in his line in the town. He has recently built a fine residence and a large shop. February 11, 1885, he married Phebe Bell, daughter of John F. Van Arnam, of this place. Mr. Patrick is a Prohibitionist and a thorough worker in the party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward.

Patterson, John, a lawyer of Northville, was born at Osborn's Bridge, Northampton, on the 11th of July, 1842, and received his early education at the best schools in his native county. He read law with the late Richard H. Rosa, at Broadalbin in the summer of 1869, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1870, having since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Northville. He has a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. He has twice been a candidate for the office of district attorney of his native county, once on the Democratic ticket and once on the Prohibition ticket, and in the fall of 1891 received the unanimous nomination of the senatorial convention of the Prohibition party at Schenectady for the office of state Senator for the Eighteenth Senate District of New York. He is at present serving as justice of the peace of his native town. His grandfather on the paternal side emigrated to this country from Scotland about 1769, and rendered valuable service as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He died at Kinderhook in 1798. His father, John Patterson, moved from Kinderhook to Northampton about the year 1830, where he subsequently married Jane Groesbeck, a most estimable woman, by whom he had three children, the subject of this sketch and two daughters. He was a man of unusual ability, and held many important local offices, represented the Fulton and Hamilton Districts in the New York Assembly in 1842, and died at Northampton, June 14, 1857.

Pauley, Frank, Gloversville, was born in Prussia, February 25, 1832. He came to this country in 1853 and located in Broadalbin, but soon after came to Gloversville and worked in the beam house for John McNab. Two years later he started in business for himself and continued about two years on job work. In 1859 he commenced making gloves, in a small way at first, but gradually enlarging the capacity of his factory as increased trade demanded. Mr. Pauley has been a successful glover, and the firm of Frank Pauley & Son ranks well in the glove industry of the city. In 1857 Mr. Pauley married Elizabeth Newton, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Minnie, Charles A., William, Lois, and May. As early as 1855 Mr. Pauley united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has ever since been active in the interests of that society. He was steward twenty-four years, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school one year.

Pauly, J. C., was born in Darmstadt, Germany, February 12, 1836. He is a son of John Pauly, who passed his whole life in Germany. John Pauly was the father of four sons and one daughter, and was a carpenter by trade. J. C. Pauly was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools and the high school. His mother died when he was an infant, and at sixteen years of age he and his sister came to America and located at Little Falls, where he worked in the grocery business for six years. He then worked on a farm for about the same length of time. In 1857 he married Rosetta Youngs, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Conrad Youngs, who came to Stratford in 1852, where he died. After the marriage of Mr. Pauly he engaged in farming and lumbering, and for twenty-three years resided in Hamilton county. In 1887 he came to Stratford, where he kept hotel for one year, and then resumed his former occupations. To Mr. Pauly and wife have been born two sons: Charles and Harry. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-Seventh New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1862. He was in the battles of Front Royal and Bull Run, and was wounded while doing picket duty. He is a member of the G. A. R., Buñel Post No. 503, Salisbury Center. Mr. Pauly was highway commissioner in Hamilton county and constable for two years. He and family are Methodists.

Peck, Albert T., Gloversville, was born April 22, 1850, at Peck's Park, Johnstown. His father was John Peck, a resident of the latter place since his eighteenth year. He established himself in the tanning and lumber business at Peck's Park, and had many offers to be placed on the ticket for important offices always declining on account of his large business. He was an active Republican. He began life with limited means, by industry accumulating a large estate. He was honorable in all his dealings, and lost heavily during the war on contracts made prior to the war at low prices, and filled when prices were greatly advanced. During those times he and his wife were very active, looking after the poor and the families of the soldiers. He was one of the heaviest taxpayers in his town. He married Phebe O. Taylor, of Clinton, Conn., by whom he had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: John F., Albert T., Jerome A., Almira H., Anna M., and Ella and Esther J. John Peck never used liquors or tobacco in any form and died March 15, 1882, aged sixty-four. His wife died January 18, 1881. Both were active and devoted members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Peck built a school-house in his community and employed and paid the teachers out of his own private means for twenty-five years. Albert T. Peck received a good common school education, at seventeen taking charge of his father's books, at which he became very expert. In 1879, after an eleven-weeks' course he graduated at the head of his class at the Poughkeepsie Commercial College, standing the third highest of all who had graduated prior to 1879. Since his father's death he has carried on the business, and has completed the park started by his father. He has cleared and owns 5,000 acres, 1,000 of which is a private reservoir and lake for propagating fish and the balance timber and stock farm. He is a Republican, a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Red Man, and takes an active interest in politics. At twenty-four he married Grace A., daughter of William A. and Eliza (Buell) Bushnell. Her father is a ship carpenter and builder at Westbrook, Conn., and a son of Col. Aaron Bushnell who died March 4, 1881, ninety-six years of age. He was a shipbuilder and drill master, and for many years colonel of

the State militia. William A. died of pneumonia in 1888, aged sixty-six years. They are of Puritan stock. Mrs. Peck is devoted to the church and the temperance cause, in which she takes a leading part. She has organized over 100 temperance workers in her community.

Peck, Ichabod, Gloversville, was born November 26, 1761, and came to this county from New Hampshire, settling in Johnstown township. His wife was Mary Dean, whom he married in 1780. Their settlement in this county must have been about 1800; but they afterwards moved to Saratoga county. Their children were Mary, Sarah, Charles, Lydia, George, Samuel, Oliver D., Sally Ann and Alexander. Charles Peck, the third of these children, was born January 14, 1786; married Phebe Seeley December 10, 1815, and had children, viz.: Sally Jane, John, Adeline, Esther C., Lydia A., Charles J., Mary, Mariam, Charles J. (second), George W., Philander W., Olivia E. and Daniel A. Philander W. Peck, the well known lumberman of this vicinity, but who afterward moved west, was born January 20, 1834. He married first Lodusky Wilde, and by her had two children, William W. and Eugene W. His second wife was Sybil Plaisted, who went with him to Stockton, Cal., in 1885. Nine children were born of this second marriage: Frank L., William E., James B., Hattie J., Jerome A., Bertie P., George W. and Lillie. Eugene W. Peck was born March 6, 1859. He was brought up to such work as his father was engaged in, but afterward conducted a glove laundry, and was also engaged in the shoe leather trade. In 1887 he purchased the wood-yard which, together with his cider-mill and the city coal delivery and Burr Brothers lumber delivery, engaged his present attention. He also owns and works a farm. He owns twenty-two horses and does a large and successful business. Eugene W. Peck married October 17, 1881, Anna B., daughter of George and Jane A. Palmer. They have one child, Howard Eugene Peck, born June 28, 1890. Mr. Peck has been elected alderman of the ward in which he resides, and is a prominent member of a number of societies, being interested in whatever promotes public benefit.

Peckham, Charles Easton, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, October 5, 1826, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. His father, Benjamin Peckham, died while Charles was young and his grandfather brought him up on his farm. He is now one of Johnstown's glove manufacturers. On the 2d of March, 1853, he married Sarah C., only daughter and child of Stephen and Harriet Palmer, of Chenango county. They have two children, both daughters.

Peek, Joseph C., a farmer of Northville, was born in Amsterdam, April 19, 1835, and was a son of John C. and Catharine (Peek) Peek, of Montgomery county. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and both parents were of Dutch origin. For many years Mr. Peek was a stage driver. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, 95th New York Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, besides other skirmishes. At the last named battle he received a gun shot wound in the right hip, and carries the ball still near his spine. He lay on the field two days and nights, and was taken prisoner by the rebels and removed to Andersonville, where he remained two months. He was taken to Savannah prison and paroled on November 19, 1864. He was at the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., where, after

three weeks, he was exchanged and joined the regiment at Petersburg. He was again in several battles, and had his left leg broken by a gun shot, and was disabled for actual service till the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Albany. Mr. Peek is a pensioner and a member of the G. A. R. and is a Republican in politics. March 16, 1859, he married Sabra E. Bass, by whom he had one child, Charles.

Peek, John W., was born at Auburn, April 15, 1818, and died in Gloversville March 1, 1883. At the age of twelve years he started out to earn his own living, and at that time was apprenticed to the trade of tinsmith in Schenectady. This was his chief occupation in life, in connection with mercantile business. In 1866 Mr. Peek came to Gloversville and became a merchant and tinsmith. He also became actively interested in village affairs and was one of the organizers of the local fire department, and for two years had been its chief engineer. He served on the board of trustees and was president of that body. He was also identified closely with the Masonic and Oddfellow fraternities. In 1877 Mr. Peek was elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected the succeeding year. It is no fulsome compliment to say in memory of Mr. Peek that he was one of the most popular men in the village. His wife, whom he married in 1848, was Elizabeth Hodges. The marriage ceremony was performed by the father of the late president Arthur. The children of the union were Frank C., of Gloversville; Fannie, who married Frank P. Zimmer; Alice I. and John W. Mr. Peek was a highly respected member of the Baptist church, and took an especial interest in church affairs during the latter part of his life.

Pentland, William, Stratford, was born on the 26th of August, 1855, near the city of Belfast, Ireland, and is a son of Robert and Catherine Pentland, who reared a family of nine children, William being the seventh. Robert Pentland, when a young man was a weaver of linen, but later in life he followed farming. Mr. Pentland died in 1884 at the age of eighty-two years; his wife died in 1865 at the age of sixty-two. The grandparents of William were Edward and Eliza Pentland. His mother was Catherine Brownlee, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Brownlee. The latter was Miss Johnson, a relative of Sir William Johnson. William received a common school education and was reared on a farm. He now follows blacksmithing in connection with farming. On the 6th of June, 1869, he married Addie M. Ellis, a daughter of Ezariah and Sarah Ellis, natives of Oneida county. The father of Sarah was Amos Ellis, who was a son of a Mr. Ellis who came from England at a very early date and settled in Oneida county. Ezariah Ellis and wife had four children, one son and three daughters. The parents of Mrs. Pentland died when she was young and she was reared by Harrison Crossman, a native of Fulton county. William and Addie Pentland had seven children: William H., James R., John J., Fred S., Ray B., Jessie and Carrie L. In 1865 William came to Oneida county, where he resided three years, and afterward moved to Stratford, where he still resides. He is a member of the Protestant Association, is a Good Templar, and he and his family are Baptists.

Perkins, Watson N., Stratford, was born on the 26th of May, 1830, in Norway, Herkimer county, and is a son of Alvah Perkins, who was a son of Nathaniel Perkins, a native of Connecticut. The latter came to New York in a very early day and was

among the first settlers of Salisbury, Herkimer county. He was in the revolutionary war, and married Martha Rodgers, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Alvah Perkins was a native of New York, and when a boy, came with his father to Salisbury. He was a miller and followed his trade many years, but during the latter part of his life he followed the trade of mason. He married Mary Crossman, a daughter of Joshua and Luy (Torry) Crossman, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Watson N. received a common school education. His father dying when he was fourteen years of age, left his mother with eight children to support. Watson was obliged to work and sometimes for very low wages, having at one time worked for \$2.50 a month. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years, and on the 23d of May, 1858, he married Matilda Shaver, a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Bulson) Shaver. Matilda was born on the 5th of August, 1837, at Salisbury and is the mother of one son, Carlton A., who was born on the 23d of April, 1859, in Stratford. He is a printer and is foreman for Knapp, Peck & Thompson, of Auburn, N. Y. His wife is Florence Hallett, by whom he had one son, Hallett W. Mrs. Perkins is an artist. The subject of the sketch at present is engaged with Livingston & Company, where he has been for nine years. He is a member of the board of health, and has resided in Stratford forty years.

Peters, John M., sr., Bleecker, was born January 9, 1829, in Germany, a son of Jacob M. and Rosanna C. (Nuesby) Peters. The father was a painter, and reared one son and one daughter. He died in Germany, and his widow married Jacob Lesser, by whom she had one son and two daughters, all of whom came to the United States in 1851, where the mother died at the home of her son, John M. The latter landed in New York on July 12, 1846, and the next March came to Fonda, where he worked two years, and thence to Bennett's Corners, where he worked at tanning seven years. In 1854 he came to Bleecker and bought 350 acres of land, where he built and ran a saw-mill. He then bought 1,500 acres of land where he now resides, and has been engaged in lumbering since. Mr. Peters has served his town as supervisor, is a Democrat and an active Mason. He has been twice married, first to Ruth A. Duell, by whom he had one child, Ruth A. (Mrs. Skiff). After her death he married Catherine, daughter of Christian and Abbolonia Hoffman, both of whom died in Germany. They left one son and two daughters. Catherine came to this country about 1857; she is the mother of ten children: John M., Jacob M., Catherine G., George H., Casper J., Frank D., Amelia (Mrs. Tiedeman), Carrie A., Lillie M., and Mrs. Wideman.

Phelps, Charles A., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, March 6, 1815. He was educated in the district schools, and is by occupation a glove maker and manufacturer, having been in that business for forty years. He is now retired. He resided on Phelps street, near Gloversville, when thirteen families of that name owned the entire street. Mr. Phelps has resided in Johnstown thirty-two years. March 18, 1846, he married Jane R., second daughter of Frederick and Anna Brownell, of this place, and of their children two survive: Emerson J., who married Lizzie Belding; and Andella B., who married Dr. Joseph Raymond. Mr. Phelps's father, Oliver, was born in Hartford county, Conn., and married Abigail Brown, of his native county. They had six children: Julia E., Nathan D., Charles A., Lucy M., Van Rensselaer and Miles B. Soon after their marriage they moved to this place.

Phillips, Dr. John S., Gloversville, was born at Fonda, November 14, 1861. His early education was limited to the common schools as necessity compelled him to early earn a livelihood. He spent some time in his father's drug store and also sold newspapers on the Central road. Later on he obtained a situation in an Albany drug store, and at the age of nineteen commenced reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Swinburne. In 1884 he entered Albany Medical College and graduated with the class of '87. He then served one and one-half years at St. Peter's Hospital, and in 1888 began practice in Gloversville, where he has been highly successful.

Pierce, Frank M., Stratford, was born May 2, 1855, in Schuyler, Herkimer county. He is a son of Rev. F. K. Pierce, a native of Herkimer. The latter was educated in the common schools and in the Fairfield Seminary, and married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Maruva Minott, natives of Vermont. In early life Mr. Pierce was a farmer. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and in 1878 united with the M. E. conference and became pastor of the M. E. Church of Salisbury Centre. At present he is pastor at Jordanville, where he has been for five years. He was at one time justice of the peace. His father was Alvin Pierce, a native of Connecticut, who early settled in Herkimer county, where he resided until his death. He married Miss Burt and to them were born five sons and a daughter. F. M. Pierce received a common school education supplemented by several terms at Cazenovia Seminary. He taught school four years and then engaged in the lumber business about the same length of time. January 22, 1884, he married Bessie Brissee, a native of Herkimer county, and a daughter of Cornelius and Emily (Cady) Brissee. She was born May 26, 1864. Mr. Brissee, who was a lawyer, came to Stratford a number of years ago, and still resides there. His wife died in 1891. To Frank M. Pierce and wife two children were born: Claude A. and Madge E. In 1886 Mr. Pierce came to Stratford and was engaged as foreman in the Livingstone Sounding Board works until 1890. He has since then engaged in the manufacture of piano bridges. He was town clerk a year and a half, and has been supervisor for the past three years. He is a member of the Dolgeville Lodge No. 796, F. & A. M., of the Equitable Aid Union of Stratford, and is also a granger.

Plantz, David, Perth, Fort Johnson p. o., was born at Albany Bush August 25, 1835, a son of Michael, jr., and Charlotte Plantz. Michael Plantz, jr., was a son of Michael Plantz. The great-grandfather of our subject was born in Germany, and was one of the earliest settlers of Montgomery county. The grandfather on the mother's side was named Peter, and he was the father of twelve children; Charlotte was next to the oldest. The grandfather on the father's side was the father of six children, of which Michael jr., was next to the oldest. Michael jr., and Charlotte were married June 19, 1834, and they were the parents of eight children, four are living: Elizabeth, wife of John H. Putnam; Giles H., of Amsterdam; Melissa, wife of George Joslin, of Perth; and David, our subject, whose whole life has been spent on this farm. His parents came here when he was but a year old; at the death of his father, March 18, 1852, he and his brother Giles bought out the interest of the other heirs, and have since conducted it, and have added thirty acres of the "H. V. Kline farm," which adjoins the homestead farm of 112 acres, and have 130 acres under cultivation. January 9, 1867, David married

Emma Jackson, and they have one child, George M., born August 5, 1870. Mr. Plantz has always taken an active part in the politics of his town, and has held many offices of honor and trust. He is also interested in church work and is an elder in the Lutheran church at West Amsterdam, is also a member of Amsterdam Grange No. 705. His mother lives with them and is now seventy-six years of age.

Potter, Daniel and Ambrose, brothers, were from Connecticut, and were pioneers in the town of Johnstown. Daniel had a wife but no children. He was a public house and store keeper at Kingsboro, and as well an extensive land owner and farmer. He died in 1837. Ambrose Potter came from Hartford, Conn., bringing with him three children: Lucius, Charles, Daniel and Delia (twins). Ambrose Potter died April 15, 1829, and his wife February 25, 1864. The children of Nathan Potter, brother of Daniel and Ambrose, also came to this locality, but all are now dead or moved to the West. Daniel Potter, at present a resident at Kingsboro, was born May 11, 1817. He married first Emily Otis, July 7, 1842, and had three children, only one of whom, Otis E. Potter, is now living. Emily Potter died August 1, 1848. January 26, 1853, Daniel Potter married Janette G. McQueen, of Perth, by whom he had two children, only one of whom, Anna D., wife of Wm. C. Mills, esq., is living. Daniel Potter has lived a farmer's life, but public affairs have claimed a share of his time. He was elected sheriff of Fulton county in the fall of 1848 and was twice a candidate for the assembly against J. Howard Burr. Under Martin Van Buren Mr. Potter was postmaster at Kingsboro, an office he held about eight or ten years. As is well known Mr. Potter is a firm Democrat. The house in which he lives was built by his uncle, Daniel Potter, in 1800.

Potter family.—This old Kingsboro family traces its ancestry back to France, some of its members having accompanied William the conqueror, from Normandy to England. Three brothers came from England to America in 1629, and settled in New England. The first descendants of these to locate in what is now Fulton county, were Daniel and Ambrose, who settled in Kingsboro about the beginning of the present century. They were natives of Connecticut. Daniel was familiarly known as "King" Potter from his distinction as a business man. He married but no children resulted from the union. His death occurred in 1837. Ambrose raised a family of three children, namely: Charles, who went to California in 1848, afterwards returning to this state and dying in Schenectady. His son, Charles E., now lives in Gloversville; Daniel, now living in Kingsboro, and Adelia, who married Samuel S. Mills. Nathan Potter, grandfather of George C. Potter, was a native of Connecticut and never left that State. His children were: Amelia, married Daniel Leonard; Hannah, married Gurdon Judson; Cynthia, married William Ward; Anna, married Darius Case, all of Kingsboro; Daniel removed to Jefferson county; Ambrose, married Narcissa Burr, daughter of Nathan Burr; Luther, married Lucia C. Burr, also daughter of Nathan; Thankful, John and Cicero, all of whom moved to Jefferson county when young. Luther came to Kingsboro with his widowed mother in 1818, and lived with his uncle, "King Potter." His children were: Cyrus L., George C., Lucien J., Edmund C., Henry H., Charles Mills, Nathan Burr., Lucia, Frances and Daniel A. George C., the second son, was born in Mayfield June 7, 1833, married

Cynthia Close, daughter of Peter Close, of Mayfield, and is at present postmaster in Gloversville. He has one child, Marion L., who married Edward L. Waldron, and resides in Gloversville.

Potter, Henry W., Johnstown, was born on the 26th of September, 1852, in the town of Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. He has had a busy life with several occupations, being in the Johnstown Bank eleven years, as clerk, book-keeper and cashier, and from 1884-1890 was county treasurer. In the spring of 1892 he was elected supervisor of the town and at the present time is a dry goods merchant. On the 12th of December, 1877, he married Annette, second daughter of Charles Morgan, by whom he had two children, one daughter and one son: Bessie and Henry, jr. Mr. Potter's father, Matthew, was born in the year 1812, in Yorkshire, England, and in the year 1832 came to the United States, locating in Johnstown. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Eliza Veghte, by whom he had seven children. Two are living: William, who resides in town, and Henry W. The ancestry of the family is English and Dutch.

Porter, Sumner W., a farmer of Northville, was born in Northampton, June 28, 1830, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Gifford) Porter. The father came here when a young man, and the mother was a native of this town. The grandfather, Felix, was a resident of the place also, where he died at a great age. Summer W. was reared on the farm, and at the age of thirty years he enlisted in the late war, on April 25, 1861, being one of the first to answer to the call for 75,000 men, issued by the president. He served until June 9, 1863. He was in Co. B, 32d N. Y. Vols., army of the Potomac, and participated in the following battles: South Mountain, Antietam, Malvern Hill, West Point and Fredericksburg, besides others. At the first battle he was in, West Point, he was wounded, and had several close calls from being shot. One ball passed through his cap, and one knocked him down by striking his breastplate. His brother, Elias, was killed at Malvern Hill. Mr. Porter has been extensively engaged in farming and lumbering for many years, having about 180 acres of land. He has been a Democrat in politics, but for the past few years has sided with the Prohibitionists. He has been several terms supervisor of Benson, Hamilton county, and one of the prominent men of the town. December 1, 1853, he married Marinda Kidney, by whom he had one son, Mortimer L. His wife died February 5, 1858, and he married second on July 19, 1863, Sarah A. Gifford, of Northampton, who was born May 9, 1845. She was a daughter of Rufus Gifford. Their children are: Giles F., who married Mary E. King; Nettie J., wife of F. R. Snell, and Addie M.

Prindle, Charles, Johnstown, was born February 8, 1835, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by several terms at Johnstown Academy, and is a farmer of that place. Though never seeking public office, he has yet taken his share of responsibility as village and school trustee, and has been associated with and interested in the agricultural society since 1858, and his father (Elijah W. Prindle) since its organization. Mr. Prindle has been twice married, first on March 29, 1859, to Jennie, daughter of Joseph P. and Mary Ames, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence county. She was born in Morristown, of the same county, April 1, 1834. They had six children, two of whom

died; a son, Henry W., when about three years old, and Mary A., aged about eight. Those living are: Margaret W., born August 24, 1862, who married Arthur A. Tymeson, and they have one daughter, Margaret A., born December 11, 1889; Charles W., born May 14, 1865, married Mary Boehn, on June 25, 1890, and they have one child, Catherine, born April 1, 1892; George D., born April 23, 1867, is unmarried and resides on the homestead; Frank A., born March 24, 1869, is also unmarried and is book-keeper for J. P. Miller & Co. Mrs. Prindle died September 2, 1871. On May 24, 1888, he married second, Caroline G. Nettle, who was born September 18, 1841, in Albany. Mr. Prindle's grandfather, Elias, was born in New Haven, Conn. Elijah Wheaton Prindle, father of Charles, was born in Dutchess county September 26, 1805, and March 20, 1834, he married Nancy, daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth Scovel, by whom he had two children, Charles (as above noted) and Elizabeth. The family is of Scotch and Irish ancestry.

Pringle, Eugene, came to Gloversville from Albany county. His occupation in Gloversville was that of a carpenter and builder, up to 1880, when he invented the now famous Pringle glove button. The product of his genius are in themselves simple, but to bring about this desirable result Mr. Pringle spent years in thought and study. His first patent was issued July 4, 1882. In 1883 the firm of Bradt & Shipman purchased a half interest in the patent, and the manufacture of the button was commenced. From this date Mr. Pringle spent a great deal of time and thought in the line of invention, and upwards of thirty patents have been granted him on buttons and button machinery, of which Bradt & Shipman are now the sole owners. Mr. Pringle, however, superintends the factory and constructs machinery for the manufacture of buttons. Eugene Pringle was born in 1850, and has lived in Gloversville since 1865.

Pursell, Thomas, Gloversville, was born in Worcester, England, October 23, 1843. When thirteen years old he came to America and learned glove cutting with George Pursell, after which he worked at the trade until September, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company D, 93d New York Volunteers. During his army life Mr. Pursell was variously employed, but his most prominent duty was that of a body guard to every general commanding the army of the Potomac. He was slightly wounded in the head at the first day's fight in the Wilderness, but was not incapacitated for duty. Again, at Bloody Angle, at Spottsylvania, he was wounded in the thigh, but not seriously. At North Anna he was wounded in the foot and sent to the rear. He did not leave the service, but continued, and was promoted for gallantry. He was mustered out June 29, 1865. Retiring from the army, Mr. Pursell resumed work at his trade, and continued until 1878, when he started a factory in the glove city. Mr. Pursell is prominent in Grand Army circles; is past commander of Canby Post No. 17. Also he takes an interest in local Republican politics, but has never sought public office. On January 28, 1866, he married Elizabeth Geelan, by whom he has three sons: Charles W., Thomas H., and Frederick Daniel.

Putnam, Aaron, Johnstown, was born at Albany Bush, southeast of the village of Johnstown, April 30, 1819. He married Sarah A. Hubbs, of Root, Montgomery county, by whom he had five children, four daughters and one son: Margaret, who married

Adam Lipe; Henrietta, who married Giles Plantz; Mary, who married Archie Hollenbeck; and Libbie, who married David B. Johnson, of the town of Perth. The son died in infancy. Mrs. Putnam died October 17, 1889. Mr. Putnam's father, Aaron V., was one of the first settlers, erecting the old homestead at Albany Bush in 1779. He married Margaret Hollenbeck, and had ten children: John, Mary, Margaret, Magdalene, Catherine, George, Victor, Michael, Aaron, and James.

Putnam, Bernard, Johnstown, was born on the 13th of February, 1853, in Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. He has always been a glove manufacturer. On the 22d of January, 1890, he married Elsie, youngest daughter of John and Catherine Tefft, of this town. They had one girl, Evelyn L., who died in infancy. Mr. Putnam's father was born in Stone Arabia. He married Louisa Reese, of his native county. They had three children, two sons and one daughter: Margaret, who died in infancy, Bernard, and J. Willard who married Georgia Skaine of Kingsboro. They reside in Johnstown.

Radford, James, Gloversville, was born in Worcester, England, May 7, 1844, and was apprenticed when at an early age in Dent's glove factory, where he learned his trade. He came to America in March, 1864, and located in Johnstown where he remained one year, removing then to Kingsboro, in which place he lived two years. In 1867 he returned again to Johnstown, where on December 17 of that year he married Nettie C. Durfee, daughter of Abram and Jane (McBeth) Durfee, the former a pioneer settler of Rockwood, Fulton county. In March, 1868, Mr. Radford moved to Illinois and followed the avocation of a farmer until April, 1869, when he returned to Johnstown. In January, 1870, he moved to Gloversville, in which place he has since been actively engaged in the manufacture of gloves. Mr. and Mrs. Radford have one child, Emma, born June 30, 1869.

Randall, Frank, Johnstown, was born on the 10th of May, 1848, in the southwest of England and was educated in the public schools. In the year 1868 he came to the United States, locating in New York. In about two years he came to Yonkers, thence to Amsterdam and afterward to Johnstown, where he remained about a year when he returned home. In February, 1874, he married Jane Frances, of Trowbridge, and the following March returned to the United States, locating permanently in Johnstown. They have had five children, only one daughter survives, namely, Belle. Mr. Randall conducts a plumbing, steam and gas fitting establishment.

Raymond, Francis James, was born in Milborne Port, Somersetshire, England, August 19, 1843. He was educated in a private school with a view of a position in the civil service; having successfully passed the necessary examinations, he was offered a position in the educational department, but this not being to his taste he was apprenticed for seven years to the celebrated glove manufacturer, Ensor & Co., of that country. October 20, 1864, he married Anna M. Tavenor, and the next year they came to America, locating in Johnstown. They returned to England at the close of a year, where they remained until the death of their son, in 1881, when they returned to the United States and again located in Johnstown as a permanent home. In 1885 Mr. Raymond

began the manufacture of fine gloves and also does an extensive jobbing business in heavy gloves. They have five children: William J., Alfred H., Louisa A., Percy J., and Florence E. William J. married Kate Stanton, of Johnstown, January 9, 1889, and they have one son, Harold S., born November 3, 1890. The business is now conducted under the firm of F. J. Raymond & Son.

Rea, Robert, Gloversville, senior member of the firm of Rea & White, gloves, was born in Worcester, England, June 4, 1851. He was the son of Edward and Eliza Rea and the fourth of their eight children. His father was a glove cutter, and to the same occupation Robert was apprenticed, commencing work in the shop at less than twelve years of age. In 1871 he came to Gloversville, and was thereafter employed by various manufacturers, among whom were William Hannis, Fidoe & Radford, C. W. Rose and Charles McEwen. In 1880 the firm of Rea & White was formed, and has since done a successful business in the manufacture of a general stock of gloves. January 28, 1880, Robert Rea married Pauline Knettel, by whom he has had three children.

Reddish, Daniel M., a farmer of North Broadalbin, was born on the farm where he now resides, October 9, 1838, a son of Thomas and Ann (McIntyre) Reddish. Thomas was a native of England, who came here when eighteen years of age and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods on the property now owned by the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of Daniel M. was a cotton manufacturer of Machelshfield, England. Daniel was reared at the business with his father, and succeeded to the same, which he continued thirty years, the property at present being under lease to other parties. Mr. Reddish owns a fine farm of 200 acres in Perth, as well as the old farm of 171 acres. He is a Republican and has been fourteen years justice of the peace. When his present term expires he will have served sixteen years. December 27, 1865, he married Sarah J. Vanderwerken, the father being of Dutch ancestry and the mother's family among the very early settlers in the town. Her paternal grandfather, Sylvanus, was a Reformed Dutch clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Reddish have had three children, as follows: Thomas H., born September 21, 1866, who is a graduate of Union College, a civil engineer; George N., born June 24, 1868, died December 10, 1870; Anna, born June 28, 1871. The parents and son are members of the Perth Presbyterian church. The mother of Mr. Reddish was a granddaughter of Daniel McIntyre, the first settler of Perth, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, a man of worth and sterling integrity.

Reese, George, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, October 12, 1864, the oldest child of Gideon and Nancy (Keeler) Reese. The grandfather of George (Gideon Reese), was an early settler of the town. George was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools and at Starkey Seminary. In 1887 he married Nellie, daughter of Robert and Carrie Ryder, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Reese's parents were natives of England, but have resided in Brooklyn for a number of years. They have four daughters and one son living. To George and wife two children were born: Alfred and Hazel. Mr. Reese is postmaster at Crum Creek, having filled that position three years. He is a farmer by occupation.

Reese, Stephen, Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, October 16, 1871, a son of Gideon and Nancy (Keeler) Reese, who reared six children, five of whom are living, as follows: George, Delia (now Mrs. Edward Ward), who married a native of Starkville, Herkimer county; Valira, who married Fred Tausley, of Salisbury Centre; Barbara, who resides with her mother at St. Johnsville; and Stephen, who now resides on a farm at Crum Creek. Gideon Reese was born in Oppenheim in 1803, where he resided until his death in 1879. He has always lived on a farm, and here his son Stephen was reared and educated.

Reid, John Henry, Johnstown, was born on the 3d of October, 1804, in New York, and received a collegiate education. He married Malvina Philes, who was born in Fonda, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters: William H. was a Presbyterian preacher, and died in Cairo, Egypt; Eliza J. is married and resides in New York; Charlotte A. married and died in New York; Philip was accidentally shot; Andrew B. resides in Titusville, Pa.; George B. resides in town; Amanda M. is married and lives in the village; Dr. Archibald A. resides in Oneonta; Virginia and Cornelius S. reside at home with their mother. Mr. Reid died on the 27th of January, 1878. His great-grandfather, Archibald A. Reid, died at Annapolis, being then 103 years old. He came to this country at an early day, and was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolutionary army. One of his sons, William H., was a practicing physician in Johnstown. The family have been remowned in the various professions, especially ministers and physicians.

Resseque, Alexander P., a manufacturer of Northville, was born April 25, 1835, in that place. He is a son of John, and a brother of Hiram J., whose sketch is given elsewhere. He was for some years with his father in the tanning business, but has been for the past few years engaged in the manufacture of shoe lasts, of which he turns out from 75,000 to 100,000 a year—the only enterprise of the kind in this section of the State. At the time of the building of the railroad to Northville, Alexander P. and his father were contractors on the work. Mr. Resseque married, January 8, 1857, Mary A. Lawton, who was born May 15, 1835, a daughter of Squire and Zarnih (Finch) Lawton. Her father was in the war of 1812, and her great-grandfather Pixley was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Resseque are members of the M. E. church, of which he is one of the officials. He is a Republican and an active member of the Masons. They have had two daughters: Estella A., born November 16, 1857; Louie D., born February 17, 1863. Mr. Resseque is a genial and much respected man.

Resseque, Hiram J., a merchant of Northville, was born in Northampton, on September 5, 1833, and is a son of John F. and Velitta (Palmer) Resseque, both natives of Northampton, and active members of the M. E. Church. John F. Resseque has been engaged in the lumbering business and in tanning and currying, and was a contractor in the building of the railroad to Northville. He is living at the age of eighty-four years. His grandfather, David Resseque, was a pioneer in the county. This family trace their ancestry back to the French Huguenots, to one Alexander Resseque, who settled at Norwalk, Conn., in 1709. On the maternal side John R. is of

Scotch origin, his great-grandmother Monroe having been born in Scotland. Mr. Resseque has seen the members of seven generations of his family, including both of his great-grandfathers, and two of his great-grandchildren. David, the grandfather of Hiram J., was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was also one of the founders of the M. E. Church at the village and a member for over four years. He died at the age of ninety-seven years. Hiram J. has been a successful business man, and is actively connected with the public improvements of the village. He is a firm Republican, but has eschewed politics and attended strictly to business, whereby he has accumulated a fine property and is conducting the largest flour, feed and provision trade in the village. August 4, 1861, he married Charlotte M. Stoddard, who was born in Saratoga county. They have three children, as follows: Allie C., born April 21, 1864, the wife of T. M. Parker; Charles H., born March 9, 1866, who married Louise Bascom; and Harriet A., born April 27, 1868, the wife of A. J. Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Resseque are members of the M. E. Church.

The Rice Family.—The records show the family to have been of English descent, and the name was originally *Aprice*. On account of their Calvinistic and anti-Catholic views, they were driven from England to France and changed the name to Price, and finally to Rice. In France they found shelter among the Huguenots. At the close of the sixteenth century they came to America with the Huguenots, under Jean Ribault, and landed at Charlestown, S. C., in 1682. Three brothers of the family came north, one locating in Virginia, one in Connecticut, and one in Massachusetts. Of the latter, Victor M. Rice, of Rochester, late State superintendent of instruction, and ex-Governor Alexander Rice, of Massachusetts, are descendants. Of the Virginia branch we are unable to find any record. Of the Connecticut branch, Oliver Rice was a descendant, born July 15, 1764. He took part in the Revolution, and soon after the close of the war came with his brother, Ebenezer, and located in Fulton county, Ebenezer near Kingsboro, and Oliver at the place that bears his name, upon a piece of land granted to him, which has been in uninterrupted possession of the family since that time. In 1794 Mr. Rice built and operated the first and only woolen mill in the town, which continued in operation until 1832. He was instrumental in establishing the Masonic lodge in the town and was for many years its grand master. For a number of years he and the late Collins Odell were the only members, and upon the removal of Mr. Odell to Michigan, Mr. Rice was the only member. Upon the organization of the Gloversville lodge he transferred to it the property, and made the lodge many gifts, some of which were in money. He was prominent in all public affairs, both in town and county, and filled many offices with credit and honor. He was known throughout the country as "Squire Rice," and was a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He was the first postmaster of the town, and held the office as late as the presidency of Andrew Jackson, by whom he was last appointed. His wife was Alice Parrish, born June 1, 1772, at Windham, Conn. She died at the homestead May 3, 1847, and was buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Riceville. By this union seven children were born, four of whom left no descendants. They were as follows: Harry, born September 21, 1793, married September 19, 1814, Patty ———, (record

so faded as to be unreadable); died January 28, 1822, near Syracuse, and was buried in Syracuse by the side of his brother Chauncey. Chauncey, second son, was born November 8, 1796, and died September 25, 1823; married September 14, 1822, Lydia, daughter of John Cozzens, sr.; by this union one son was born, ex-Mayor Chauncey H. Rice, of Waukegan, Ill.; his wife was Frances Bristol; their only son, George, is now a resident of Louisa Court House, Va., and has a family of seven children. Lory, born February 19, 1799; married, February 23, 1826, to John Anderson, and shortly after moved to Michigan, where her husband became the first judge of Kalamazoo county. She died on her eightieth birthday, and at her death was the last and oldest of Oliver Rice's family. She left many children and grandchildren, who now reside at Plainwell, Mich. Harvey Parrish, born May 9, 1802; died and was buried at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., February 10, 1832. George O., born July 6, 1804; died July 4, 1834, and was buried in the family cemetery. Orrin, born May 8, 1811; married October 3, 1832, Naomi Johnston, of West Milton, Saratoga county, and died July 6, 1839, at Philadelphia, Pa., and was buried there. Lucius Rice, born May 6, 1807; educated in the common schools; married January 31, 1834, Harriet B. Cozzens, daughter of John Cozzens, jr. Mr. Rice assisted his father in the woolen factory until 1832, when it was closed; he held many offices of the town, being inspector of schools for many years and in the year 1840 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held until he resigned on account of ill health in 1860. He was noted for his honesty, uprightness, and fairness, and like his father was termed "Squire Rice"; from 1852 to 1856 he was justice of sessions. Jane Alice, daughter of Lucius and Harriet B. Rice, was born July 19, 1844, married January 6, 1869, to Edgar L. DeGolyer. Harvey Parrish Rice was born December 5, 1838, and was educated in the common schools. He has been called upon to serve his town in offices of public trust, all of which he has filled with credit. He held the office of commissioner of highways for two terms, and in 1868 he laid out the road between Mayfield and Northville, leading through Dennia Hollow; in 1888 he was instrumental in laying out a new street from Riceville to Mayfield. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat. He lives a quiet and retired life in the house which his grandfather built seventy-five years ago. In 1862 he married Sarah Christina, daughter of the late James McVean. Mrs. Rice was born March 19, 1842, on the McVean homestead, three miles west of Johnstown, which is now owned by one of the family. She was educated at Johnstown Academy, and came with her father to Mayfield in 1861. The latter (James McVean), was born March 3, 1813, at Johnstown. He was a member and office holder for many years, in the Presbyterian Churches at Mayfield and Johnstown. His wife, Jane Robertson, was born in Johnstown, July 10, 1817; she was of Scotch parentage; she died January 19, 1868, and her husband on November 10, 1885. Both were buried at Johnstown. Mrs. Rice's grandparents immigrated from Scotland and located at Johnstown. Mrs. Rice was one of eight children of whom five are living: Maggie and Helen, of Gloversville; Hugh M., of Sopinero, Cal.; Captain John H., of Brooklyn; Charles E., who died at New Orleans of yellow fever, September 22, 1885, and was buried there; Catherine H. died in 1869, and Mary in 1854 and were both buried on the family lot at Johnstown. To Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rice have been born three children: Lucius Cozzens, the following biogra-

phy of whom is taken from a Union College publication: "L. C. Rice, son of Harvey P. Rice, of the town of Mayfield. He was born at Riceville, June 10, 1867, taught school at Mayfield and Riceville; prepared for college at Hamilton College preparatory, with Rev. J. O. Best, A. M., as principal; entered Union College with the class of '90 and now has the honor of being president of his class; he is taking a classical course; college society, Alpha Delta Phi." Charles R. Dell was born August 2, 1872, died October 22, 1888, aged sixteen years, of typhoid fever, and was buried on the family lot in the cemetery at Mayfield. Jennie A., was born May 26, 1874, and is now pursuing a course of study in the Gloversville High School.

Ricketts, Jonathan, Johnstown, was born in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, February 11, 1819, and came to this country in 1837, where he first located in Aurora, and remained ten months. Afterwards he removed seven miles west of Rochester, staying, however, only eight months, when he came to Johnstown in 1839. At first he cut gloves for others, but in 1841-42 he began their manufacture on his own account, continuing successfully until 1889 when he retired from business. November 4, 1847, he married Mary, daughter of James Pierson, by whom he had seven children. The sons, George and James P., are deceased, and five daughters survive: Mary E., who married William Van Voast; Isabella, who married Horace Greeley, of Syracuse; Emma, who married Willis Devendorf, of Fort Plain; Etta, who married Charles C. Shults (deceased); and Catherine, who resides with Mrs. Shults, at home.

Ricketts, Thomas E., Johnstown, was born on the 4th of December, 1840, in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, and came in the year 1853 with his parents to the United States, and located in Johnstown, where he was educated in the common schools. In 1859 he went to North Carolina and was there through the war up to November, 1863, when he returned home. In 1864, he went west to Dubuque, Ia., and started in the hardware business, but in 1868 he again returned to Johnstown, for a permanent home, and has been engaged in manufacturing gloves ever since. On the 4th of November, 1868, he married Jennie, fourth daughter of Charles H. and Charlotte Pyne, formerly of his native place. They have three living children, two sons and one daughter: Harrett A., Frederick T. and Ralph P., all of whom reside at home.

Ripton, Benjamin, T., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, and moved with his parents to Brooklyn in 1856, where he was educated. He studied law and graduated from the law department of the University of New York, and has practiced in Brooklyn ever since. (He was admitted to the bar in 1878). Mr. Ripton says: "I have done nothing remarkable, except to preserve a good name and reputation, the capacity to do which I inherit, but not the capacity to write my own biography." The only fault we can find with the above is that he is not married. The Riptons are of English origin, and Benjamin Ripton came with his wife, Dorothy Toplass, from Derbyshire, England, in 1821, and engaged in farming. He died in 1848, aged sixty-two years. Four children were born to them at Johnstown. One of his sons, Thomas, (father of Benjamin T.) was educated in Johnstown and was a business man. He married Lucy J. Wayne, of Broadalbin, and they had seven children, of whom two died in infancy, and the remaining five are as follows: Benjamin T., Angelo., who is in the dry goods business and

married Agnes J. Logan, a native of Scotland, by whom he had one son, James L.; and Elizabeth D., Mary I. and Catherine M., residents of Brooklyn.

Riton, Mrs. Eugenie, Johnstown. The late Joseph Jean Riton was born in Strasburg, France, in 1825, where he was educated. He came to this country in 1849 and located in Johnstown, where he engaged in the cutting and manufacture of gloves. In 1850 he married Eugenie Bertrand, of Johnstown, formerly of Millau, South of France, and they had seven children: Suzette, who married James I. Younglove; Victor, who married Fannie Miller, and resides in Wisconsin; Charles J. and Eugene, glove manufacturers, who reside at home with their mother, and Josephine, who married O. M. Edwards, of Syracuse. Two of the children died, and the others are among the representative people of the town where they reside.

Robertson, Archibald, merchant and postmaster of Broadalbin, was born there August 1, 1843, a son of James and Eliza (McNab) Robertson, both natives of this country. Peter Robertson (father of James) came to America from Scotland in early life, and married Margaret McIntyre in this state. They settled in this country about three miles south of the village on a farm whose title was given by George III before the Revolutionary war. Archibald still owns the same land. A barn is yet standing on the farm, which is believed to have been built by Grandfather Peter. He was a prominent member and one of the organizers of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and one of the first trustees of the United Presbyterian church at Perth Centre. He reared a large family and died at the age of sixty-five years, on the old homestead on which he had passed his whole life. In politics he was a Republican, and was supervisor of the town for several terms. He was also a member of the session, and a ruling elder of the same church as his father. He died in 1876, at the age of eighty-four years. Archibald Robertson was reared on the farm and educated in the schools of his native town and at the Gloversville Seminary. He taught school for some years, then followed farming for a number of years on the old homestead. In 1886 he came to Broadalbin and embarked in the mercantile trade, in which he has enjoyed a fine patronage. He is a Republican, and is postmaster of the village. He has been supervisor of the town for four successive terms and is now clerk of the board.

Robinson, Theron D., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim January 22, 1852, is a son of John D. and Eliza (Kleeck) Robinson, who reared eight children, of whom six are now living. John D. is a son of John, who was a native of Hancock, N. H., and one of the early settlers in Oppenheim, where he lived and died. His wife was a Mrs. McCoughlin, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. John D. was born in New Hampshire and came to Oppenheim when six years old, where he died October 11, 1890. His wife resides in St. Johnsville. Theron D. received a common school education, was reared on a farm, and afterwards learned the trade of cheese manufacturer, which he followed for several years. He married Nettie Failing, a native of Manheim, by whom he had three children: Merton, Howard and Myron. Mr. Failing (father of Mrs. Robinson) was a farmer and manufacturer of cheese. He died in Herkimer county, where his widow is now living. Mr. Robinson has never aspired to public office, preferring the life of an independent farmer.

Rodgers, Peter M., Perth, was born on the farm of his president residence in Perth, May 10, 1833, a son of James and Jennet (McKinley) Rodgers. James Rodgers was born in Scotland, August 20, 1795, and came to this country in 1820 with his wife (Elizabeth McQueen), an aunt of J. C. and William J. McQueen. They settled in Perth and in 1826 bought the farm where Peter M. now resides. Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers died October 14, 1828, leaving no children. In 1830 or 1831 he married Jennet, daughter of Peter McKinley of Mayfield. Their union was blessed by two children: Andrew J., born June 20, 1835, and died February 6, 1867. James Rodgers died April 27, 1884, and Mrs. Rodgers died August 1, 1874. Peter M., our subject, has always lived on the old homestead; educated in the common schools and Amsterdam Academy. He succeeded to the farm at the death of his father, and has since successfully conducted it. Mr. Rodgers has held political office in his town, which shows his popularity with his townsmen, but his ambition is to be a successful farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. He has about 120 acres under cultivation, and twenty acres of wood-land. Mr. Rodgers is the last one of this family, with the exception of two nephews, James and Andrew J., of Johnstown.

Rosa, James P., Broadalbin, was born in Broadalbin, May 6, 1848, a son of Isaac R. and Pheba A. (Alvord) Rosa. His father was born in Schenectady, September 8, 1797, and his grandfather, Richard Henry Rosa, was a Hollander, who came to America about 1779. He died in 1809, leaving seven children. Isaac was a hotel-keeper for many years at the place now owned by Melvin Earl, where he died in 1849, esteemed by the entire community. He left four children: Richard H., who was a well-known lawyer and prosecuting attorney of Fulton county for many years; Isaac A., Elijah A., and James P. The latter was educated in the village schools, and was engaged as clerk for some time in New York city. At the age of nineteen years he entered business as general merchant at Union Mills, thence to Vail's Mills, where he remained fourteen years; and about 1880 he opened a hardware store at Broadalbin. He is now in the dry goods and men's furnishing trade. He has been successful in all his enterprises. January 26, 1870, he married Ruth A. Pettit, of Edinburg, Saratoga county. She was born October 7, 1846, a daughter of John C. and Eliza C. (Smith) Pettit, natives of that county. They have two children: Martha C., born September 15, 1870; Nellie B., born February 5, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Rosa and elder daughter are members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Rosa is one of the trustees. He is a Democrat in politics, and locally very popular in his party. His brother, I. A. Rosa, of Fonda, was sheriff one term, and supervisor eight years, and is an extensive lumberman, contractor and builder.

Rowe, George, was born on the 19th of January, 1839, in Schoharie county, and was brought up on a farm, but became a clerk in a drug store. He was also a graduate from Schoharie Academy. He read medicine with Dr. Hill, of Quaker street, after which he entered the Albany Medical College and was graduated in 1865. This was supplemented with six months' service in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Rowe practiced eighteen years in Schenectady county, but the hard work and long riding impaired his health. In 1872 he came to Gloversville and established a drug store, being practically out of professional life except as necessitated by his treatment of special cases.

Rowles, Charles W., Johnstown, was born in Broadalbin on the 3d of January, 1861, and, when a few months old, his parents moved to Johnstown, where he was educated, in the union school and Johnstown Academy. He has always worked at the glove business, first as a Glover with his father, the firm being Rowles & Mister, and then in 1879 he became his father's partner in place of William Mister. On the 12th of October, 1887, he married Flora, only living daughter of the late John J. and Emily Stoller, of this town. His father, William Rowles, came from England to the United States about 1856, and sent for his intended wife, Elizabeth Simmes. She, accompanied by his sister, came to New York, and upon the arrival of the steamer was united in marriage to Mr. Rowles. They had four children, one daughter and three sons: Anna, who died when she was five years old; Charles, Frederick and Walter. Their father died in California, March 29, 1889, and their mother here on the 6th of June following.

The Ruport Family.—The ancestors of this family came from Germany. Francis, father of Joshua, was born on the Gross place, near Johnstown. He married Elizabeth Coughnet, and they had thirteen children, of whom only Joshua and Henry survive. Joshua, father of David and William J., was born near Johnstown, April 14, 1809, and was educated in the public schools. He was a carpenter by occupation. December 18, 1833, he married Margaret, second daughter of Dow and Angelica Wemple. They have three children, David, William and Angelica. The latter was born January 16, 1841, and married John C. Vrooman of the town of Mohawk. David was born September 12, 1834, was educated in the public schools of Sammonsville, and is a farmer by occupation. On August 16, 1855, he married Catherine Sadler, by whom he had six children. Three only survive: Anna, born December 13, 1867, married Henry Getman of Johnstown; Janet was born September 9, 1856, and married Charles Sammons of this town; and Joshua S., born November 28, 1859, married Ida Showerman, of the town of Mohawk. Mrs. Ruport died September 20, 1884. William J. Ruport was born July 14, 1837, on the place near Sammonsville where he resides, and which he owns. He was educated in the common schools and is a farmer by occupation. He has been highway commissioner three years. November 24, 1858, he married Sarah M., only daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. Yoram, formerly of the town of Oppenheim. They had one daughter, Mary A., born September 16, 1859, who died December 28, 1862.

Saltsman, Benjamin, Ephratah, was born April 8, 1827, in Palatine. His father was George H., who was born in the same place in 1783. He was a son of Henry Saltsman who came from Germany in a very early day. He was one of the first settlers of Montgomery county. His wife was Fannie Cook, whom he married in 1779. George H. Saltsman was married in 1800 to Catherine Coppennoll, and their children were John G., Hiram, Betsey, Fannie and Benjamin. He was a Free Mason. Both he and his wife died in Montgomery county. Benjamin Saltsman was reared on a farm and married Betsey Gray, daughter of Daniel Gray, an early settler of Fulton county. The children of Benjamin Saltsman and wife were George, Daniel, Stephen, Lyman, John G., Mary, Nancy, and Reuben B. He has served the town as highway master, and has always been a farmer and hard working man.

Saltsman Daniel, Ephratah, was born April 20, 1846, in Palatine, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gray) Saltsman. He received a common school education and commenced working on a farm, which occupation he has since followed. He married, November 5, 1881, Annie, daughter of Benjamin L. and Mary (Smith) Getman, of Ephratah. They have three children, Ada, Elmer, and Loyd, all at present living at home. Mr. Saltsman and family are members of the Reformed Church. He has been, highway commissioner one term. Mr. and Mrs. Getman had a family of nine children.

Saltsman, Lyman, Ephratah, was born February 29, 1852, in the above town, and is a son of Benjamin Saltsman, elsewhere mentioned in this book. He received a common school education and was reared on a farm. He is a very energetic man, and so far has been successful. In January, 1874, he married Lettie Whitlock, by whom he has four children: Lena, Herman, Morris, and Benjamin A., all at home. His wife is a daughter of Stephen Whitlock, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. Saltsman is the owner of a good farm in Montgomery county, his post-office address being Stone Arabia.

Saltsman, Norman, Ephratah, was born November 22, 1841, in Ephratah, his parents being John P. and Mary (Getman) Saltsman, who reared a family of four sons of whom Norman is the oldest. Josiah P. Saltsman was born in Montgomery county in 1813. He was by trade a lumberman and manufacturer of cheese boxes. He moved to Johnstown, where he spent his last years. Norman Saltsman received a common school education and chose farming as a business for life. In 1863 he married Annie Beck, by whom he had three children: Mary, Ida and Bertha. His wife died in 1873, and he then married Lottie Sponable. After her death Mr. Saltsman again married, his present wife being Jennie Murray, daughter of Oliver and Margaret (McAlister) Murray. Mr. Murray was born November 16, 1808, in Saratoga county. He was married October 23, 1834, and had three daughters. The Murray family settled in Fulton county about 1800. The grandfather of Oliver Murray was killed in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Murray died April 12, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Saltsman have one son, Murray, and one daughter, Annie, both of whom reside at home.

Saltsman, Reuben, Ephratah, was born in Palatine, May 11, 1841. His father was John C., who was born in 1805 and died March, 1869. He was reared on a farm and in 1830 married Mary Snell, daughter of Jacob I. Snell. The latter lived and died in Palatine. He married a Miss Shults, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Snell was at one time constable and sheriff. He was a farmer and a man of considerable wealth. The children of John C. and wife were as follows: Catharine, Julia A., Jacob I., Harriet, Reuben, Harrison and Florence. The father of John C. Saltsman was George H., and he was born in Palatine in 1783. His father was Henry Saltsman, born in 1752, who came from Germany and settled in Palatine previous to the revolution. Reuben Saltsman, after receiving a common school education chose farming as his occupation. He married, on April 14, 1868, Violetta, daughter of Oliver Gray and Eliza Saltsman, who reared two daughters, Violetta and Julia A. The latter married Jacob I. Saltsman, brother of our subject. The children of Reuben Saltsman

and wife are Carrie, who died aged five years, Ida, Mary and John O., all living at home. Mr. Saltsman has kept a hotel at Little Falls and Palatine, and is at present proprietor of a hotel at Ephratah. He has never aspired to public office, but has taken an active part in politics, and is an ardent Republican.

Sammons, Edward H., Johnstown, was born in Montgomery county, September 6, 1848, and was educated in the public schools. January 22, 1873, he married Josephine Everson, of the town of Mohawk, and they had three children, Bertha E., born February 10, 1875; Starin T., born July 30, 1884; died January 22, 1885; and Romeyn B., born October 13, 1887. Mrs. Sammons' father, Levi Everson, was born in Montgomery county, June 13, 1828, and married Elizabeth Shults, of the town of Palatine. They had six children, five sons and one daughter: Leander, William, Josephine, Henry B., Ellsworth and Raymond G. Mrs. Sammons was born December 15, 1854.

Sammons, Jacob J., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, October 23, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and is a farmer by occupation. August 18, 1881, he married Emma, oldest daughter of Richard and Maria Sammons, of Johnstown. They have five sons: Roscoe H., Simeon H., Richard L., Clyde B. and Ernest K. Mr. Sammons traces his ancestry back for many generations. Richard Sammons came from England nearly 200 years ago and first located on Manhattan Island. Of the second generation, Sampson Sammons, a patriot of the revolution, and president of the committee of safety of Tryon county, and Frederick, who was murdered by the Indians in 1760; of the third generation, Thomas was a soldier in the revolution; of the fifth generation, Simeon and Richard; of the sixth generation, Jacob S. and Emma. Simeon J., father of Jacob J., was born March 1, 1829. November 19, 1850, he married Elizabeth Schuyler, and they had four children: Margaret, Catherine, Jacob J. and Alice.

Sammons, Richard, Johnstown, was born on the Colonel Sammons place in Montgomery county on the 20th of January, 1820. He was educated in the district schools and has had a variety of occupations. He has been twice married, first, February 20, 1845, to Matilda P., daughter of John C. Sadler, by whom he had two children, Harriet and Richard W. On the 31st of January, 1856, he married Mary, daughter of Garrett A. Newkirk, by whom he had six children, four sons and two daughters: Garrett, Jacob, Emma, George Y., Emery and Mattie. Garrett, George and Emery reside at home. (See general history of county for full account of the Sammons family from the days of the revolution.)

Sammons, Williard S., Johnstown, was born in Sammonsville, and is an extensive manufacturer of lumber there. He married Jennie Martin, of this place. His father, Thomas Sammons, was also born there, October 14, 1819. He was educated in the common schools and carried on the lumber business in connection with farming. He sold out the former business to his son, Willard S. February 18, 1841. He married Catharine Schenck, of the town of Mohawk, by whom he had eleven children. Nine survive as follows: May, who is at home; Sampson, who married Francana Bently, of Mohawk; Edward H., who married Josephine Everson, of Stone Arabia; Joanna, who

married James H. Selmser, of Johnstown; Ella E., who married Jeremiah Schuyler; Letitia A., who lives at home; Florence H., who married Casper Getman, of Stone Arabia; and Catalina, who is also at home. Sampson, father of Thomas S. Sammons, was born here, as was also the grandfather, Thomas Sammons. Sampson Sammons, great-grandfather of our subject, located here before the revolutionary war, and the place is named after the family.

Saunders, Alfred C., Gloversville, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Darling) Saunders, was born in Worcester, England, May 29, 1859. He learned the glove maker's trade in his native place, and came to America and settled in Gloversville in 1878. He first occupied a position as foreman, and later as superintendent in the large glove factory of Littauer Brothers, and still discharges the duties of the latter position with much ability. He married Frances Potter, of Kingsboro, in October, 1883, and have four children, namely: Eugene Clarence, Leonard Cyrus, Frank Harold, and Oscar Hale, all living.

Sanderson, Wilson, Ephratah, was born in 1857 in Ephratah. He is the ninth of a family of twelve children born to George and Margaret (Brooksby) Sanderson. George came to Fulton county when a young man. He was a tanner, and was engaged in that business in Ephratah for a number of years. His death occurred August 14, 1888. His wife survives him at the age of sixty-three years. Wilson Sanderson, after receiving a common school education, learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, and at the age of fifteen started in business for himself. He married, January 17, 1884, Izora Shults, daughter of Stephen and Catharine Shults, by whom he has had five children: Orin W., Ada, Wilford, Zora, and Grace. Mr. Sanderson was inspector of elections one term. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church.

Schram, Stephen, Ephratah, was born March 25, 1838, in Ephratah, a son of Peter W. and Eliza (Reese) Schram, natives of Fulton county. Peter was born in 1805, and he and his wife reared a family of seven children. Mr. Schram was a farmer by occupation, and Peter was educated in the common schools and brought up on a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred Fifty-third New York Infantry, serving until the close of the war, and was in every battle in which the One Hundred Fifty-third was engaged, but was never wounded. He married Mary J. Miller, by whom he had three daughters: Annie, who died, aged two years, and Lizzie and Kittie. Mr. Schram is a tanner by trade, and has a pleasant home in the village of Ephratah, where his mother at present resides.

Schuyler, Henry F., Oppenheim, was born in Manheim, September 4, 1857, the son of Horatio H. and Annie (Snell) Schuyler, who reared four children: Willard I., born October 23, 1860; Margaret G., born September 20, 1862; John W., born December 8, 1866; and Henry F., as above noted. Horatio H. was born in Herkimer county, February 27, 1827, and in 1854 he married Annie, daughter of Simeon Snell, a native of Manheim. R. Fancher Schuyler, father of Horatio H., was a native of New York, the son of Jacob and Abigail Schuyler. He married Gertrude Vedder, by whom he had twelve children, all but three of whom are living. He settled in Herkimer county

in an early day, and there died in 1851. His widow died in 1881. Their children were Harvey, Horatio H., Windsor D., Samuel, Alfred, Charles N. H., Eliza A., Mary E., Maria A., Francis, Janette, and Margaret G. Horatio died in 1870. His widow is still living and resides with her son. Henry F. Schuyler received a common school education and married, in 1886, Jennie E., daughter of Jacob and Ellen (Davis) Yonker, of Wales. They have one child, Homer, born July 26, 1889. Mr. Schuyler is a carpenter and builder. He was collector one year and is now justice of the peace. His great-great-grandfather was a native of Germany. He was in Burgoyne's army, but went over to the Americans and fought for them through the Revolutionary War. He settled at Snell Bush, Herkimer county, in an early day.

Schuyler, Jay, Johnstown, was born in the town of Mohawk, March 20, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and has been a successful farmer. For nine years he has been highway commissioner, and one of the directors of the Montgomery and Fulton County Agricultural Fire Insurance Company for many years. He came to Fulton county in 1851, and June 2, 1852, he married Almira, fourth daughter of Daniel W. and Helena Carneu, of Montgomery county. They have one daughter, Catherine, who married Wesley Hillabrandt, of this town. They have one daughter, Grace S., born July 18, 1875. Mr. Schuyler's father, Richard, was born in New Jersey, June 7, 1788. January 1, 1809, He married Catherine MacMaster, of Montgomery county, and they had ten children, eight sons and two daughters: Jacob R., Hamilton, Thomas, George, Eva, Alonzo, John J., Jay, Hiram and Sarah Jane.

Selmser, David D., Johnstown, was born at Albany Bush, Johnstown, September 13, 1827. He was educated in the Johnstown Academy, and in early life was a school teacher and afterwards an insurance agent, and for twenty-five years was in the dry goods business. Five years before his death, which occurred September 13, 1889, he retired from business with a competency. On November 27, 1858, he married Miss J. S. Wooster, of Kingsboro, by whom he had two daughters, viz.: Sarah F., now Mrs. Harwood Dudley, of Johnstown, and Anna E., who married John M. Russell, of Cooperstown, now of Johnstown. Henry Selmser, grandfather of David D., came with his parents to Albany Bush (this town) when he was ten years old. One of his sons, David, the father of David D., was born in the above place in 1781, was educated in the public schools and was a farmer of the pioneer type. In the year 1807 he married Catharine Lingenfelter, of the town of Mohawk, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. D. D. Selmser's father, Charles Wooster, was born in Danbury, Conn., about the year 1799, and married Jerutia Soule, of Schenectady county. They located at Kingsboro and had five sons and four daughters, viz.: Jonathan, Benjamin, Reuben, William, Sarah, Anna, Charles and Jerutia. One daughter died in infancy. The other children as they became older, located in different parts of the state, where their children are now residing, and three are located in New York city. The family were once slave owners in this county.

Selmser, John T., Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown and has taught school several terms. In 1875 he was engaged as clerk by the firm of Argersinger & Fraser, grocers, and remained in their employ until 1876, when he formed a copartner-

ship with Jay L. Lum, the firm being Selmser & Lum, grocers. In March, 1881, he purchased the interest of Mr. Lum and continued the business until he was elected county clerk in 1886. He is now serving his second term. On the 19th of June, 1881, he married Lilla B. Vosberg, of the town of Mayfield. They have had three children, all sons; one died in infancy; Charles H., born April 10, 1882; and J. Guy, born August 12, 1883. Mr. Selmser's great-grandfather came to this town when he was but ten years old. One of his sons, David, was born at the old home in Albany Bush in 1781. He was a farmer, and in 1807 married Catherine Lingenfelter, of Johnstown. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters: Catherine, Mary, Michael, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Margaret, Henry D., and David D. Michael, father of John T., was born September 22, 1811; he was a farmer by occupation. On the 7th of February, 1838, he married Sarah E., oldest daughter of John and Anna Hanson; they have had ten children, three sons are dead, the following survive: Catherine, James, Willard, Henry D., John T., Anna M. and Carrie S.

Sexton, Ralph, Gloversville, was born in Rome, Oneida county, March 29, 1825, and moved with his father to what is now Fulton county, in 1836, settling in the present town of Caroga, where he lived until 1874. He married Lydia Gage, daughter of Marvel and Rebecca (Lake) Gage, June 29, 1853, and had five children, namely: James, Mary A., Libbie, Hattie, and Henry, all of whom are living. Mr. Sexton represented the towns of Ephratah and Caroga in the board of supervisors fourteen different terms, and also held the office of superintendent of the poor for Fulton county three years. In 1890, at the first charter election of the city of Gloversville, he was elected commissioner of charities, and still holds the office, having been re-elected for two years in 1892.

Sexton, Seymour, Gloversville, the son of William and Mary (McDonald) Sexton, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, November 1, 1820. When two years old, he came with his mother, then a widow, and lived in Johnstown, where he grew to manhood. He married Francis E. Smith (born January 1, 1828), a daughter of Silas Smith, of Rochester, April 18, 1850, and on the following day moved to Gloversville. In May of the same year he embarked in the mercantile business in that village, which he still continues. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton have had three children, namely: William S., Caroline B., and Frank Seymour. The first two are deceased. Frank Seymour Sexton is at present teller in the Fulton County National Bank. He married Alice Stevens, daughter of Ann Stevens, of Gloversville.

Shaver, Webster, Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, February 7, 1841, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Klock) Shaver, who were the parents of nine children. The father of Benjamin was John, a major in the war of 1812, who was wounded at Sackett's Harbor. He was an early settler of Fulton county, where he died in 1860. His wife died in 1869, aged eighty-five years. Benjamin Shaver was born October 5, 1805, and died February 9, 1879. His wife died March 27, 1881. At the age of nineteen, Webster Shaver enlisted in the Seventh New York Cavalry, in which he remained six months, and afterwards in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the following battles: Harper's Ferry, Olustee, Fla. (where

he was wounded in both legs and taken to the hospital, where he remained for two months), and also Maryland Heights. He was afterwards wounded in the left shoulder at Chester Heights, Va., and again remained in the hospital for three months. He was also in the battles of Deep Bottom, Fort Gillmore, Darby Tavern Road, Fort Fisher, and Cemetery Hill, besides many skirmishes. October 1, 1868, he married Loretta Haughton daughter of Richard and Rebecca Haughton, natives of Connecticut. To Mr. Shaver and wife have been born two children: Augustus (deceased), and Katie, a teacher, who resides at home. Mr. Shaver is a farmer, and has made his own property. He is a member of Ephratah Grange, No. 678.

Sherman, Joseph, Caroga, was born in New Chatham, July 12, 1837. He was the second of five children born to Abner and Phœbe (Ray) Sherman. Abner was born in Rhode Island and he was drafted in war of 1812. His father, William Sherman, was of English descent and came to New Lebanon about 1789, Abner then being three years of age. The latter was a Free Mason, and a member of the M. E. church. He died in 1861, and his wife, who was a member of the Friend's church, died June, 1889. Joseph received a common school education, together with several terms at Claverack Academy. He was reared on the farm, and in 1867 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine (Vedder) Francisco, natives of Montgomery county. To Mr. Sherman and wife seven children have been born: Frank, Clara, Minnie, Fred, John B., and Belle and George, the two latter deceased. Mr. Sherman was for several years a carpenter and millwright, but in 1871 he was employed in a hotel at Caroga lake, where he remained two years, then went to Canada lake, and was proprietor of a hotel there for four years. He returned to Caroga lake, where he built a large hotel, and became its proprietor. He was the town clerk of Caroga for two years, and justice of the peace for two terms. He has been supervisor four years, and one term chairman of the board. He is a member of Caroga Lodge No. 300 F. & A. M., and the Johnstown Chapter No. 78.

Sholtus, George H., Johnstown, was born in Madison county, May 8, 1824, and came to Johnstown with his mother, to live with his uncle, Jedediah M. Holmes. He was educated in the public schools and in early life was a painter, and also clerk in a general store. He is now a farmer and justice of the peace. January 2, 1859, he married Barbara A., second daughter of Francis and Margaret D. Rupert, of Sammons ville, and they had two children, both sons, Francis R., who died at the age of two years, and Jedediah H., who was born February 28, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, and is a farmer. April 20, 1882, he married Sarah M., oldest daughter of John and Eliza J. Welton, of Sammons ville, and they have two daughters, Anna B., born February 25, 1884, and Florence S., born November 7, 1887. Mrs. Sholtus died February 23, 1873. The family is of German ancestry and located here before the Revolution.

Shults, Byron G., Johnstown, was born September 16, 1832, in the town of Palatine. When but a year old his parents moved to Johnstown, where he was educated in the common schools and by evening study, and is now one of Johnstown's prominent glove manufacturers. He has been married twice, first on the 30th of June, 1855, to Gert-rude C., third daughter of Edward Walter, of Palatine. On May 1, 1870, Mrs. Gertrude

C. Shults died. On the 7th of May, 1873, he married Mary, daughter of George Henry. They have two children, Nellie G., and Bessie R.

Shults, Edward W., Johnstown, was born on December 12, 1859, a son of Byron G. and Catherine C. (Walter) Shults. He received his education in the public schools and the Peekskill Military Academy. On the 9th of October, 1885, he married Annie Hogan, of Johnstown, and they have two sons and one daughter: Edward W., jr., Byron G. and Gertrude W. Mr. Shults is a glove manufacturer, in business with his father.

Shutts, Silas, Gloversville, was born in Canada, October 29, 1807, and came to Johnstown in 1827. His wife was Ann Maria Smith, by whom he had twelve children, viz., Ophelia, who married Ephriam Wheeler; Emily, wife of James Holcomb; DeWitt, who died in 1861; Mary E., wife of Henry Wright; Cordelia, who married Dr. John Burdick; Harlan P., of Gloversville, a manufacturer; Millard F., and William L., also of Gloversville; Minerva, wife of James W. Rice; Edward, of Schenectady; Ella, now Mrs. Charles Powell; and Howard, who died, aged seven years.

Simmons, Aaron and Lois (Dawley), came from Oneida county to Fulton county in 1823. They had two children, Aaron and David. Soon after coming hither Aaron, the father, died, after which his widow married James Hays. The children of this marriage were Elizabeth, James, Catherine and Daniel. Aaron Simmons married, November 8, 1840, Julia Ann Fox, and had two children, Louisa J. and Albert. On May 4, 1874, Julia Ann Simmons died, and on May 2, 1876, Mr. Simmons was married to Fannie Richmond. She died April 20, 1891. Aaron, or (as more familiarly called) Deacon Simmons, commenced his business life working by the day or month, and so continued more than twenty years. He was a leather dresser, and since 1850 he has been engaged in business with gratifying success. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1839, and one of the deacons of the society for more than thirty-five years.

Smith, Albert J., a grocer of Northville, was born in Albany, July 30, 1833, and is a son of William A. and Emily (Brundige) Smith, both natives of Albany county. William A. Smith came to Northville in 1836 and engaged in the hotel business for some years and then embarked in the tanning business at Hope Falls, Hamilton county, under the firm of William A. Smith & Company, and continued in that until his death. He was a Democrat in early life and afterwards a Republican, and was representative of the district to the State Legislature. He has also held many other offices. He was a well-known and honored citizen, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church, also one of the founders of the church at Northville. Albert J. Smith was educated in his native village and also at Gilbertsville Academy, Otsego county. When his schooling was finished he engaged in the mercantile trade at Northville for some years, followed by nine years in the tanning business at Wells. He then returned to Northville and engaged in business as a general merchant, and has continued in trade ever since. He has been a Democrat in politics, and was a candidate on his ticket for member of Assembly. He was also supervisor three terms, chairman of the board, and has held

several other offices. On February 14, 1858, he married Susannah Brown, of Wells, Hamilton county, a daughter of Truman and Harriet (Whitman) Brown, who were among the very early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: George T., William A., and Hattie E., wife of James Moore. The two sons are in business with their father. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Smith, Benjamin J., Perth, was born in the town of Mayfield, December 11, 1833, a son of George and Sally (Close) Smith. George, father of our subject, came to Mayfield from Saratoga county in 1825, and bought a farm with his brother-in-law of 110 acres, and lived there until his death, January 25, 1868. He left seven children, three are still living: Ann Kested, a widow of Broadalbin; John, of Mechanicsville, Saratoga county; and Benjamin J., our subject, whose early life was spent on the farm at Mayfield, attending common school and assisting his father, until 1857. February 8, 1855, he married Elizabeth Allen, daughter of David and Mary (McQueen) Allen, of Perth. One child is the result of this union, Allen, born October 10, 1864. After leaving his father's farm in 1857, Benjamin spent two years on a leased farm in Mayfield, one year in Amsterdam, nine years on the Allen farm in Perth, then came to his present residence on the old Daniel McQueen farm. Mr. Smith has never been interested in politics but devotes his whole time and attention to his business, and is known as a very successful farmer. Mrs. Smith is a granddaughter of Daniel McQueen, who came to this country from Scotland about the year 1803. He married Elizabeth Major and they were the parents of three children, Mary, Jeannette, and John. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Mary McQueen, who married David Allen in 1833, the parents of three children: Catherine Allen, of Vail's Mills, David W. Allen, of Albany, and Mrs. Smith. Allen Smith was married December 5, 1883, to Maggie Joslin, daughter of Ansel D. and Sarah M. (Allen) Joslin, of Perth.

Smith, Caleb, Gloversville, came from New Jersey when a young man and settled in Johnstown township. He was one of the pioneers of the locality, and withal a valued resident of the town. His children were Anna, Martha, Polly, Nancy, James, Thomas and Samuel. Samuel, the younger child, married Mary E. Bard. Their children were Humphrey, Ann Maria, DeWitt, Denton, James, Hoda, Jane, Thankful and Charlotte.

Smith, Charles, Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, August 25, 1845. He is the youngest of ten children born to Fred I. and Margaret (Walters) Smith. The family is of Dutch descent, and those who first settled in Fulton county came from Dutchess county in the winter of 1833. Fred I. Smith was always a farmer, and was a member of the New York militia. His grandson, Reuben K., now has his sword, of which he is very proud. Charles Smith is a farmer and bee-keeper. He married August 14, 1864, Julia A., daughter of Tunis and May (Ward) Bradt, who reared a family of ten children, Julia being the sixth. Her father is living at Rockwood. Her mother died in 1867. Mr. Smith and wife have had five children: Hiram (deceased), Reuben K., Mary M. (deceased), Stewart (deceased), and Viola.

Smith, Charles R., Johnstown, was born on the 8th of October, 1853, in Hancock, Md., and came with his parents to this state when quite young and was educated in the

public schools. In early life he was a railroad man, and is now superintendent and manager of the John De Garmo leather factory. He understands the leather business from a to z. On the 28th of October, 1874, he married Christine, oldest daughter of Max Maylander. They have two children, namely, Louis M. and Mary K.

Smith, Clarence W., Johnstown, was born in the town of Jay, Essex county, October 19, 1855, and is the second son of Eli and Mary A. Smith. His father was a blacksmith, and the son attended the common school of the village and assisted his father until he was sixteen years of age. He was determined to have an education, and at the age of nineteen became a teacher. He saved enough by working on a farm and teaching to enable him to attend the academy at Elizabethtown, Essex county, several terms. In October, 1877, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated with the degree of LL.B. March 26, 1879, he was admitted to the bar in Michigan. After a trip through the west he returned to Jay, and continued his legal studies. November 10, 1881, he married Cora, youngest daughter of Joshua F. Bruce, of Jay, a very refined and intelligent lady. In April, 1882, they removed to Wells, Hamilton county, where Mr. Smith taught school two terms. In November, 1883, he was the Republican candidate for county judge, and although the county was strongly Democratic, he was elected by a good majority. He entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1884, continuing until January 1, 1890. He then formed a law copartnership with Philip Keck, of Johnstown (under the firm of Keck & Smith), where he continues to reside. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and prominent in the councils of his party, both in Fulton and Hamilton counties.

Smith, Denton, Broadalbin, lumberman, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, on the 26th of August, 1830, and is a son of Arthur and Helen Simpson Smith. His grandfather was William Smith, a revolutionary soldier, whose father, with two brothers, was also in the same war. The family came from Wales just before the war for independence. The grandfather settled on the farm where Arthur and Denton were born, four miles north of Amsterdam. The property was in the hands of the family for about 100 years. Arthur Smith was a farmer and came to Broadalbin twenty-five years ago; he was a Whig and later a strong Republican; he held all the important local offices for many years. Denton Smith came to Broadalbin in 1863 and has followed the lumbering business; he now owns a large saw and planing-mill and is a contractor and builder. His mother's parents were of English and Scotch birth and were early settlers in Montgomery county. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and has been a supervisor for four terms, and has held other important local offices.

Smith, Erastus L., of Northville, is a farmer and wagonmaker. He was born in Chenango, Broome county, November 23, 1828. His parents were Earlsaman and Chloe E. (Sheppard) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, who came to Broome county in early life. The father of Erastus L. was a genius in his way, and a mechanic. He manufactured a great many spinning wheels and swifts, and was a very clever "Jack of all trades," and Erastus inherited his father's talent. He was a soldier in the civil war, enlisting December 30, 1863, in Company R, 4th New York Heavy Artillery. He was at Pine Bluff, Spottsylvania, and many other hard contested battles. He is a pensioner

of the war, and received an honorable discharge June 9, 1865. Mr. Smith has a fine farm, and also carries on wagon making, and sleigh manufacturing. He is a Democrat in politics, and a man much respected by his neighbors. August 1, 1858, he married Margaret M. Blowers. They have had eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: Emily L., wife of William D. Gifford; Catharine C., wife of Silas Gifford; Lottie M., Julia and Ruby.

Smith, Ervin W., Ephratah, born April 17, 1853, in Oppenheim, is the oldest son of William F. and Lucinda (Wright) Smith. He was educated at the common schools of Ephratah, and has been a farmer, but is at present employed by the firm of J. H. Decker, Son & Company, glove manufacturers of Johnstown. January 1, 1873, Mr. Smith married Amanda, oldest daughter of Henry and Mary (Darby) Duesler, of Rockwood. They have one child, Delos, who has been educated at Fairfield, and has followed teaching several years. At present he is foreman of the knitting mill of A. V. Moriss & Sons, at Fort Johnson. Mr. Smith is a Master Mason, a member of Garoga Lodge No. 300, and both himself and family are members of the M. E. church.

Smith, George R., Johnstown, was born in Milbournport, Somersetshire, England, on May 12, 1853, and came to the United States in the year 1872, at once locating in Johnstown. He learned the trade of glove making in England and began to manufacture here in 1879. May 17, 1877, he married Julia, second daughter of ex-sheriff John Dunn, and they have four sons: Earl H., Guy D., Tracy C. and George E.

Smith, Lucius J., Ephratah, was born in Newkirk Mills, Fulton county, August 24, 1858, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Argersinger) Smith, who reared the following children: Sarah M., John, Putnam and Jay. Thomas was born in Caroga, N. Y., April 20, 1819. His father (John) came from Scotland to America when twenty-one years of age, and settled in Fulton county, where he died in 1844. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah Cooper, who died in 1850. Our subject was educated in the common schools and reared on the farm. In 1882 he engaged in the making of gloves in Rockwood, having since carried on a very successful business. In 1882 he married Sarah Hutchinson Cline, daughter of Walter and Sarah (Hutchinson) Cline. She was reared by her grandparents, Judge John L. Hutchinson and wife. Mr. Cline was born in Oppenheim, and at present resides in Lyons. His wife died when Sarah was four months old. Lucius J. and wife had two children: Walter C., born November 18, 1884, and Charles H., born March 25, 1887, died December 27, 1890. Mr. Smith has been town clerk one term.

Smith, Stephen A., Ephratah, was born September 20, 1857, at St. Johnsville. His father was Aaron Smith, born in Fulton county in 1818. His grandfather was Peter, also a native of Fulton county. The family settled in the county some years previous to the Revolution, and the subject of this sketch is of the fifth generation living in the county. The family is of Holland descent, the great-grandfather of Stephen having been one of the first manufacturers of woolen goods in Ephratah. The wife of Aaron Smith was the daughter of Jacob Snell. The great-grandfather Snell had seven brothers and one nephew in the battle of Oriskany, making eight with himself; six brothers were killed, also the nephew. Aaron Smith was the father of six sons and

three daughters. Stephen A. Smith after receiving a common school education, followed teaching for about five years. He then manufactured cheese and also manufactured brick in St. Johnsville. At present he is engaged in the lumber business and also a shipper of produce. He married December 22, 1875, Elizabeth Gray, only daughter of Reuben and Maria (Duesler) Gray. The latter family is of Irish descent and for four generations have owned the same farm where Reuben Gray now resides. Mr. Smith and wife have one child, Clarence A. Smith.

Smith, William F., Ephratah, was born in Johnstown, November 9, 1829. His father was Peter J. Smith, who was born in Ephratah in 1801. He received a fair education, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. He was also a farmer. He married Magaline Doru, by whom he had ten children, of whom William F. was the second. Peter J. Smith was at one time highway commissioner and collector of his township. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. The family is of Holland descent, and five generations have lived on the same farm in Fulton county. William F. Smith was educated in the common schools of Fulton county and has followed farming, except for three years during which he sold goods on the road. He married Lucinda A. Wright, by whom he had one child, Edwin W. After the death of his first wife he married Delia Darby, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Smith has been collector of his town and is at present president of the Ephratah Cemetery Association. He is also a Granger.

Snyder, George, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, February 29, 1816. He was educated in Johnstown Academy. February 13, 1844, he married Susan, fifth daughter of William and Persis (Skinner) Van Voast. They had nine children: Ella E., who married Benjamin Berry, of Gloversville; Malvina J., who married Elias D. Sawyer, of Austerlitz, Columbia county; Charles J., who married Mary J. Wemple, of Fonda, N. Y.; William S., who married Mary A. Hermann, of Utica; Mary L., who married John H. Filmer, of Gloversville; Walter U., who married Jannette Platts, of Otsego county; George W., Paul and Suzette reside at home. Mr. Snyder died May 2, 1882. The family is of Dutch ancestry. Mrs. Snyder's great-grandfather, Amaziah Rust, was a captain in the Revolution.

Snyder, Henry R., Johnstown, was born on the 22d of June, 1807, in the town of Johnstown, and was educated in the common schools and also attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he graduated in 1837, after a three years' course, which qualified him in an eminent manner for his life work of surveyor and civil engineer. He was a close student and thorough in all that he did, consequently a good painstaking engineer and surveyor, and has had continuous service in the profession for over forty years in four states in the union, but has traveled through seventeen states, and is now living a retired life. His father, Abram Snyder, was born in this State near the Vermont line. About 1765 he married Rhoda, third daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Aikin. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mr. Snyder's ancestors on his father's side were in the Revolutionary war.

Snyder, Morgan L., a farmer of Northville, was born in Fulton county, October 15, 1839, a son of Joseph C. and Sylvia (Lewis) Snyder. The father was a farmer, a native

of Holland, and came to America with his parents when a child. They settled in Northville, where he died aged eighty-two years. His mother's people were among the early settlers in this county, where she was born and is now living, aged eighty. Morgan L. was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-five enlisted in Company I, 91st N. Y. Vols., in 1864. He participated in the following battles: Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and front of Petersburg, at which latter place he was wounded by a gunshot in the right eye, which destroyed the sight. He is a pensioner, was a good soldier and received his honorable discharge July 5, 1865. He has since been engaged in farming, he and his father owning a farm of 120 acres, in a fine state of cultivation. December 15, 1866, he married Catherine Latcher, of Northampton, by whom he had two children, Carrie A. and Gracie. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is also a Mason. He is a Democrat in politics.

Soules, Benjamin, Ephratah, was born June 9, 1844, in Ephratah, and is a son of Henry and Maria (Van Alstine) Soules, also natives of Ephratah. Henry was a son of an early settler in Montgomery county and was reared on a farm. He and his wife reside in Ephratah and have reared nine children. Benjamin received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Second New York Heavy Artillery, serving until December, 1865. He was in the following battles: Bull Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and in many skirmishes. In 1870 he married Lucy Kneeskern. She was a daughter of John Kneeskern, of Schoharie county, where he died. He was the father of eight children. Mr. Soules and wife have two children, Ladoria and Frank, both living at home. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Reformed church.

Sponable, Philip, Ephratah, was born December 2, 1856, in Ephratah, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Snell) Sponable, who reared a family of six children, of whom Philip was the fifth. The grandfather of the latter was Henry Sponable, who was born in Fulton county, his father being one of the pioneers of the county. Henry, jr., was a farmer by occupation. He died in Fulton county in 1878, and his wife died in 1885. After receiving a common school education, Philip Sponable followed the occupation of farming. In 1881 he married Emily, daughter of Joshua Getman, by whom he had one child. His wife died in 1883, and Mr. Sponable then married Annie, daughter of Daniel Getman. They are members of the Reformed church.

Stafford, D. C., Stratford, was born on the 30th of December, 1848, in Danube, Herkimer county, and is a son of Stephen T. Stafford, a native of New York, who came when young with his parents to Herkimer county. Stephen's parents were Thomas and Ellen (Wilcox) Stafford, and were early settlers of Herkimer county and natives of Canada. Stephen Stafford was reared on a farm, and is a carpenter and has followed it all his life. He married Nancy Covel, a native of Danube, Herkimer county, by whom he had two sons. His wife died in 1869, at Salisbury, and he afterward lived with his son, D. C. Stafford. D. C. Stafford received a common school education, and was reared on a farm and has always followed farming and lumbering. On the 4th of July, 1868, he married Amelia Fish, a native of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, by whom he had four children: Edward, Clinton, Matie and Minnie. Mrs. Stafford died

in March, 1874, and in 1876 Mr. Stafford married Maggie J. Davis, a native of Salisbury, by whom he had three children: Ella, Johnnie and May. The latter died in 1888. Mr. Stafford came to Stratford in 1878, and except for a period of seven years has resided there. He is now serving a second term as assessor.

Stahl, Levi, Ephratah, was born August 4, 1838, in Ephratah. He received a common school education, supplemented by several terms in Fort Plain Academy. After teaching for several years he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years. In 1862 he moved to the village of Rockwood, and followed farming and carpentering, afterwards engaging in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and about the year 1875 began the manufacture of paper. He is a thorough-going business man, and in addition to the above mentioned occupations, he and his son, Whitney J., are engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Stahl married, December, 12, 1861, Gertrude E. Burnham, a daughter of Harlow E. Burnham, of Herkimer county, and at present is a resident of Niagara county. To Mr. Stahl and wife four children have been born: Charles, who married Eliza Cline, daughter of Lewis Cline, of Fulton county, by whom he has three children: Harlow, Minnie and Gertrude. Charles is in the lumber business with his father; Harlow (deceased); Whitney J., born August 13, 1865, in Rockwood, received a common school education, supplemented by several terms at Johnstown Academy. He was reared in the lumber business, and followed same for a time. In March, 1883, he married Ida, daughter of Cornelius Wemple, of Rockwood, by whom he had one child, Raymond. Mrs. Stahl died in August, 1889. November 12, 1890, Mr. Stahl married, second, Beryl, daughter of Nathan Christman, of Rockwood. Whitney J. is a Master Mason, a member of Caroga Lodge, No. 300, and is at present senior warden. He now holds the office of justice of the peace. Edwin E., youngest son of Levi Stahl, resides at home. Levi is the son of John and Eve (Snell) Stahl, who reared seven children. The father of John was Peter, who came from Germany with his parents when a child. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in Fulton county. John Stahl was born in Ephratah in 1804, and was a carpenter and millwright by trade. He died in 1865, and the death of his wife occurred in 1888. Levi Stahl is a member of Garoga Grange, No. 679.

Stairs, Cornelius G., Perth, Vail's Mills p. o., was born in Broadalbin, July 19, 1844, a son of John and Sarah (Olmstead) Stairs. John Stairs was born at Kilsyth, Scotland, May 1, 1806, and came to this country in 1826. He first settled in Ballston, Saratoga county, where he married Sarah, daughter of Moses Olmstead, of Milton. He lived in different places, including Hagaman's Mills and Hill's Corners, where he kept a grocery and dry goods store. In 1850 he bought a farm of 100 acres in the town of Perth, where he remained about nineteen years, then bought the farm where our subject now lives. He was the father of nine children, eight are now living: Jane Wanmer, of Schenectady; James, of Perth; William, of Round Lake, Saratoga county; Thomas, of Ballston; David, of Michigan; Edward, of Amsterdam; Sarah Geer, of Valatie; and Cornelius, our subject. One son, Seymour, was killed in the war of the rebellion at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The early life of our subject was spent with his parents, and attending the common school of this town. February 23, 1870,

he married Mary E. Gorham, daughter of James and Hannah (Maynard) Gorham, of Ballston, and they are the parents of six children: Hattie A., a teacher in Broadalbin; Seymour A., a teacher of Mayfield; Sarah H., Mary E., Charlotte J., and Elmer C. Mr. Stairs is one of the town officers, and is one of the leading men of the town; a successful farmer, the owner of 130 acres.

Stairs, James, Perth, Hagaman's Mills p. o., was born in Galway, Saratoga county, December 29, 1832, a son of John and Sarah (Olmstead) Stairs. (For paternal ancestry see Cornelius Stairs.) The ancestry on the mother's side as far as can be traced, were natives of this country. Our subject's grandfather, Moses Olmstead, was born in Ballston on the farm where he died in 1862. His father emigrated from Vermont or Connecticut to Saratoga county when that section was a wilderness. James has heard his grandfather tell how they were driven from their homes by Indians, and the houses and all the buildings were burned by them. Moses Olmstead was the father of four children, of which Sarah, mother of our subject, was the oldest. She was born January 1, 1810, and was married to John Stairs January 1, 1829. They were the parents of nine children; James was the second. He has always lived in this neighborhood. His father was a cloth-dresser by trade. James was early sent to work and has worked since. November 17, 1858, he married Eliza Gage, of Duaneburg, Schenectady county. They are the parents of five children: Clarissa, now Mrs. John Pollock; Emily, now Mrs. J. W. Collins, of Hagaman's Mills; Lillie E., James R., and William. Previous to his marriage Mr. Stairs bought the farm of 100 acres, his present residence, and in 1884 he came into possession of the old Leonard Gage farm of 136 acres, and is now conducting both places, with about 150 acres under cultivation. He has never had political aspirations, being content to let others govern.

Standring, John, Johnstown, was born in Fulton county on July 12, 1823. He was educated in the public schools and has been a farmer all his life. He was twice married, first, March 24, 1853, to Sarah K. Veeder, of Johnstown, and they had one daughter, Maggie Louisa, born June 28, 1854, who died March 5, 1871. Mrs. Standring was born July 1, 1831, and died August 24, 1886. April 17, 1889, Mr. Standring married for his second wife Sarah H., youngest daughter of William and Hannah Hoswell, of the town of Broadalbin. They have a pleasant and valuable farm east of the village.

Standring, John E., Ephratah, was born August 23, 1860, in Ephratah. He is the only son of a family of seven children born to Cornelius and Maria (Wemple) Standring. Cornelius was born in Manchester, England, in 1811. His father, James Standring, came to America in 1814, settling in Johnstown. His was the first mill for carding wool established in that locality. He was also a manufacturer of machinery for carding. Cornelius, after receiving a common school education, learned the blacksmith's trade, which he worked at many years. His health became impaired and he was obliged after a time to retire from active business. In 1870 he moved to Ephratah, where he resided until his death in 1876, and where his wife and family still live. John E. Standring, after receiving a common school education, took a commercial course in the Troy Business College. He has been compelled to make his own way in life, which he has done successfully. He taught school, and for a number of years has been in the

employ of Levi Yanney, at present having charge of the spinning department. Mr. Standing in the spring of 1892 was elected supervisor of his town.

Stark, William A., a farmer of Northampton, was born in Edinburgh, Saratoga county, a son of Squire and Lovisa (Higly) Stark. His father was a native of Connecticut, of the same stock as General Stark of revolutionary fame. The father came here with his friends early in the history of the county, and both families are of English origin. William M. was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of his native town. He engaged in teaching winters, and at the age of twenty-one years went to the State Normal School at Albany and graduated there in 1854. For nearly ten years he was engaged in teaching, and then commenced farming, teaching school winters. He now owns a fine farm of nearly 200 acres and also a pleasant residence in the village. He was a Republican previous to the time of St. John's candidacy for president, when he voted the Prohibition ticket, and has been identified with that party ever since. He has been justice of the peace several terms, and is still holding that office. He was married twice, first in 1860 to Helen Pease, by whom he had one son. On September 20, 1870, he married Caroline Pease, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has two daughters, Mary H. and Emily L. Mr. and Mrs. Stark and daughters are all members of the Presbyterian church.

Starr, Zadoc B., Gloversville, has been a resident of Gloversville since April, 1874. He was born in Schoharie county, in November, 1841, and was brought up on a farm. When a young man he engaged in operating stone quarries, beginning in a small way, but enlarging until his is now a wholesale as well as retail business. During the early part of the war Mr. S. volunteered, but not having a strong constitution at the time he was rejected. Later, when a draft was made he was drawn, and was compelled to pay \$300 exemption money. This took all his savings up to that time. Not discouraged, Mr. Starr began again, and has been abundantly rewarded for his perseverance and industry. The recently erected Starr block is evidence of this fact. Besides doing a general business in flag stone, Mr. S. is a dealer in cut stone for trimmings. On March 18, 1869, Zadoc B. Starr married Lydia A. Coates, by whom he had one child. His wife was the widow of John Coates, and her maiden name was Lydia A. Morris.

Starrs, John, Oppenheim, was born in Ireland, September 14, 1840. He is a son of Owen and Mary (McBrity) Starrs, natives of county Tyrone, Ireland. They came to this country in 1848, settling in Oppenheim, where they lived and died. There were born to them eight sons and three daughters. Mr. Starrs cleared his own farm. He and his wife both died in 1888. John Starrs was reared on a farm and received a common school education. For some time he was a bark and lumber dealer, but during the last fourteen years has followed farming. In 1870 he married Ann Starrs, a native of Ireland. Mr. Starrs owns a hundred acres of land, and resides one and a half miles from Oppenheim village. He and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Stearns, William A., Perth, was born in the town of Perth, November 28, 1848, a son of William C. and Rosina (Chase) Stearns. William C. was a son of Ezra Stearns who was one of the earliest settlers of this section, and as far back as we can trace, the ancestry were natives of this country. He was the father of nine children, of whom

William was the fourth. The family was separated in 1852 by Ezra and the most of the family moving and settling in Dakota and Wisconsin. Three brothers remained here, Alva, John, and William C., who was married October 31, 1839, and was the father of four children, two are now living: Lucinda, now Mrs. Lorenzo Coddling, a widow of Perth Centre; and William A., our subject. His life has been spent on the farm, and when he reached his majority took charge of it himself. His father died November 30, 1888. His mother still lives at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Stearns has held political office in his town, but does not devote his time to politics or anything else but his business, which with his close attention he has made a success.

Stephenson, Levi, Johnstown, was born on the 25th of July, 1829, in Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., and was educated in the district schools; he was a farmer boy until he was eighteen years old. On the 10th of May, 1853, he married Martha R., the youngest daughter of Jason Miller, of Williamsburgh, Mass., and in the year 1855 they came to this region. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Jason M., who married Alice Gardner; Charles S., who married Anna V. Vosburg; C. Winnefred, who married Winnie Hatmaker; Henry E., who married Hattie Shaffer. The Stephensons conduct an extensive lumber enterprise.

Stewart, Charles H., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, December 29, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the millwright trade with his father, and now he manufactures all kinds of machinery for leather dressing. On the 27th of May, 1868, he married Cornelia, daughter of John B. Yost. They have had four children, three sons, and one daughter: E. Jennie, Edward Y., Harry S., and Charles H., who was the oldest and died in infancy. Mr. Stewart's father, C. Nelson, was born in this county in the year 1809; he married Phebe J. Andrews, of the town of Northampton, and they had four children: Mary J., Caroline, Emily S., and Charles H., as noted above. Mr. Stewart's mother died when he was an infant.

Steele, Frederick, Gloversville, came to Kingsboro from West Hartford, Conn., at an early day, bringing with him his wife and children. The latter were: Frederick, jr., Susan, who married first Philo Mills, and, after his accidental death, Abner Leonard; Ruth, who became the wife of Jonathan Belden; and Joseph, who went to live in Vermont. Frederick Steele, jr., married Susan Greene, and had by her six children: James, who died about ten years ago; Sabra M., wife of John E. Wells; Joseph, now residing in Kingsboro; Susan, who died in 1885; Magaret, wife of Curtis Mills; and W. Frederick Steele, of Gloversville. Frederick Steele, jr., son of the pioneer, was a leather dresser by occupation. He was a prominent man in local affairs, and was commonly called "Captain" by reason of his connection with the militia organization of the town. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1864.

Stewart, George, Perth, was born in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, May 21, 1819, a son of John and Margaret Stewart. His parents were born in Scotland. His father came to this country in 1790 and settled in Florida and began the work of farming. He was one of the founders of the Scotch Presbyterian church in that place, which is still at present in a prosperous condition. They are a very long-lived family,

many of the ancestors of George living to be over the age of 100 years — his grandfather living to the age of 103 years and his grandmother to the age of 101 years; and the subject of this sketch is now over seventy-three years of age, healthy and strong and having no ailments, and appears to be much less than that age, and now looks as if he might live to the old age that his grandfather did. In 1857 he came to Perth Centre and was proprietor of the hotel at Perth for six years, when he moved to the farm upon which he now lives, which is one of the most pleasant residences, with its environment of shade trees, lawn and natural scenery, in Fulton county, containing a row of maple trees along the highway the whole length of his farm, being uniform in size, shape and distance apart, having been set there about eighty years ago. The subject of this sketch has been married three times, his first wife being Margaret Conover, his second Lydia A. Schuyler and his present wife Mary Carmichael Robb, a daughter of James and Mary (Carmichael) Robb, residents of Perth. This marriage took place April 12, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart have two children: William J., born December 21, 1863, a tiller of the soil and one of the present justices of the sessions of Fulton county, is unmarried and lives on the old homestead with his parents; also George Carmichael, born February 12, 1869, graduated from Union College in June, 1890, with high honors, receiving two prizes while at "Union" for superiority in essay writing. At the commencement in June, 1890, he was elected to the honorary fraternity of the Sigma Xi, a society to which only those of the highest standing are eligible. At present he is studying law with Charles S. Nisbet, of Amsterdam. They are both Democrats.

Stewart, George A., Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, December 20, 1845. He was educated in the public schools here and in Chicago, and is a skillful machinist and real estate owner. March 13, 1873, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of John B. and Mary A. Yost, of Johnstown, and they have two children, one daughter and one son, Anna and George. Mr. Stewart's father, Nelson, was born here and married Phoebe Jane Andrews, and had four children by his first wife: Mary, Caroline, Emma and Charles. He married second, his first wife's sister, Pauline Andrews, by whom he had four children: George A., Nathan H., Lyman and Carrie. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and German.

Stewart, McIntyre, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown, August 4, 1844, was educated in the public schools, and is now a retired farmer, residing with his brother Peter, on the old homestead. His father, John, was born in Scotland in 1782, and came with his parents to the United States when three years old. They located northwest of Johnstown as farmers, and he attended the district schools of his day. In 1833 he married Jane McIntyre, of Johnstown, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters: Peter, who is a farmer, married Margaret Musgrave, of Johnstown, and they have one daughter, Jennie. They reside on the homestead; and Mary, James, and Margaret, all deceased, and McIntyre, the subject of this sketch.

Stewart, William D., Johnstown, was born on the old homestead, north of Sammons-ville, January 27, 1839. He was educated in the public school and is a farmer by occupation. He has been highway commissioner for two terms. On March 19, 1862, he

married Julia A. Veghte. His nephew, Charles Stewart, married Emma Suits, and they have three children: Blanch, Archie and Grace. William Stewart, father of William D., was born in the same place in 1799, and in 1825 married Elizabeth Dorn, and they had six children, four daughters and two sons: Catherine, who married John M. Dillenbeck; Robert, who married Catherine Reid; Elizabeth, who married William Craig; Jane M., who married Daniel C. Livingston; and William D. The grandfather, Robert Stewart, located here two years after the Revolutionary War.

Stewart, W. Frank, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Northampton in 1850 and followed the avocation of a farmer until the beginning of the rebellion, in which he enlisted and served four years. He died in 1864 while on his way home from the war. He married Hester Dobbs, a member of the Dobbs family of Westchester county, after which Dobbs Ferry was named. Their only child, Charles W. Stewart, was born in Northampton, November 10, 1858, and came with his mother to Gloversville in 1870. He married Rita Rathmire, August 11, 1885. They have one daughter named Bessie Wood.

Steele, William Frederick, Gloversville, the son of Frederick and Susan (Green) Steele, was born in Kingsboro, January 15, 1833, and continued to live there until twenty years of age, moving then to Gloversville where he was engaged in the glove and mitten business for many years. He married Agnes E. Hall, daughter of Horace Hall, M. D., and Mary (Graham), of Poultney, Vt., February 25, 1862. She was born December 9, 1837. Their children are Frederick, born February 20, 1863 (died in infancy); Edward Hall, born January 5, 1866; Mary Graham, born May 10, 1868; William Frank, born July 9, 1874; Harry Arthur, born April 4, 1876.

Still, Dr. David Vedder, Johnstown, was born April 9, 1855, at Fultonville, and was educated in the public schools. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876, and upon his return began to practice at his old home. He came to Johnstown in 1879 and practiced until 1882, when he went to Colorado, practicing there until 1884, when he returned to Johnstown for his permanent home and practice. On the 20th of December, 1882, he married Jeanette M., third daughter of David Smith, of Johnstown. They have one daughter, Marion E. The doctor's father, John D., was born in Fulton county and married Maria Vedder, by whom he had three children. The ancestry of the family is Dutch, Scotch and French. From both the paternal and maternal sides of the family the doctor is descended from Revolutionary stock, his great-great-grandfather, Henry Ostrom, having been a captain of militia under General Van Rensselaer.

Stockmore, Bartholmew, Gloversville, was a native of Germany, but settled in Bleecker in 1830. He had four children: Barbara, who married Joseph Dean, and, second, Henry Hewes; Mary, who became the wife of Avery Allen; Jacob and Michael, the latter of whom died in Bleecker. Jacob was born December 9, 1822, and was brought up on the farm, but in 1874 he purchased land and built a store in the north part of Gloversville, and where he has since done business. In May, 1846, he married Margaretta Ahl, by whom he had ten children. His wife died about 1880, after which, November 3, 1881, he married Corinda Van Scoy Shepard. Bartholmew Stockmore died in 1846, surviving his wife only a few months.

Stoller, Hezekiah, Johnstown, was born at the old home in Johnstown, April 3, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and is a dairy farmer by occupation. November 14, 1883, he married Mary, fourth daughter of John and Harriet Firo, of Johnstown. They have two daughters, namely: May, born August 4, 1886, and Effie, born July 14, 1890. Mr. Stoller's father, Adam, was born in Mohawk, in 1818. About the year 1848 he married Hannah Houck, of his native town, and they had seven children, as follows: Margaret, Abijah, Hezekiah, James, Anna, Adam and Mary. The ancestry on both sides is German.

Streeter, Lucius L., Johnstown, was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., August 10, 1837, and was educated in the public and special schools of his day. He was a farmer until reaching the age of twenty-eight years. On November 22, 1864, he married Catharine A., second daughter of Jacob and Maria (Green) Burton, of Johnstown, and they have five children, three daughters and two sons, namely: Kate, Maria G., Amy, Lucius and J. Burton. The Streeter family are of English descent. The first known of them in this country (Stephen Streeter) was a real estate owner, in Gloucester, Mass., in the year 1642. The father of Lucius L. Streeter was named Augustine, and was born in Plainfield, Mass., February 24, 1799. He married Wealthy Packard, of Goshen, Mass., and they had six children, one daughter and five sons: Henry A., George A., Charles C., Lucius L., Leneus C. and Keziah W. Mrs. Streeter's father, Jacob Burton, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, ^{He} about the year 1805; he married Maria Green, of Kingsboro, and they had five children, four daughters and one son, the latter died in infancy: Margaret E., Catharine A., Susan M. and Sabra J. Mr. Burton's second wife was Elizabeth Wells, and they had three daughters and a son: Amy W., Elizabeth, Sarah L. and Jacob. Mr. Streeter is an elder in the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a prohibitionist.

Styer, John, Johnstown, was born on the 10th of November, 1840, in Luxembourg, Germany, and was educated in the public schools, and came here with his parents about the year 1856 and located at Johnstown. He is one of the pioneer leather manufacturers of this place. On the 14th of February, 1874, he married Barbara Tilman, formerly of Germany. They had three children, two died in infancy: Katie and Henry. Mary still survives and resides with her father. Mrs. Styer died October 21, 1878.

Swobe, Jesse, Perth, Johnstown p. o., was born on the farm where he now resides, November 5, 1864, a son of John H. and Mary Keith Swobe. Michael Swobe, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany in 1732 and emigrated with his wife Dorothy in 1766, settling on land only a half mile from the present family residence. His son Michael was the father of ten children: John M., Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob, Godfrey, Catherine, Margaret, Michael, David and Sarah. He died in 1872 at the age of seventy-two, John M., the oldest son, was for many years postmaster at West Perth, and is remembered by the older residents for his eccentricities and quaint philosophy. Jacob was landlord of the Perth Centre hotel for several years, and moved to the western part of the State, where he died in 1878. Michael, jr., lived on the old homestead until 1860, when he moved to Michigan, where he lived until his

death. He was the father of fourteen children, one of whom (John A.) is a resident of Omaha. He was captain of a ferry boat between that city and Council Bluff and afterwards in the employ of the Union Pacific Transfer Company, and has crossed the Missouri river oftener than any other living man. Another son (Colonel Thomas Swobe), a wealthy capitalist of Omaha. He obtained his title in the civil war and is well known throughout the west. The youngest son (David) was a graduate of Union College, and studied theology at Hartwick Lutheran Seminary. Accepting a charge in Kentucky, he married a Southern lady, threw in his fortunes with the "lost cause," and fought in the confederate army during the war. A fine fruit plantation which he owned in Georgia was destroyed and his home was ruined by the raids of both armies. After the war he lived in Mississippi, New Orleans and Tennessee, and at last found a congenial home in Denver, where he died in 1874. He was a profound scholar, and a versatile thinker and writer. The third son, Godfrey (Jesse's grandfather), bought land adjoining the homestead, married and lived there until his death in 1875. He had one child, John H., who also married and lived on the farm inherited from his father until his death in 1889. The home is occupied by John H.'s three children: Margaret, Jesse and Mary Herkimer. In politics the Swobe family has been unwavering in their allegiance to the Democratic party. Positions of trust and honor in town and county have been held by different members of the family. Godfrey Swobe was for many years vice-president of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Fulton and Montgomery counties.

Synaugh, Patrick, Johnstown, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, February 1, 1825, and came hither in 1845, locating in the town of Johnstown. November 18, 1849, he married Margaret, second daughter of Patrick and Mary McGraw. In the year 1856 they moved to their present farm, about two miles northwest of the village of Johnstown. They had seven children, six sons and one daughter: Mary A., John W., Peter, Mathew, Daniel, Bernard and Patrick. Mathew married Esther Brower, of Ephratah; Daniel died January 25, 1890. He was a young man of much promise; Bernard married Sarah, oldest daughter of Nelson and Helena A. Frederick; Mary A. and Patrick reside at home, also John W. and Peter, who work the farm. The father is a retired farmer.

Taylor, George A., Johnstown, was born on the 4th of September, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and Franklin Academy. His father, Dr. Alonzo C. Taylor, was born about the year 1830, in South Bangor, and graduated from the Burlington Medical College in Vermont. He married Anna P. Phillips, of Moira, Franklin county, and practiced medicine in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, for fifteen years and then moved to Malone. They had four children, one son and one daughter died. George A. and Allen H. survive. The last named was born on the 6th of October, 1869. George A. is manager of the Sir William Johnson Hotel and is also proprietor of the Regent stock farm. He is acknowledged one of the best posted horsemen in the country.

Taylor, Rev. William S., a clergyman and farmer of Northampton, was born in Crich, Derbyshire, England, May 2, 1844, a son of James and Elizabeth (Leonard) Taylor, both of English ancestry. His maternal grandfather was seven years in the marine

service in Great Britain (West Indies), and his father was a landscape gardener. He and three brothers came to this country with their families in 1850. Mr. Taylor was the oldest of eight children. He was educated at Luzerne and Fort Edward, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company G, 118th New York Volunteers, August 9, 1862, and served to the close of the war, being one of the first to enter Richmond at the end of the conflict. He was at the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff and Fair Oaks. He was wounded in the head at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. After the war Mr. Taylor was for some years engaged in putting up machinery for the manufacture of wood pulp, of which his father was the inventor. In 1886 he commenced preaching in the M. E. Church. He came to Northampton in May, 1891, and is pastor of the church of that village, Edinburgh and Osborn Bridge. December 3, 1867, he married Mary Williams, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Jessie W., Leroy N., Elizabeth E., Luella and Foster W. Mr. Taylor has a fine farm, and is a Republican in politics.

Thomas, Isaac, Gloversville, was a native of Massachusetts, but a pioneer of Benson, Hamilton county, and an early settler at Kingsboro, now Gloversville. He was a farmer. His wife was Cynthia Thomas, by whom he had six children: James, Mary B., Dwight, Cynthia, who married Stewart Mills; Janette, wife of Philander Heacock; and Elliot, of Kingsboro. The latter was born September 6, 1825. He was brought up on the farm, but at the age of fifteen commenced work at glove making; and with the last named industry he has ever since been connected. In partnership with his brother James, he was in the skin and glove business about fifty years. In 1886, Earl G., and Charles D. Thomas succeeded to the glove manufacture, and have been successfully conducting that business ever since. In 1886 Elliot Thomas married Aurilla Foote, by whom he had two daughters, Janette and Grace Thomas. The second wife of Elliot was Mary J. Foote, whom he married in 1860, and by whom he had two sons, Earl G. and Charles D., proprietors of the above mentioned glove industry.

Thorne, Henry W., Johnstown, was born in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, on the 3d of December, 1859, and came to Fulton county in the spring of 1867. Until thirteen years of age he attended school, when he was apprenticed for five years, without compensation for the first two and a half years, to a table glove cutter, but after six months he rebelled against such treatment and declined to work longer on such terms. A friend gave him a copy of Pitman's "Phonographic Teacher," and told him that court reporters received as high as ten dollars a day for their services. There and then he determined to learn the art and earn such compensation, which he did and even more on some occasions. He worked in the daytime at various occupations to earn his board and obtain clothing, and during this time, at night and holidays, kept up the study of general subjects, also shorthand. He read extensively and began the study of French, but never lost sight of court reporting. After saving about \$200, in November, 1877, he went to Manhattan, Kan., and attended the State College, through which he expected to pay his way by the sale of gloves and mittens and practicing shorthand. But he failed in the sale of gloves, and soon after the end of the first term his money nearly gave out. After spending some time with a college chum and completing a course in

Latin and French, he started for Topeka for a position, but failing to procure this he began to peddle gloves from house to house, afterwards going to Lawrence, Kans., where he met with the same experience. In this place he met a traveling doctor, with whom he engaged as private secretary, and traveled through Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois, receiving scarcely enough pay to meet expenses. He regarded this as rough and terrible treatment and soon returned to Johnstown, where, in 1879, he entered a law office, and after a time he was admitted to the bar. He formed two law copartnerships, but soon voluntarily retired from both and continued his law practice alone. In March, 1892, he wrote and published a book, entitled "Instructor in Practical Court Reporting," which has had a wide sale, having found its way as far as Melbourne, Australia. The *Phonographic World*, the leading shorthand magazine of the world, has said of Mr. Thorne's book, "It is the most valuable and instructive treatise ever issued for the young reporter." He is editor of the Law Stenographers' Department of the *Stenographer*, a magazine published at Philadelphia, and is also a regular paid contributor to various shorthand magazines. He has had the satisfaction of performing the most difficult task incident to law reporting ever known, viz.: The continuous reading in public for six successive days of his original stenographic notes of testimony taken upon an investigation by a committee of a Board of Supervisors. At present he combines the practice of law with court reporting, and during his spare moments dabbles in literary work as a pastime.

Thyne, Rev. Joseph B., Johnstown, was born in Albany, November 4, 1832, and was educated in the public schools and Union College, also at Xenia Theological Seminary (in Ohio), whence he graduated. He now affiliates himself with the Reformed church, and has been a preacher for thirty-one years. He was school commissioner from 1884 to 1890, and has operated in real estate successfully in Johnstown. May 14, 1861, he married Mary E. only daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Worden, of Xenia. They have one son, William T., born August 15, 1863. He was educated in the academy, and is a farmer by occupation. November 15, 1882, he married Emma Stark, of the town of Northampton, by whom he has had two children, Frank S. and J. Worden.

Titcomb, John C., Mayfield, was born in Coxsackie, Greene county, on the 7th of June, 1831, a son of James and Helena (Stone) Titcomb. His father, James Titcomb, was a native of Berkshire, England, and came to America with his parents when a boy, settling first in Lansingburg and afterwards in Coxsackie. He came to Mayfield about fifty-five years ago, and was there a prosperous merchant and farmer, and was first and foremost in all undertakings for the public good. He was the leader in providing the Presbyterian church with the bell now in use. Leaving Mayfield he removed to Amsterdam, where he died in 1876, a faithful and highly esteemed Christian. John C., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in a family of seven children, all of whom grew up to years of maturity. He was under the instruction of Horace Sprague, of Kingsboro Academy, who was one of the leading educators of the state. In 1861 Mr. Titcomb engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1880 began the manufacture of gloves and mittens. He has been an extensive builder and large real estate owner, and it is understood that, from his first engaging in business, his course has been attended

with increasing prosperity. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart, of Mayfield. Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb have three children: Anna, Eugenia, a student at Syracuse University, and John William, at school in Gloversville. Mr. Titcomb is a Democrat in politics, and occupies one of the finest residences in town. He has been an efficient promoter of the material interests of the village, and in advancing the public welfare generally. In his relations as a man his character is unsullied.

Topp, William, Johnstown, was born on the 8th of February, 1846, in Soham, England, and came with his parents to the United States in the year 1857. They first located at Waterloo, Seneca county, and the following year found them at Dresden, Yates county, where they remained seventeen years. From Dresden he went to Penn Yan, remaining three years, and next to Buffalo as superintendent of a barrel factory, where he stayed two years. He then came to Johnstown, and at the age of thirty-four, established himself as a manufacturer of gloves, and also of shoe and glove leather, and after many ups and downs we find him firmly entrenched on a solid basis. On the 23d of March he married Ellen Edgar, formerly of his native place, by whom he had four children: Lena A., Gracie S., Herbert W., and Florence M.

Trumbull, E. S., Ephratah, was born February 2, 1851, in Ephratah. He is a son of A. D. and Esther (Hills) Trumbull, who reared a family of five children, all of whom are now living. A. D. Trumbull was born in Ephratah, received a common school education, and followed farming and lumbering. He was a manufacturer of paper. He moved to Rockwood, where he followed tanning, and he and a brother were engaged in glove manufacturing in Johnstown. Mr. Hills, after residing in Fulton county a number of years, in 1854 drove a team through to Minnesota, where he died. His wife died in Ephratah. Mr. Trumbull died in 1888, and his widow now resides in Johnstown. The father of A. D. Trumbull was John W., who was born in Fulton county. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Alma Everest, a daughter of Isaac M. Everest, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Trumbull and wife had six sons and one daughter. He was at Sacketts Harbor in the war of 1812. He died in 1836 and his wife in 1869. The father of John W. was William Trumbull, the pioneer of the family, who settled in Ephratah at a very early day, and lived and died there. The family is of English descent and are related to Governor Trumbull, of New Hampshire. Mr. Trumbull came from Massachusetts. E. S. Trumbull, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm. October 24, 1871, he married Catherine A. Christman, daughter of John and Margaret (Empie) Christman. Mr. Trumbull and wife have had three children: Florence (deceased), Elsie D., and Mabel (deceased). Mr. Trumbull is an artist, a paper manufacturer, and a lumber dealer. He is a member of the Grange, No. 679, at Garoga.

Turner, Watson, Oppenheim, was born July 5, 1839, in Oppenheim, and is the survivor of two children born to Hiram and Abbie (Munson) Turner. After attending the common schools he spent several terms at the Johnstown Academy. He married Maria M., daughter of William Stewart. Her father came to Oppenheim about 1800. His wife was Sarah Sheldon, by whom he reared thirteen children. To Mr. Turner and wife have been born two children: Mary A., born August 21, 1868; Willie W., born

January 9, 1871. Mr. Turner has been justice of the peace for twenty years in succession, and was re-elected in 1892. He and family are members of the M. E. church. John, grandfather of Watson Turner, was born in New Haven, Conn., July 9, 1776, and settled in Oppenheim in 1802, where he became a farmer and cattle dealer. He married in 1803 Sallie Baldwin, a native of Saybrook, Conn., born January 26, 1786, and they had four children, one daughter and three sons. John T. died July 12, 1860, and his wife October 1, 1875. Their children were Sally, born November 22, 1805, now living in Oppenheim; and John, born July 17, 1807, who died in Oppenheim January 7, 1892; and Hiram, father of Watson, born August 2, 1811. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1836 he married Abbie Munson, born February 10, 1813, in Litchfield, Conn. She died April 25, 1859. Mr. Turner was at one time town clerk. He and his wife were Methodists.

Tymeson, Arthur A., Johnstown, was born in San Francisco, September 22, 1858. His father, Abram M. Tymeson, was born at Mapletown, Montgomery county, January 28, 1823. He married Margaret I. Anderson, of Johnstown, August 3, 1857, immediately going to California, where he died August 15, 1861. Soon after mother and son returned to Fulton county, where the son received his education in the public schools. His grandfather, Archibald Anderson, was born at Galway, Saratoga county, March 7, 1794. He married Margaret Yost, of Johnstown. They had nine children, two only growing to maturity: Mary E. and Margaret I., the first of whom died December 6, 1891, in her sixty-seventh year. Margaret I. died April 22, 1862, in her fifty-fifth year. Archibald Anderson held many public trusts, having been elected county treasurer and county clerk of Fulton county for two terms each. He was also the first treasurer of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, when it was organized nearly fifty years ago. He died November 11, 1860; his wife died July 6, 1872.

Uhlinger, John W., Johnstown, was born on the 4th of May, 1849, in Fonda, and came here with his parents when but eight years old. He was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. Afterwards he was a salesman in his father's furniture store until 1871, when he was admitted as a partner under the firm of Philip Uhlinger & Son. He has married twice, first, April 11, 1883, to Florence M. Yost, of Theresa, Jefferson county. She died on the 5th of July, 1888. His second wife is Mary A., daughter of the late James I. McMartin, of Johnstown. They have one daughter, born the 3d of May, 1892. His father, Philip, was born in Switzerland, July 14, 1823, and came to the United States in 1848 and located first in Montgomery county. On the 4th of July, 1848, he married Margaret Meyer, of his native place, by whom he had two children: John and Margaret; the latter died January 19, 1891. His mother died the 14th of March, 1891. His business was established in 1861.

Underhill, Edwin, Oppenheim, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, September 30, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Norbury) Underhill, who had three children. Joel, father of John, was a native of Schoharie county, where he died. His wife was Deborah Curran, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. He was a farmer and member of the Quaker fraternity. John Underhill was born in Carlisle in 1805. Here he grew to manhood, and at eighteen he learned

the tanner's trade at Green Bush, following that business many years. Later in life he moved to Greene county, where he resided for some time, and afterwards removed to St. Johnsville, where he engaged in the manufacture of leather. He also was interested in bee culture. For fourteen years he lived a retired life, and died in 1879. His wife, Elizabeth Norbury, was a daughter of John and Mary (Fosdick) Norbury. The father of John Norbury died in England, and when six years of age John came with his mother to Greene county. The family are descendants of Lord Norbury. John died in Athens, Greene county, in 1857, and his wife in 1868. Edwin Underhill was educated in the public schools of the State, and at Fort Plain Seminary. He first engaged in the manufacture of leather and the sale of boots and shoes, and resided in Williamsport, Pa., for two years, after which he moved to Oppenheim and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. In 1864 he married Frances A., daughter of James and Amanda Bates, and they have one child, Harry B., now in Florida. Mr. Underhill was highway commissioner one term, and is a birthright member of the Quaker church. He is also a member of Crum Creek Grange, No. 584, of which he has been lecturer since its organization. James and Amanda Bates reared a family of six children. Mrs. Bates died in 1859, and Mr. Bates then married Sarah Bean, and to them were born five children. He was the son of Jacob Bates, and grandson of a soldier in the revolutionary war.

Underwood, Israel, Ephratah, was born December 7, 1820, in Schoharie county, and is a son of Charles Underwood, a native of Massachusetts, who, when a young man, came to Schoharie county, where he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Cahoon, of revolutionary fame. Twelve children were born to this union. He settled in Fulton county in 1830, and in 1848 went to Broome county, afterwards removing to Clinton county, Pa., where he died in 1875. His wife died in 1848. Israel Underwood received a common school education and took up the occupation of farming. He married, January 6, 1846, Emma L., daughter of Frederick Smith of Dutchess county. Her mother was Margaret Hapeman, of Columbia county. Mr. Underwood and wife have had seven children: Edward, Celia, Amanda, Aaron (deceased), Myron (deceased), Amos (deceased), and Emma. Amos was killed while fox hunting by the accidental discharge of a comrade's gun, November 29, 1880. Edward married Emaline Smith, and has four children. Celia is Mrs. Mowrey, of St. Johnsville, and has one son, Clarence. Amanda is Mrs. John Refinburg, of Columbia county. Amos married Pearl Drake and has one child, named Amos. Emma, now Mrs. J. F. Putnam, has one son, Fay. Mr. Putnam died the same year of his marriage. Mr. Underwood has been a hard working man, and cleared considerable land. He and his family are members of the M. E. church. He was a member of the New York militia, and was discharged in 1848.

Van Arnam, George E., of Northville, is the agent for the C. W. Clement Tannery Co. He was born in Hope, Hamilton county, April 24, 1852. His father was John F. and his mother Phebe A. (Osborn) Van Arnam, both natives of Hamilton county. John F. has been an extensive farmer, and is still living at the age of sixty-four years. Abraham Van Arnam, great-grandfather of George E., was a native of Vermont, and

came to this township about 1800, settling where the old Northville House, which he built, now stands. He owned all of the northwest portion of the village, the southeastern corner of his land being the lot on which the Baptist church now stands, which he gave to that society. He was born October 29, 1762, and died at the age of seventy-three years. His son, Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Vermont in 1784, and came here with his father. He was a farmer and merchant, and also manufactured large quantities of potash. George E. Van Arnam was educated in the schools of the village, and at Fort Edward Institute. After leaving school he was for some years a clerk and book-keeper. He engaged in the livery business, which he successfully conducted until 1885, when he was employed as agent for the large tannery firm, with which he is still connected. He married on May 24, 1873, Lottie J. Willard, who was born October 5, 1852. They have three children: Lizzie, Harry and John R. Mr. Van Arnam is a Democrat; is now serving as supervisor for his fourth term. He was commissioner for three years. He owns one of the finest residences in the village, and is a genial and popular gentleman.

Van Brocklin, Eli, a manufacturer of Northville, was born in Amsterdam, November 3, 1846, and is a son of Matthias and Charlotte (Stoller) Van Brocklin natives of Montgomery county, and both of Dutch descent, their ancestors having been early settlers of New York city and Brooklyn, and also of Anneke Jansen, the original leasor of the Trinity church estate. Mr. Van Brocklin's great-grandfather was one of the first settlers in the Mohawk Valley. His great-grandfather Van Brocklin was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and both of his grandfathers were in the war of 1812. Matthias, father of our subject lived at Amsterdam and was a lumberman, and furnished large quantities of lumber and wood to the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. Eli engaged in business for himself when sixteen years of age, in the mercantile business in his native village. In 1872 he was employed by his father in the manufacture of knit goods until 1876 when the American Hosiery mill burned down, he then went to work as superintendent for Nelson & Miller who were engaged in the same business. In 1886 he went in the the same business for himself. In 1887 he took Wm. P. Snyder in as partner and they built a new mill in Amsterdam, corner of Casey and Hamilton streets. In the spring of 1891 he sold out and came to Northville and built a large factory which when in full operation employs 250 hands, where he is now successfully engaged in the manufacture of fine knit underwear. April 14, 1869, he married Mary C., daughter of Daniel Mosher, of Amsterdam. They have three children: Matthias E., Charlotte and Charles Gilbert. Mr. Van Brocklin is a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the order of Red Men and Knights of Maccabees. The whole family are members of the M. E. Church. He is also president of the Co-operative Savings Bank, and a director of the Johnstown Knitting Company.

Van Denburgh, Hiram, Bleecker, a representative citizen of Bleecker, was born in Northumberland, Saratoga county, March 21, 1832, son of Martin and Phoebe (Comstock) Van Denburgh. The great-grandfather of Hiram Van Denburgh served in the Revolutionary war, and became one of the earliest settlers of Saratoga county, where his son John (grandfather of our subject) was born on the Hudson, and there he died.

Martin (the father of Hiram) was born in Saratoga county, where he married and had seven children. In 1843 he settled in Johnstown, and two years later he located in Bleecker, where he carried on a saw-mill for the rest of his days. He died in Bleecker in 1855, and his wife followed ten years later. He was a Democrat, and they were both members of the M. E. Church. Hiram Van Denburgh received a common school education. When seventeen years of age he left home and worked on a farm. Later on he became a millwright, then a lumberman, and ran the first circular saw-mill in the county. He worked for Burr Bros., then with L. A. Hamlin and then one year alone. He engaged in 1883 with Jonathan Wooster, which he continued until 1876, since which he has been alone in business. He has been twice burned out, the loss being \$7,000 in each fire, as he had no insurance. Mr. Van Denburgh was a Whig, and is now a Prohibitionist, having joined their ranks in 1884, before that having been a Republican. He was a candidate for member of assembly in 1884, and in 1886 for state treasurer, receiving the highest number of votes on his ticket. He is an active Mason. He now owns 5,000 acres of land in Bleecker, including 1,700 acres of timber. Mr. Van Denburgh was married in 1853 to Prudence E. Van Steensburg, of Northampton. They had four children: Emily B., who died aged eighteen; Lillian, wife of W. E. Werner; Wooster, died at four years, and Rutherford. His wife died in 1882, having been a leading member in the M. E. Church. He then married in May, 1883, Christina Ernst, daughter of August and Anna (Kline) Ernst, by whom he had three children: Frank, Clinton (who died aged ten months), and Floyd. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Vanderhoof, Ezra, is a farmer residing in Northampton. He was born in Wells, Hamilton county, July 3, 1829, a son of William and Fannie (Hutchinson) Vanderhoof. William was a native of Hamilton county. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and a Democrat in politics; his wife was a native of Dutchess county. Ezra Vanderhoof was reared on the farm. December 20, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, 4th New York Heavy Artillery, serving in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, in front of Petersburg, and in many minor engagements, and at the closing scenes of the Rebellion. The only wound he received was a scratch on the left elbow by a bayonet, at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was honorably discharged at Washington, in June, 1865, and has been a pensioner since 1883, having been unable since the war to perform manual labor on account of loss of health. He recently sold a fine farm of 200 acres. He married on December 15, 1852, Matilda Parmenter, of Northampton. They have had two children: Philo, who died at seven years of age, and Hettie, born August 30, 1862, who is now the wife of Willis Hayden, a farmer and trader. Mr. Vanderhoof has been a Republican since the war. He has been highway commissioner seven full terms, justice of the peace four years, excise commissioner two years, and is now assessor of his town. He and his family are members of the M. E. church, of which Mr. Vanderhoof is one of the officials.

Van Heusen, David H., Johnstown, was born on the 15th of February, 1839, at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, and was educated in the public schools. In early

life he lived on his uncle's farm, but at the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Connecticut. In 1857 he returned to Fultonville, where he was clerk in a dry goods store until the year 1859 when he went to Fonda, and occupied a position there as dry goods clerk and news agent. In 1862 he went into the drug business, continuing the same until 1870, when he came to Johnstown and started his present drug store. On the 31st of December, 1861, he married Maggie, second daughter of Jacob and Catherine Whitmore, of Tribes Hill. They have one adopted daughter, Bertha. Mr. Van Heusen's father, Charles, was born at the old home, and married Hannah Sanford, of the same village. They had nine children. The ancestry of the family is Dutch. Four brothers came from Holland, and one located at Tribes Hill.

Van Ness, James R., a lawyer of Northville, born in Northampton, November 5, 1861, is a son of Garrett L., and great-grandson of Garrett Van Ness, one of the first four men to settle in Northampton, who came from Holland. The mother of James was Margaret D. Robertson, a descendant of the Beechers. His father was in business for many years at Osborn's Bridge. James was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years entered Cornell University, where he remained two years, then spent some time in teaching, when he entered Union College and graduated there in 1883, receiving the degree of A. B. He was the winner of \$200 in prizes; was a member of Beta Theta Pi and Theta Nu Epsilon, college fraternities. In the fall of 1883 he entered the office of Lee S. Anibal, of Northville, for the study of law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar. In 1887 he opened an office for himself, and has been very successful in his chosen profession, as well as having a nice business in insurance, both fire and life. He is clerk of the village and of the board of water commissioners. He is an active Mason and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and is secretary and treasurer of the Co-operative Savings Bank.

Van Slyke, Ezra, Johnstown, was born in the town of Mayfield, November 16, 1833, was educated in the public schools, and in early life was a manufacturer. He is now a merchant. December 30, 1856, he married Augusta J. A. Joslin. They have one son, Thomas W., born July 11, 1868. He was educated in the graded schools at Fonda and is now in business with his father. Mr. Van Slyke enlisted August 23, 1862, in Company B, 153d New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. The family are of Dutch and German ancestry. The father, Richard, was born in Mayfield in 1799, and married Gertrude Snyder, by whom he had six children: Cornelius, Julia A., Jane, Henrietta, Ezra, and Margaret. His father was Peter W., and Mr. Van Slyke's great-grandfather was Jacob.

Van Voast, James E., Ephratah, was born July 29, 1829, in Schenectady. He is a son of James G. and Mary (Kittle) Van Voast, natives of Schenectady, who reared a family of four children: Sarah, wife of Mortimer Wade, of Johnstown; Eleanor, wife of John S. Empie, of Ephratah; Mary, wife of Alpha Nellis, of Ephratah; and James E. James G. Van Voast came to Fulton county in 1832 and engaged in the mercantile business, following it until 1869. His son, James E., worked in his store after he was thirteen years of age, and at his father's death took possession of the business, doing a successful trade until 1892, when he retired from business. James G. was postmaster

in Ephratah for about fifteen years. He was a member of the Reformed Church. James E. married on July 1, 1857, Catharine Nellia, daughter of Dewitt and Elizabeth (Mills) Nellis. Her father was a native of Montgomery county. She was born in Fulton county, coming from one of its leading families. She had one sister, Eleanor. One son, an only child, has been born to James E. and wife, Nellis, born August 12, 1858, in Ephratah. He was engaged in his father's store until 1885, when he and his father entered into partnership and continued in business until 1892. Nellis Van Voast married, February 4, 1880, Helen, daughter of John and Charlotte Peek, of Fonda. Mr. Van Voast is a Free Mason and a member of the Garoga Lodge No. 300.

Vedder, W. G., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, April 4, 1834, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Parker) Vedder, who had twelve children. Henry was a son of John Vedder, whose father was A. M. Vedder, a native of Holland, who first settled in Niskeona, and afterwards at St. Johnsville. He owned 600 acres of land, was a slave owner, and had six sons who served in the war of 1812. John Vedder was born in Montgomery county, but early came to Fulton county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Lena Timmerman, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He was justice of the peace thirty-two years. Henry Vedder was born in Oppenheim in 1801, where he died in 1881, and his wife in 1889. He was a farmer and lumberman. W. J. Vedder was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He married Amanda, daughter of James and Nancy Rodgers, of Saratoga county, and they have one child, Henry, born in 1887. Mr. Vedder has been a contractor, farmer, and lumberman. He is a member of St. Johnsville Lodge No. 611, F. & A. M., Little Falls Chapter, and Utica Commandery No. 3.

The Veghte family is of Dutch origin, intermarried with Germans. John Veghte, grandfather of Lewis and Henry W., came here from Six Mile Run, N. J., at an early day, and married Catherine Vanderbilt in 1759. They had seven children, of whom Nicholas was born December 1, 1755, and was educated in the common schools of his day. He was a pioneer farmer. December 1, 1805, he married Barbara Carncross, of this town, and they had eight children: John, who died in infancy; John second, Catherine, Elizabeth, Henry W., Lewis, Mary A. and Jane. Lewis was born on the old homestead May 16, 1817, and was educated in the public schools, with some academic instruction. In the early years of his life he was a farmer, but is now retired. Mr. Veghte is a member of the executive committee and one of the directors and largest stockholders of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway. He is also one of the directors of the People's Bank. On March 19, 1846, he married Catherine, oldest daughter of John B. and Mary A. Yost, and they had twelve children. Three died in infancy and nine survive, namely: Nicholas, John, Elizabeth (who married John Dorn), Mary, Henry, George (who is clerk in the freight office), Kate, William and Lewis. John, William and Lewis are dead; Mary, Kate and Henry reside at home, the latter being the farmer of the homestead, and one of the directors of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway Company. The old homestead was bought in 1766, and the deed, which bears the above date, reads as follows: Bought on March 25th, 1766, by Martineus Waldorf, witnessed by Patk. Daly and James Gager with the

autograph of Sir William Johnson, appended, in the county of Albany and the province of New York. Ten years later this property was bought by the late John Veghte, and has been in the family ever since. Nicholas, the oldest son of Lewis, was born on the old homestead, December 10, 1846.* He was educated in the public schools, and by occupation is a farmer. December 28, 1881, he married Anna M., oldest daughter of Daniel and Charlotte Rhudes, of Arietta.† They have one son, John E., born January 26, 1884. Henry Wycoff Veghte, brother of Lewis, was born on the homestead, December 8, 1815, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by several terms at the academy. He is now retired. He has married twice, first on August 15, 1842, Margaret A. Hardin, by whom he had three daughters: Mary J., who died aged fourteen years; Barbara A., who married Henry F. Tiffany; and Margaret, who married William Van Dusen. Mrs. Veghte died May 23, 1850, and on June 12, 1851, he married Christiana, oldest daughter of Duncan and Anna (Walker) Clark, by whom he had five children: Clark, who is a farmer, married March 2, 1876, Esther Van Duzen; John W., a manufacturer, residing at Johnstown, married Adelia S. Bolans; David, a farmer who resides at home; Ann E., who married William J. McEwen, of Le Roy; and Charles, who married Carrie, youngest daughter of Michael and Sarah E. Selmser. They have one daughter, Olive H., born December 8, 1887. Michael, father of Mrs. Charles Veghte, was one of a family of eight children, born September 22, 1811. He was educated in the public schools and was a farmer by occupation. February 7, 1838, he married Sarah E., oldest daughter of John and Anna Hanson, of Montgomery county. Mr. Selmser is a retired farmer, residing in the village of Johnstown.

Vosburgh, Alexander W., Perth, Johnstown p. o., was born on farm of present residence, September 8, 1864, a son of James and Mary E. (Walker) Vosburgh. As far back as we can trace, the family ancestors were born in this country. Myndert Vosburgh, grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of this county and owned a farm in Johnstown. He was the father of four children: Abram, James, Henry and Libbie, now Mrs. Albert Wilde, of Johnstown; she is the only one living. James F., father of our subject, was born in 1829, always lived with his parents until he was twenty-five, when his father gave him a farm of 133 acres in Perth, where he remained until his death, which occurred December 17, 1876. He left four children: James, of Johnstown, Henry, of Gloversville, Elizabeth (now Mrs. William Vosburgh, of Perth); and Alexander, our subject. He has always lived on the old homestead farm, was educated in the common schools of Perth. After the death of his father he assisted his mother in the management of the farm. In 1889 the estate was settled up and Alexander secured the farm as his share. He now owns 245 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. March 18, 1891, he married Emma Shutts, daughter of Lewis Shutts, of Perth. Mrs. Vosburgh, his mother, died March 22, 1889, fifty-six years of age.

Vosburgh, Barney, Johnstown, was born in the town of Perth, on the 25th of November, 1843. He was educated in the common schools and the old Academy of Johnstown. At sixteen he commenced teaching school, at the same time studying in preparation for a college course. His health failing he was obliged to abandon this

expectation, and although yet in his minority, opened a store at West Perth, which he conducted several years with success. In the spring of 1870 he came to Johnstown and opened a coal yard, which he abandoned at the end of the first year, and then conducted an extensive furniture and undertaking business until the time of his death. On the 2d of November, 1869, he married Jennie W., oldest daughter of Isaac and Agnes A. Hayes, formerly of Galway, Saratoga county, by whom he had two children, George A. and Nellie A. Mr. Vosburgh died on the 10th of May, 1890, in full hope of a better world. He became a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church in his sixteenth year and was a shining light both in the church and in the community in which he lived. He served his church for many years in the capacity of deacon, and for fifteen years was the superintendent of the Sunday-School.

Vosburg, Manley B., Johnstown, was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, and educated in the public schools. In the year 1872 he came to Johnstown, and in 1874 he began to manufacture gloves, which business he still successfully continues. On the 10th of December, 1867, He married Emma F., daughter of James Sherman, of the same county. They have two children, both daughters, namely, Lillie A., and Florence. The family is of Dutch ancestry.

Vorel, Joseph, Johnstown, was born on the 28th of November, 1860, in Vienna, Austria, being educated in his native city and in 1880 he immigrated to the United States. He first settled at Yonkers, and afterward came to Johnstown. He served a regular apprenticeship of three years as a tanner and one year as a colorer, but for the past three years he has tanned and dressed leather on his own account. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States and resides in Johnstown.

Vrooman, David H., Johnstown, was born in the town of Mohawk, April 3, 1831. He was educated in the public schools and is a farmer by occupation. December 24, 1857, he married Elizabeth Sponenberg, of his native town, and they have two children, Martin and Annette, both living at home and assisting their parents in conducting the Vrooman hotel. Garrett P. Vrooman was born January 18, 1834, was educated in the public schools, and was in early life a farmer. In October, 1855, he married Maria Dockstator, of Mohawk, and they have two children: Juliett, who married Giles Vrooman of Mohawk, where they reside; and a son, Orville, who is on the police force. Mr. Vrooman is proprietor of the American House.

Vrooman, Nelson, Johnstown, was born in Marshall, Mich., June 21, 1845, and came with his mother to this state when an infant, locating in Rockwood, where he was educated in the public schools, until he reached sixteen. He then came to Johnstown, first as a clerk, and later, in the fall of 1873, he began the manufacture of paper boxes (see business chapter), and now is a glove manufacturer on his own account. April 8, 1867, he married Mary, second daughter of Timothy and Sarah M. (La Mont) Mullins, of Lexington, Greene county. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. Charles D. died at the age of fourteen; Martin J. L. died in infancy; William P. died aged seven years; Ernest N. also died in infancy; Catherine and Lizzie survive and reside at home. The ancestry of the family is Dutch, French and Irish.

Wade, Mortimer, Johnstown, was born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, December 23, 1821. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life was a clerk in a general store, afterwards a school teacher. On December 19, 1844, he married Sarah A. Van Voast of the town of Ephratah. Of their five children three survive: Arabella, who married James W. Miller, and has two children (M. Wade, and James); Franklin B., a manufacturer of gloves with his father; and Mortimer, jr., the second son in the family, who is clerk in the surrogate's court. Mr. Wade first identified himself in politics with the Whig party, and since its organization, with the Republican party. In 1846 he was elected school commissioner and held the office for three years. He was the first supervisor other than a Democrat elected from Ephratah for twenty-two years, and he was re-elected in 1858 and 1859. He has held the office of county clerk for five successive terms, commencing January 1, 1860, in all fifteen years. In 1879 he was elected member of Assembly, and was also president of the village. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 was assistant journal clerk of the legislature, one of the trustees of the board of education for fifteen years. He is also and has been for many years one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church, and a director of the Fonda, J. & G. R. R. Co. since its organization.

Walrath, Adam, M. D., Ephratah, was born January 8, 1854, in St. Johnsville, the son of Martin and Julia (Flanders) Walrath, who reared twelve children, Adam being the eighth child. Martin was a son of Adam Walrath, who settled in St. Johnsville in 1785 with his parents. Martin was born in St. Johnsville in 1815, received a common school education and was reared on a farm. He was a lieutenant in the state militia. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Flanders, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Walrath was educated in the schools of St. Johnsville and took a medical course at Albany, graduating in 1879. In 1876 he married Carrie Thumb, born in Oppenheim, June 29, 1856, a daughter of Emanuel and Mary (Helmer) Thumb. Mr. Thumb was an early settler of Oppenheim, where he lived and died. Dr. Walrath and wife have one child, George, born March 15, 1880. In 1879 Dr. Walrath came to Lassellsville, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, also a member of the Albany Medical College Society.

Walrath, Herman, Oppenheim, was born March 26, 1870, in Oppenheim, was educated in the common schools and chose farming for an occupation. He resides at his father's home. He is economical, industrious, and has thus far been successful financially. He is a son of Solomon and Melissa (Failing) Walrath (married in 1855), who have reared eight children: Adam, Martha, Chauncey (died July 26, 1889, aged twenty-seven), John, Cora, Herman, Bertha and Dwight. Solomon Walrath was born October 29, 1830, a son of Henry A. and Polly (Campbell) Walrath. Henry A. was born in Oppenheim in 1800 and died in 1859. His wife died in 1884. John R. Failing, grandfather of Mrs. Walrath, was captured during the Revolutionary War by the Indians, and held prisoner until the close of the war, when he was permitted to return home. Mr. and Mrs. Walrath are members of the Dutch Reformed church.

Walrath, Stephen E., Johnstown, was born in the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, on the 29th of October, 1859, and was educated in the public schools. He

has had a variety of occupations, but now is one of Johnstown's leather manufacturers. On the 2d of July, 1879, he married Carrie L., oldest daughter of Frederick and Sophia Ackerknecht. They have had five children, two boys died in infancy, three daughters survive. Lillie E., born on the 22d of August, 1882; Ida C., born September 17, 1885; Sophia C., born July 13, 1888. The family is of German origin.

Washburn, James, Gloversville, was born in Benson, Hamilton county, December 16, 1846, a son of William W. and Susan (Hall) Washburn. The grandfather, Rufus, was born near Worcester, Mass. His wife was Thankful Cutting, of English descent, but born in Massachusetts. He was a blacksmith by trade and came to Hamilton county about 1810, where he followed his trade. In 1850 he came to Gloversville, where he and his wife both died, he in 1874 and his wife about 1880. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reared eight sons and two daughters, all married. Our subject's father was born in Hamilton county January 2, 1820, and was a farmer, and in 1858 moved to a place near Kingsboro, purchasing sixty-six acres of land and remaining there until 1872, when he was appointed county superintendent of the poor, and died while holding that office, October 28, 1874. His wife survives him. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they took an active and liberal interest. Mr. Washburn was a lifelong Democrat. His wife was born in the north of Ireland. James H. Washburn was reared on a farm and had a common school education, besides attending the Kingsboro High Schools. He taught two terms, and after some experience in trade began to work on his father's farm, and upon the latter's death bought the homestead, which contains 200 acres. January 10, 1872, he married Melvina, daughter of Joseph and Mary C. (Zeiley) Saltsman, of Montgomery county, who were of German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have four children: Susan Z., Emily B., William L., and Ruth. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They located in Gloversville in 1882, where they erected a fine residence on Main street.

Washburne, Rev. William H., was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, on the 18th of October, 1839, and was educated in the common schools, and also at Jonesville Academy. He graduated from the Biblical Institute at Concord, and began to preach the Gospel in Hoosick Falls in 1866. He was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Johnstown during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and was returned again to the same church, by the Troy annual conference in the spring of 1891. On the 10th of July, 1886, he married Betsie S., youngest daughter and child of Washington and Catherine Swartwout, of Westerlo, Albany county. They have two sons: Robert Hoosick, born April 9, 1869, who graduated from Union College in 1889, and also from the Boston University School of Theology, in June, 1892, and is now pastor of the East Fulton Street Church, Gloversville; Ernest S., the other son, was born February 13, 1876, and is now in the Johnstown High School.

Waterstreet, Andrew J., a manufacturer of North Broadalbin, was born in Glenville, November 18, 1862, a son of Lewis and Louise (Brandmille) Waterstreet, both natives of Germany, near Berlin. They came to this country with their parents when children. The paternal grandparents are still living, aged eighty-six; the maternal grandparents are

also living. The father is a carpenter and builder at Hagaman's Mills. Andrew J. is the third of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. He served an apprenticeship as carder at Amsterdam and in June, 1891, he came to North Broadalbin and formed a partnership with Robert Wilson in the manufacture of fulled mittens, and the present indications are that their enterprise will prove very successful. Mr. Waterstreet married, December 24, 1889, Louise Bremer, of Amsterdam, who was born in Germany August 18, 1868, and came to America with her parents when four years of age. Her father is John Bremer, foreman at Sandford's carpet mill, at Amsterdam. He is a Republican, and a member of the order of Red Men. Mrs. Waterstreet is a member of the Evangelical Church of Amsterdam.

Watson, D. S., Stratford, was born on the 6th of July, 1855, in Stratford. He is a son of Nathan Watson, a native of Newport, Herkimer county. His grandfather, Jude Watson, was a native of Connecticut, and his great-grandfather, Jude Watson, was a native of Ireland and came to Massachusetts about 150 years ago. Jude Watson, jr., was born in 1758 and in the year 1781 married Mary Jinks, daughter of Captain Samuel Jinks, of Revolutionary fame, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. In 1800 Mr. Watson came to Newport and in 1831 went to Oppenheim, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 19th of August, 1846, and his wife on the 9th of August, 1803. He was a Baptist. Nathan Watson was born on the 17th day of February, 1802, in Newport and in youth learned the tanner, currier and shoemaker's trades. On the 14th of August, 1853, Mr. Watson married Mrs. Mary A. Smith, his third wife, whose maiden name was Freeman, by whom he had a son, D. S., born on the 22d of February, 1815. In 1854 Nathan Watson came to Stratford and was class leader in the M. E. Church for a number of years. He was a Democrat, Whig and Republican and finally a Prohibitionist. He died on the 11th of December, 1889, and his wife on the 24th of October, 1878. D. S. Watson received a common school education and at the age of seventeen years began running wood working machinery. On the 19th of December, 1877, he married Eva L. Kibbe, a daughter of Elisha D. and Hulda (Jennings) Kibbe, who was born on the 28th of September, 1856. They have the following children: Blanche E., Mary E., Grace E., Nellie E., and Fred A. Mr. Watson is a wagon-maker by trade, but being a man of genius, has invented a pressure jack and glue table and a pendant clothes dryer. In 1881 he received a patent for a dumping box which can be applied to a farm or lumber wagon and is used for excavating and grading purposes. In 1888 he received a patent on a dumping wagon and is at present preparing to manufacture them on a large scale. D. S. Watson was elected justice of the peace in 1890, and he is deacon in the Baptist Church. He has been a Good Templar since he was fifteen years old and is a member of the Equitable Aid Union No. 732, of Stratford, N. Y.

Wayne, George B., Johnstown, was born in the town of Broadalbin, January 24, 1857, and was educated in the public schools and Amsterdam Academy. He remained with his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, and then came to Johnstown, where he bought out the business of Captain Thomas Wayne, who served three years in the great rebellion, the only brother of his father. November 15, 1888, he married

Lydia, second daughter of Aaron and Mary Pepper, of Fort Johnson, Montgomery county. Mr. Wayne's father, John, was born at Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, January 13, 1828, where his parents resided until he was five years old. After being educated in the public schools, he learned the trade of making woolen cloth at North Broadalbin in the mill known as the Culbert Raddish mill. In 1849 he married Angeline Brower, of Fulton county, by whom he had ten children: Elizabeth, Anna, Francis, George B., Catharine, Ida, Alice, Beatrice, Archibald and Grace. Then he took up the industry of farming at Charlton, Saratoga county, afterwards removing to Orleans county. He remained there three years, then returned to Gloversville, where he continued farming and manufacturing gloves and mittens. In 1869 he purchased the farm known as the Ora Banta farm in the town of Broadalbin, where he still resides, the house being the first brick structure built in that town. Thomas Wayne was grandfather of George B., and was born in Brassington, England, April 10, 1879. He came to America in 1819, and first settled in Johnstown, in July, 1824. He moved to Elm Lake, Saratoga county, on the Rylander farm, and in 1828 bought two farms between Lake Pleasant and Round Lake, where he lived seven years. He also bought land at Piseco Lake, and built the first saw-mill that was erected in Hamilton county. He afterwards bought a farm at North Broadalbin, where he died in 1865. The archway, leading to the old homestead in Brassington, England, still stands, on which is inscribed, "George Wayne, 1402."

Weaver, Andrew, Ephratah, was born October 1, 1824, and is a son of Thomas Weaver, who was a son of George M. Weaver, one of the oldest settlers of Oneida county. The father of George M. was captured by the Indians, taken to Quebec, and held for a number of months, when he was taken to England by the British, exchanged, and permitted to return to the Mohawk valley, where he spent the remainder of his days. Thomas Weaver was married in Herkimer county to Nancy Myers, to whom were born three children, Andrew being the youngest of the family. Thomas Weaver was a blacksmith by trade, and died in 1832. His wife died in Fulton county in 1874. Andrew, being young at the death of his father, was reared by his uncle, Frederick G. Weaver, of Deerfield. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in the mercantile business at Richfield Springs, and finally came to Fulton county in 1856, and settled on a farm in Ephratah, where he has since resided. January 27, 1852, he married in Richfield Springs, Sarah, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Furman) Tunnichiff. Mr. Tunnichiff was a prominent man, and one of the early settlers of Otsego county. He was proprietor of a saw-mill and grist-mill; was a hotel keeper and a farmer. His father, William Tunnichiff, in a very early day came to Richfield Springs.

Wells, Edward, Johnstown, was born on the 21st of May, 1862, in Johnstown, and was educated in the public schools and Johnstown Academy. He has occupied every position in the bank up to cashier, which he now holds. He was cashier for two years of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' of Gloversville. January 16, 1889, the People's Bank was organized and incorporated, of which he became the first cashier. On the 16th of September, 1886, he married Harriet N., only daughter of William C. and Margaret Mills, of Gloversville. They have three children: Edward C., who was born No-

vember 26, 1887; Margaret L., who was born January 9, 1889; and Arthur M., who was born June 15, 1892.

Wells, Edward A., Johnstown, was born October 6, 1830, at Johnson Hall. He received an academic education, and has been a farmer, merchant, and manufacturer. He is now retired. June 15, 1853 he married Anna E. Burton, of Gloversville, and they have had eight children, three of whom survive: Edward A., jr., who married Bessie Parrish; Jennie, who married Edward L. Fonda; and E. Burton. John Wells, grandfather of Edward A., came from Hartford, Conn., and located at Kingsboro at an early day. One of his sons, Eleazer, father of Edward A., was born there on March 30, 1782. He married Amy Akin, of Johnstown, and they had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters: Sally M., George W., Eleazer, Almira, Ann S., Elizabeth, Louisa, John E., Rhoda, Catharine, Nathan P., David A., Edward A., and Melinda. This family is one of the oldest in Johnstown.

Wells, James, son of N. P. Wells, senior, was born in Johnstown on the 1st of March, 1820, and was educated in the public schools. He was one of Johnstown's honest merchants, and was also a glove manufacturer. He married Helen McKie, of Johnstown, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters, as follows: Helen, Grace, Sarah, James jr., and Peter McKie. Both Mr. and Mrs. James Wells were members of the Presbyterian church.

Wever, S. Melvin, Ephratah, was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, January 23, 1820, the oldest child of Dr. Robert and Amy (Sweet) Wever, who reared four children. The father of Robert was Captain Langford Wever, born in Coventry, Kent county, R. I., May 19, 1750, and served during the entire revolutionary war. His wife was Margaret Green, born May 17, 1749, a cousin of Gen. Nathaniel Green, of revolutionary fame. He reared a family of eight sons and two daughters, and died in 1819 in Rensselaer county, where he had resided since 1811. His wife died May 17, 1822. The family had members in the British army since the time of Cromwell to the date of its settlement in Rhode Island, previous to the French and Indian war. Our subject has a sword that has been in the family since the time of Cromwell. Dr. Robert Wever was born July 4, 1785, in Coventry, Kent county, R. I., was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and afterwards studied medicine, and practiced his profession about forty years. He also worked at ship building at Providence, R. I., and came to Berlin, Rensselaer county, with his father. On December 15, 1813, he married Amy Sweet, born June 1, 1789. She was of Welsh descent, her mother's maiden name having been Babcock. May 1, 1821, Mr. Wever came to Fulton county and purchased a farm in Ephratah and built a mill. He returned to the old farm in 1832, and in 1834 came to Garoga, and here built a grist-mill and saw-mill and started the village of Garoga. Here he died March 23, 1855, and his wife February, 8th, 1880. Cinderella, second child of Dr. Wever, was born July 16, 1822, married Joseph P. Atnam, of Fulton county, and at present resides in Littleton, Col. Joseph, the third child, was born October 16, 1824, graduated at the Albany Medical College, and at present resides in Leavenworth, Kans. He was surgeon under Colonel Mitchell during the late war, and is now surgeon and physician at the Soldier's Home in Leavenworth.

Amy M., the youngest child, was born December 16, 1827, and died in 1852 in Fulton county. S. Melvin, after receiving a common school education, engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with William Spencer at Garoga. He was in business a number of years. On May 12, 1844, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen Hill, of Jefferson county. His wife died March 26, 1887. Mr. Weaver was in the steam towing and forwarding business two years in the employ of Van Sanford & Co. He has never aspired to public office, but preferred to live an independent life. He is a Free Mason, a member of Garoga Lodge, No. 300, an Odd Fellow, a member of Johnstown Lodge, and is also a member of the grange at Garoga, No. 679. The family burying ground is at Rockwood, where his father, mother and wife now lie.

White, Frederick, junior member of the enterprising firm of Rea & White, gloves, was born in Somerset, England, July 25, 1842. Mr. White commenced learning the trade of glove cutting at the age of twelve years, and under his father's instruction. He worked in England until 1869, when he came to this country. He had successively worked for Max Maylander, Daniel Hays, D. S. Hulett, H. C. Leavenworth, Plummer & Wells, Fidoe & Radford, and Frederick Dade. In 1880 he became partner with Robert Rea, a connection which has been maintained to the present time. Both members of the firm are successful, self-made young men. Although devoted to his business, Mr. White has taken an active interest in the affairs of his adopted city, and has been occasionally chosen to Republican conventions. In 1871 he became a member of the Baptist church, and for four years has been one of the deacons of the society. In 1863, May 21, Frederick White was married to Amelia Hyde. They have had four children, three of whom are now living.

Whitlock, J. P., Ephratah, was born February 20, 1845, in Ephratah. His parents were Stephen and Elizabeth (Putnam) Whitlock, natives of Fulton county, the family being among the early settlers of the county. They reared seven children, of whom J. P. was the third. Stephen was at one time highway commissioner. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. The grandfather of J. P. was in the war of 1812. His brother, Aaron C., was a general in the same war. The father of J. P. died August 19, 1884, and the death of his mother occurred in 1857. J. P., after receiving a common school education, chose farming for his occupation. He has also been a lumberman and manufacturer of cheese boxes, owning at the present time a cheese factory. Mr. Whitlock is considered one of the leading farmers of the town. In 1864 he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. Vols., and afterwards in the 140th, serving until the close of the war. He fought at Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Weldon Railroad receiving a slight wound at Hatcher's Run. Mr. Whitlock married Elizabeth Nellis, daughter of Ira, a native of Montgomery county, by whom he had three children, as follows: Ira S., who married Cora McLaughlin; John A., and Dora M. Mr. Whitlock has been highway commissioner two terms, is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and also of Ephratah Grange No. 678.

Whitlock, Robert I., deceased, was born in Broadalbin, June 10, 1823, a son of Simon and Polly (Potter) Whitlock. Simon's father was Abel, and his father was Robert, who was the original member of the family to settle in Fulton county. The family is of

English extraction, and first of whom came to America in 1700. Robert I. Whitlock was a man of influence, a large buyer of wool, and dealer in thoroughbred cattle and sheep. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years a justice of the peace. He married Helen Reddish, daughter of Thomas and Ann (McIntyre) Reddish, whose father was a native of Lancashire, England, and came to America at the age of nineteen years. He was a woolen manufacturer at North Broadalbin. Her mother was granddaughter of Daniel McIntyre, a native of Scotland, who came to this country before the Revolution and settled in Perth. He was a man of many virtues. He gave the name of Broadalbin and Perth to the two townships bearing those names. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock had three children: Florence M., wife of James P. McFarlan, a farmer; William H., a wholesale shoe salesman, who married Agnes Verry, by whom he had one son, Robert H., and Olive E.

Whitman, Rev. Nelson, Northampton, was born in Wells, Hamilton county, June 28, 1821. He is a son of Isaiah and Sarah (Turner) Whitman, natives of the above county, but of English ancestry. Mr. Whitman's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and a pensioner. He was one of the first settlers in the above county. Isaiah Whitman was a farmer. In politics he was a Republican, and held many important local offices. Nelson was educated at the Academy of Poultney, Vt., and joined the Troy Conference of the M. E. Church; after some years he removed to Wisconsin, where he was in charge of the schools at Green Bay, and pastor of the church at that place. In 1861, the day after the arrival of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter, he commenced recruiting. In the fall of 1862 he went to the front as the captain of Company F, 21st Wisconsin Vols., and served to the close of the war, acting as chaplain part of the time. He served in the Army of the Gulf, and was at the siege of Mobile, Vicksburg and Fort Morgan. He was mustered out at Galveston, Tex. Since the war he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits and in farming. He returned to Northville in 1876, where he owns several farms and considerable village property, and deals in real estate. June 13, 1872, he married Melissa C. Stone, of St. Johnsville, by whom he had one son, Elmer G., born May 9, 1885. Mr. Whitman is a Republican, although his sympathies are with the Prohibitionists.

Willard, Henry C., Johnstown, was born in Windsor, Vt. When a young man he was a stationary and also railway engineer. He married twice, first in 1866 to Anna Converse, but she died in the year 1871. His second wife was Ella, fourth daughter of Erastus and Betsey Lindsly, of Brandon, Vt., and the marriage took place on the 15th of March, 1874. Mr. Willard kept a restaurant ten years and was a hotel keeper at Saratoga, Troy and Johnstown altogether eight years. He enlisted twice, first in January, 1862, in Company D, 7th Vermont Volunteers; for his second term of service he enlisted in Company B, 2d Vermont Volunteers, and was honorable discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Willard is a member of the Rising Sun Lodge No. 103, F. & A. M., of Saratoga, N. Y.; also of Washington Commandery No. 331. His uncle Oliver was a soldier in the Mexican war, and his two brothers in the late war. His father was a model soldier six feet tall, and an officer in the old Vermont State militia.

Williams, William, a farmer of Northville, was born in Hope, Hamilton county, a son of Tunis and Geta (Conklin) Williams, natives of the above county. His maternal

grandparents were among the pioneers of the town and county, and they died at an advanced age. His father was a farmer and lumberman and held several offices in the town. He died at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Williams was the eighth in a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living. He was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools, and has followed farming and lumbering, owning a farm of 100 acres under a good state of cultivation. Having attended strictly to home matters he has accumulated a fine property. In politics he is a Democrat. December 18, 1867, he married Fidelia Walthart, born September 24, 1842, a daughter of Christopher and Mary (Robinson) Walthart, of Northampton. Her father was a native of Switzerland and came to this county with his parents in early life. He was a carpenter. Her mother was a native of this county. Mrs. Williams' grandfather Robinson was in the war of 1812 and was a pensioner. Her great-grandfather was in the revolutionary war. They have three children, Dora, Jessie and Lola (deceased).

Wilsey, Charles G., Johnstown, was born February 20, 1844, at East Springfield, and was educated in the common schools. He is a contractor and builder by occupation. On the 2d of July, 1868, he married at Cherry Valley, Laura E., only daughter of Elijah Bush, of the town of Ames, Montgomery county. They afterwards moved to this town. They have only one daughter living, Hattie M., who was born on the 16th of April, 1870. She has attended the East Springfield Academy, Otsego county. The ancestry of the family is Dutch and Scotch.

The Wilson Family.—John Wilson, a native of Scotland, came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the town of Johnstown, where he raised a family of five children, namely: Victor, Jacob, John T., Jane and Elizabeth. Victor was born in Johnstown but removed to Jefferson county and raised a family there, but they now all reside in Gloversville. The sons all raised families, as did also Jane, who married John Van Nostrand, and had thirteen children, many of the descendants of whom are now living in Fulton county. Elizabeth married John Northrup and moved to Jefferson county, this State. Victor also moved to Jefferson county and raised a family of children, of which Willard Wilson was the oldest. The latter was born in the town of Johnstown, in 1817, and accompanied his father to Jefferson county, but returned while still a young man, and married Catharine Stoner, a daughter of Jeremiah Stoner, and a granddaughter of Nicholas Stoner, famous as one of the early trappers and Indian fighters of New York. Willard raised a family of seven children, namely: John T., deceased; Nicholas D.; Elizabeth, now the wife of James Q. Brown, of Gloversville; Ella; Anna, married Cornelius Howland and resides at Saratoga Springs; Willard, jr., and Mark. Nicholas D., who was born March 15, 1846, and married Katie Shaffer, January 12, 1870. Their children have been Arthur, Fred and Mabel. Arthur died in infancy.

Windsor, William, Johnstown, was born in Yeovil, Somersetshire, England, August 6, 1841. He was educated in the public schools, and was by occupation a glove cutter, but on coming to this country engaged in manufacture. In October, 1863, he married Sarah, third daughter of Jesse Baker, of England, and they had five sons and four daughters: George W., who married May Fleming and resides in Buffalo, and is a

member of the Niagara Whip Company ; John, a glove cutter, resides with his parents ; Arthur A. is junior member of the firm of William Windsor & Son, glove manufacturers ; he married Rosamund D., only daughter of the late William Argersinger ; William, jr., is a glove cutter for the above firm, and the daughters are Kate, Lillian, Amy and Ada. One son died in infancy (Charles Windsor). Four of the children were born in the United States, and five in England.

Winney, Gardner, proprietor of the "Winney House," of Northville, one of the most popular resorts in this section of the State, was born in Saratoga county, March 7, 1836, and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Boyce) Winney, who were natives of Saratoga county. They are of Dutch descent, both of the grandfathers coming from Holland and settling in this country when young men. They were farmers. Gardner Winnie was also in early life a farmer. He came to Northville in 1867 and engaged in the hotel business, enjoying an extensive patronage, and reaping a bountiful return for his hospitality. His place is the most commodious north of Gloversville in a large extent of the country, and is a very popular resort in the summer season for tourists. Mr. Winney is a staunch Republican and a member of the Masonic order. June 29, 1868, he married Melissa Hinekley, of Northville, daughter of George and Rosina (Cowles) Hinekley, old residents of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Winney have had no children. Mr. Winney was in Company D, 25th New York Cavalry, enlisting in February, 1864, and remaining till the close of the war. He had also three brothers in the service ; Robert B., John C. and Frank M. They all saw good service, and came through without wounds. Mr. Winney is one of the public spirited men of the place, and interested in the material growth and improvement of the village.

Wood, Daniel F., Stratford, was born in Stratford, July 25, 1862, a son of Ezra D. Wood, whose father was Daniel, a native of Massachusetts, who came to Stratford with his father when six years old. The father of Daniel was Isaac, whom we have elsewhere mentioned. Daniel was born in Cheshire, April 23, 1800. He married Demaris Butler, a native of Vermont, and to them two children were born. After her death he married Huldah Jennings, and after her death he married Crete McLoth, in 1866. She was a native of Massachusetts, and died March 23, 1872. Mr. Wood died in 1882, while on a visit to Michigan. Ezra Wood was born in Stratford, January 22, 1829, was educated in the common schools and at Fairfield. He taught school for eleven winters, and was also a farmer and lumberman. July 7, 1859, he married Augusta M. Schuyler, a native of Ingham's Mills, N. Y., by whom he had these children : Daniel F., Annie L. (deceased), George S., Ettie M. His wife died in 1882, and he married second, Carrie J. Birdseye, of Trenton, Oneida county, and they had one child, Annie F. Ezra Wood, for the last ten years, has resided in Oneida county. While in Stratford he held all the town offices except supervisor. He was a Good Templar and a Granger, and was for many years a Baptist. Daniel F. Wood was in early life engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and latterly has manufactured clothes pins. In 1882 he married Mary L. Jones, a native of Herkimer county, born June 16, 1861, a daughter of Henry and Drucilla (Hayes) Jones. Her father came from Prospect, Oneida county, in 1860, and settled in Salisbury. They had two children. Mr. Jones

was killed by the falling of a tree in 1863. To Mr. Wood and wife has been born one son, Schuyler A., born May 14, 1883. Of recent years Mr. Wood has been a farmer and lumberman. He was elected justice of the peace in 1891. He and his wife are Baptists.

Wood, James E., a glove manufacturer of Mayfield, was born in this town January 10, 1839, and is a son of Jeremiah and Thankful (Hewitt) Wood. His father was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, in 1801, and was a farmer, and his father was Jonathan, of English parentage and a settler in Connecticut. Jeremiah Wood came to Mayfield in 1826. He had been a missionary, and with two brothers was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. He became pastor of that church at Mayfield in 1826, and continued in that capacity until his death in 1876. He was the arbitrator and frequently medical adviser of the place for many years, and a man of great influence. The mother's people came from Connecticut in 1801. She died in 1886, a very estimable woman. Mr. Wood was educated at the district schools and at Kingsboro Academy, and soon engaged in the manufacture of gloves. After some years he engaged in farming and lumbering, at which he continued for several years, when he again, in the fall of 1886, began glove manufacturing and is still in that business, under the firm of Wood & Wilkins. Mr. Wood has been successful in all his business enterprises. He owns a nice farm, as well as considerable real estate in the village. In 1868 he married Catherine, daughter of James Titcomb, of Amsterdam, and they have three children: Jeremiah, Catherine E., and James Hewitt. Mr. Wood is a Republican in politics. He has been town clerk for six years, supervisor for three years, and has held other important local offices. He and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian church since early life.

Wood, Levi, Stratford, was born in Stratford, Fulton county, February 7, 1812. He is a son of Isaac Wood, a native of Cheshire, Mass. The father of Isaac was Nathan, a native of England, who, with two brothers, came to America in an early day, Daniel settling in Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming. He had three sons and six daughters. Isaac was born August 21, 1773. He married Rhoda Mason, who was born April 18, 1777, and they had two daughters and nine sons. In 1804 Isaac came to Stratford, where he lived until his death in 1861. His wife survived him two years. He was in the war of 1812. He filled the offices of supervisor, poor master, assessor, and highway commissioner. Levi Wood received a common school education, was reared on a farm, and in 1837 he married Caroline, daughter of William B. Jennings, a native of Connecticut, and one of the early settlers of Stratford, coming about 1809. He had two brothers, who also came to Stratford, Jesse and Ephraim, and one sister, Huldah. Mr. Jennings was a prominent farmer and a man of good education. He was justice of the peace eight years. His death occurred in 1871. To Levi Wood and wife have been born eight children: William, who was drowned at the age of twelve years; Nathan, Sarah, Julia, Charles, Jane, Clark and Flora. Mr. Wood was traveling salesman for twenty years, and has since followed farming. He has been constable six years. The wife of our subject died in 1860, and August 5, 1874, he married Eliza House, of Oppenheim. Her father was Henry House, an early settler and farmer of

that town. He was a very constant member of the Reformed Church of Yonkers Bush at Oppenheim. He held the office of deacon for twenty years in that church, also of commissioner and assessor.

Wood, William Clark, Gloversville, was born on the 22d of October, 1858, at Lyons, Wayne county. His father was a lawyer and likewise a prominent man in state politics. William was educated at the Wolcott union free school, and the Albany city schools, where he resided with his father during the latter's incumbency of state office. He read medicine with Drs. A. P. Crafts, of Wolcott, and James S. Bailey and John Swinburne, of Albany. He entered the Albany Medical College in March, 1876, and graduated with the class of '80. For eight months Dr. Wood practiced medicine at Wolcott, but was for eighteen months one of the house staff in the hospital at Albany. In 1882 he came to Gloversville, practicing for one year with Dr. Isaac DeZousche, but since that time without a partner. Dr. Wood's practice is general to the profession, but his special work lies in the treatment of throat, nose and ear diseases.

Wooster, Lemuel, Gloversville, was born in Plymouth, N. H., December 22, 1811, and was the son of David and Polly (Woodbury) Wooster; the eldest of their twelve children. During his early manhood Mr. Wooster learned the carpenter's trade, but his chief business in life has been that of building and constructing railroads in Vermont, New York, and some of the western states. The Wooster family came to Albany county about 1814, since which time our subject has lived in this part of New York. About 1837 he located at Amsterdam and resided there until 1865, when he moved to Gloversville. At the latter place he has cut gloves, and at one time was interested in lumbering at Newkirk's Mills. He is now retired from active business life. In 1837 Mr. W. married Emeline Foster, by whom he had seven children. They are all dead. In politics Mr. Wooster was formerly a Democrat, but since Mr. Lincoln's time he has allied himself with the Prohibition party. He is a member of the Baptist church of Gloversville.

Wooster, William E., Johnstown, was born on the 15th of February, 1840, in New York, and came with his parents to this county when but five years old. They located in Kingsboro, now Gloversville, and he was educated in the public schools, supplemented by academic instruction. In early life he was a clerk in his father's store, but at the age of twenty he became a clerk in the post-office at Gloversville and afterwards a commercial traveler. On the 21st of June, 1865, he married Olive M., oldest daughter of the late Daniel Stewart, of Johnstown. Mr. Wooster is a gentleman of leisure.

Wright, Dr. Frank N., a practicing physician in Northville, was born at Niagara Falls, April 10, 1852. He received his education at Adrian, Mich., and at Fort Plain Seminary. He studied medicine with his father in New York city and attended one course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He then entered the Eclectic Medical College, where he graduated in 1875, having attended a three years course. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Northville, where he has since been actively and extensively employed. The doctor has built one of the most imposing brick buildings in the village, in which he has a very tastily arranged office. He is

a Republican, and was the first county committee man from his town. He is also a Mason and belongs to the order of Red Men. He is unmarried. His father, Dr. Norman L. Wright, has been a physician for seventy years and is still in practice. His grandfather Wright was a Presbyterian clergyman and his maternal grandfather Weizner was a Baptist clergyman.

Yanney, Charles, Ephratah, was born September 12, 1848, in Ephratah. He was a son of Henry Yanney, also a native of Ephratah, and a tanner and shoemaker by trade. The latter married Lydia A., daughter of John and Margaret Mead, natives of New York, and they had three sons, Hiram, Albert, and Charles, who is the only one now living. Henry died September 18, 1862, when Charles was fourteen years of age, and the latter commenced work in the woolen mills, and afterwards started out in the mercantile business in his native town, where he has since been a resident and merchant. He has also been postmaster for ten years. September 12, 1872, Mr. Yanney married Isabel McLaughlin, who is of Scotch descent, a daughter of John and Johanna McLaughlin. Mr. Yanney is a member of the M. E. Church.

Yanney, Isaiah, Johnstown, was born in Johnstown on the 7th of May, 1826, and was educated in the common schools and Johnstown Academy, and was a farmer by occupation. On the 30th of August, 1870, he married Mary E., fourth daughter of Thomas A. and Hannah Clark, of Chittanango, Madison county. They have five children, three daughters and two sons: Kate C., Irene M., Henry P., Margaret, and Guy W. Mr. Yanney's father, Philip, was born on the old homestead, August 17, 1796, and married Maria Lasher. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. His grandfather, Henry Yanney, came from New Jersey and married Elizabeth Kline. Mr. Yanney has been president of the Agricultural Society and its secretary. His grandfather, Henry, was in the Revolutionary War and was taken prisoner and sent to Canada and released on close of hostilities. Major Henry, jr., was a soldier of 1812. The ancestors of the family on each side came from Alsace and Strassburg.

Yanney, John, M. D., Ephratah, born in Sammons ville, is a son of James and Hannah (Bedford) Yanney, elsewhere mentioned in this work. When he was one year of age his parents came to Ephratah. Dr. Yanney was educated in the common schools of Ephratah, and afterwards took a medical course at Albany Medical College, graduating in June, 1857. He first practiced his profession in Herkimer county, and later on spent four years in the drug business in Kentucky. He has for many years practiced medicine in Ephratah, and has also carried on farming quite extensively. In January, 1871, he married Margaret M. Van Arnem, oldest child of Thomas B. and Eva M. (Pratt) Van Arnem, natives of Albany. The children of Dr. Yanney and wife are Thomas V., who is now at Union College; Benjamin E.; and Eva M., the latter two living at home.

Yanney, Levi, Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, June 28, 1832. His father, James Yanney, was born in Johnstown, September 10, 1800, received a common school education and took up the occupation of a farmer. In 1821 he married Hannah Bedford, youngest child of Daniel and Hannah Bedford, of English descent, who were very early settlers of Dutchess county. They had nine children, of whom two died in infancy.

In 1829 he came to Ephratah where he engaged in farming and the manufacture of woolen goods, being very successful. In November, 1838, he was elected member of Assembly, being the first member after the organization of the county of Fulton. His death occurred in May, 1888. Levi received a common school education, supplemented by several terms in the Academy. He married Lucinda, youngest daughter of David and Margaret (Passage) Pratt, of Albany county. The family were of English descent, and among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Mr. Yanney has an extensive dairy business and is engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods since 1862. He has been supervisor of his township for two terms, 1876 and 1888.

Yanney, Persse, Ephratah, born July 3, 1837, in Palatine, is a son of James and Hannah (Bedford) Yanney. Persse received a common school education, and has been engaged in farming and mercantile business. Also for a number of years he has been a traveling salesman for Levi Yanney. February 1, 1866, he married Susan, daughter of Samuel Hodges, a native of England. To Mr. Yanney and wife have been born three sons and four daughters: Estella, Kattie, Samuel D., Sarah, Arthur, Grace, and Roy, all living except Samuel D., who died aged seventeen years. During the war Mr. Yanney engaged in the naval service; he also recruited thirty-five men for the 153d N. Y. Vols., expending \$300 for the same. He received an honorable discharge at expiration of term of service. He now resides on the homestead at Ephratah.

Yost, Peter T., Johnstown, was born in the town of Johnstown, July 31, 1814, and was educated in the public schools, supplemented by several terms at the Academy. He is a farmer by occupation. March 30, 1842, he married Elizabeth Wallace, of his native town, and their children who survive are Richard, George and Wallace. Richard married Adda L. Shuman, of Tennessee; George married Caroline (Gregory) Boyd, Wallace is with his parents on the homestead. Nicholas, father of Peter T., was born in Albany in 1786 and was a farmer. In 1807 he married Esther Sammons, of Johnstown, and they had seven children: Julia, George, Richard, Peter T., Mary, Ruth C., and Daniel. The family is of Dutch and German ancestry.

Youker, William H., Oppenheim, was born in Oppenheim, August 19, 1831, the youngest of eleven children of Jacob and Anne E. Youker. The father of Jacob was Jacob sr., and his father was the first Youker who settled in Oppenheim, at a place afterwards named Youker Bush. The grandfather participated in the Revolutionary War, having been taken prisoner, but afterwards escaping. He died in the above town at the age of ninety-two. The first wife of Jacob, sr., was a Miss Duesler, and the second a Miss Mosher. Jacob, jr., was born in Oppenheim in June, 1782, was a prosperous farmer, and by trade a tailor. He died May 2, 1850. William H. was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of the state. He has followed farming and the manufacture of cheese. He built the first cheese factory in the county, and has had it in successful operation for many years. October 12, 1854, he married Catherine, daughter of John Vedder, by whom he had three children: William V., (deceased); Frances A., who married Jeremiah Timmerman, and resides in Herkimer county, and Willard J., who married Florence L. Vedder.

Young, C. S., and Alonzo M., Johnstown. Harvey Young, their father, was born on March 25, 1810, and was educated in the schools of his day, and became a merchant tailor in Johnstown. On the 14th of April, 1834, he married Lydia Coffin, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter, namely, Elizabeth C., who resides with her brother, Charles S. James M. was a soldier in the late war in the 115th New York State Volunteers, and died eight days after his arrival home. Charles S. is a merchant and clothier and dealer in men's furnishing goods. Alonzo M. is a book-keeper in the Johnstown Bank. On the 22d of October, 1873, he married Henrietta Fancher. They have two children, a son and a daughter Ada M., and Charles S.

Young, Everett, Ephratah, was born in Ephratah, July 20, 1848, a son of Peleg and Vercylla (Shaw) Young, who reared eight children. Peleg was the son of an early settler of Fulton county, who was a minister. He died in the same town. Peleg was a farmer and spent most of his life in Ephratah. He and his wife were Six Principle Baptists. He died March 6, 1888, and his wife November 9, 1887, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Young received a common school education and was reared on a farm. He engaged in mercantile business, which he continued for several years, and at present has a store in connection with his other business. He has also been engaged in the manufacture of paper, though his present business is chiefly lumber. He is the owner of 700 acres of land, and also owns a saw and planing-mill. July 23, 1883, he married Amy Everest, daughter of Isaac M. Everest, of Caroga, N. Y. Mr. Everest was born in Ephratah, and married Esther Snell, by whom he had six children. He has been a miller and traveling salesman. He is a member of Garoga Lodge No. 300, F. & A. M. and Johnstown Chapter No. 78. Mr. Young is a member of Garoga Lodge No. 300, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are Baptists.

Young, James K., Johnstown, was born in Berne, Albany county, June 18, 1848, and came with his parents to Johnstown when ten years of age. He was educated in the public schools and began the study of medicine with his father in 1870, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in March, 1875. He practiced in Montgomery county for five years, then came to Johnstown in November, 1880. On December 6, 1876, he married E. Jennie, second daughter of Edward and Eliza Williams, of Canajoharie. They have two children, Laura H. and Anna O. Dr. Young's father, William S., was born at the old homestead and married Esther Kilbourn, of Knox (formerly of Connecticut), and they had six children. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and Welsh.

Younglove, James I., Johnstown, was born on the 13th day of October, 1850, and was educated in the union schools and at Cornell University. He has been one of Johnstown's leading lumber merchants for twenty-two years. On the 18th of October, 1882, he married Suzette, oldest daughter of the late J. J. Riton, of Johnstown. They have two children, both sons, namely: William J., born on the first day of January, 1884, and David, born on the 9th of May, 1889. Mr. Younglove's father, James, was born on the 7th of February, 1821, and married Mary A. Davies, of the town of Ephratah, by whom he had three children: Annie S., James I., and Mary B., who married

Robert J. Evans. The Rev. John Younglove came to America from Scotland about 1640, and Isaiah Younglove, great-great-grandfather of James I., in the month of April 1772, came from New Jersey with a family of six sons and six daughters, and located at Cambridge, now Washington county. Five of his sons were in the Revolutionary War, three of whom were taken to Canada as prisoners of war. Isaiah, jr., was the first to return and gave important information to General Schuyler respecting the strength and intentions of the British. The youngest brother, Samuel, was one of the life guards of General Clinton and took part in the Hall battle. Mr. Younglove is a member of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4 F. & A. M. of Johnstown, of Johnstown Chapter 78, Johnstown Council and Holy Cross Commandery of Gloversville. The ancestry of the family are of various nationalities, Scotch, French, German, Welsh and Swiss.

Ellsworth, Philip, was born in Mayfield, July 8, 1836. His father was also named Philip, a son of Gideon, who married Prudy Ann Ellsworth. Philip's great-grandfather was a native of England and settled very early in Mayfield; his name was William. Gideon and Prudy Ann Ellsworth had children: John, Philip, Samuel, David, Prudy Ann and Maria. Philip, father of the subject, had children: John, Susan Ann, Francis, Dyer, Hannah, George, Benjamin, Philip, and Warren. After reaching his majority Philip Ellsworth worked in a leather mill three years, worked at glove cutting in Galway two years, and then came to Gloversville and worked eleven years for J. C. Leonard & Co. Began manufacturing in 1870, continued seven years, then went into the knitting business and continued four years. Closed out and went to Colorado in cattle business, which continued three years. He then came back to Gloversville and has carried on manufacturing gloves since. He married, December 19, 1866, Elizabeth Allen of West Galway. They have no children.

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